Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Next 3 Page(s) In Document Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

MOTION OF FOREIGN PARTICLES IN HELIUM II

Acad L. Landau and I. Pomeranchuk
Submitted 12 December 1947

Recently it was assumed that the helium isotope with mass 3, present in helium in small amounts (10^{-6} - 10^{-7}), does not take part in the superfluid motion of helium II [1]. The purpose of the present note is to show that any foreign atoms or molecules (including helium isotopes He^3 and He^6, as well as electrons entering from outside into the bulk of helium II) present in small concentration, cannot participate in the superfluid motion.

In order to prove it let us analyze the energy spectrum of helium II which contains a small amount of foreign atoms. We may neglect here the mutual interaction of the foreign atoms and consider only their interaction with the atoms of the basic isotope of helium. The energy spectrum thus obtained includes, besides the phonon and roton spectrum of pure helium II [2, 3], additional energy levels, due to presence of foreign atoms. Each such atom cannot stay in a definite spot of liquid helium II (the existence of local levels in crystals is connected with the quasi-classical crystalline pattern, which does not occur in helium II).

With the motion of each foreign atom through helium a definite momentum vector is associated, on which the energy depends in a continuous way. We obtain a continuous energy spectrum, characterized for each type of foreign atoms by a definite dependence of energy on momentum. This dependence may be different for various types of atoms. Corresponding to the lowest energy state is a momentum P either equal to zero or having some finite value P_0. Expanding the energy in a power series in $(P - P_0)$ in the neighborhood of minimum energy, we obtain:

$$\epsilon = \epsilon_0 + \frac{(P - P_0)^2}{2\mu} \qquad (1)$$

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Here is the effective mass, equal as a rule to the order of magnitude of the mass of the foreign atom -- except in the case of the electron, for which the effective mass may be considerably higher than the electron mass.

If $P_0 \neq 0$, then instead of (1) we have:

In the case of small P the expansion of energy in a power series in P momentum starts with the square term P^2, and not with the linear one P as in the case of phonons.

As is known, the presence of a linear term in the case of phonons is due to special causes which do not occur under the circumstances discussed here.

According to the laws of conservation of momentum and energy, the excitation of phonons by a foreign atom of energy (1) is impossible, as soon as the velocity $(P - P_0)/$ of the atom becomes less than the speed of sound. In the case of roton excitation the required energy is higher than 9.6°K [3]. When the velocity of the atom is below a definite velocity, depending on the reduced mass, an exditation of rotons is impossible. In the case of He^3 this critical velocity appears to be of the order of the speed of sound. Therefore practically all foreign atoms, moving with a velocity below a certain critical velocity, cannot transfer their energy to the superfluid part of helium II. The path of such atoms is determined by their collisions with phonons and rotons. At not very low temperatures the possibility of collisions with phonons is smaller than that with rotons, because the roton cross-section is of the order of atomic cross sections, and the phonon cross-section is small because of the great wavelength of phonons present in helium II (scattering of phonons by impurities is proportional to the forth power of frequency). Because of collisions with phonons and rotons the atoms of impurities will move with the normal part of helium II and will be unable to take part in the superfluid motion. Therefore the normal part of helium II will contain besides the mass associated

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

with rotons and phonons also an additional mass due to foreign atoms. The magnitude of this mass per 1 cm^3 is equal;

(n is the number of impurity atoms present per 1 cm^3). If $P_0 = 0$, then the additional mass equals n .

Because He^3 should move with the normal part of helium II, then, during superfluid flow of helium, He^3 should stay in the initial vessel. This is just the result obtained recently by Daunt et alii [4] who succeeded in decreasing the concentration of He^3 in the flowing superfluid mass of HeII by a factor of 50. Daunt et alii attempted to connect the non-participation of He^3 in superluid motion with the problem of the property of superfluidity of pure He^3. According to the above-expounded theoretical considerations, however, the question whether pure He^3 is superfluid or not has no relation to its non-participation in the superfluid motion of HeII. Any foreign atoms present in HeII will not take part in the superfluid motion of HeII. In particular this holds also for He^6, although by itself He^6 possibly possesses the property of superfluidity.

References

1. J. Frank, Phs. Rev., 70, 561 (1946).
2. L. Landau, Zhur Eksper i Teoret Fiziki, 11, 592 (1941).
3. L. Landau, J. Of Phys., 11, 91 (1947).
4. J. G. Daunt et alii, Phys. Rev., 72, 502 (1947).

- END -

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

SOFTENING OF BOILER FEED WATER FOR STEAM LOCOMOTIVES

Coal and water are the most important materials consumed by steam locomotives. The influence of coal on the operating efficiency and economy of the locomotive has been abundantly set forth in the past, but there is hardly anyone interested in feedwater. Water is not considered important because the impact on the operating statement of cost items attributable to water is not so clear-cut and direct, and because the harmful effects of bad feedwater are not obvious at first glance and cannot be expressed immediately in terms of money.

The requirements that locomotive feedwater must meet are high. The reason for this is the exceptionally high heating surface load which as a rule is in the neighborhood of 57 kilograms of steam per square meter of heating surface per hour. The necessity for so high a load is imposed by the limited dimensions of the locomotive that follow from the clearance limits. The steam, moreover, is released only in intermittent pulses. The water is also in constant motion during a trip. Further complications result from the small area of the water surface and its short distance from the steam dome. Besides this, the feedwater is not inducted directly into the boiler at a high temperature as in stationary installations but it is first stored in the tender.

The Significance of Softening.

The feedwater drawn from [redacted] railroad or municipal waterworks for locomotive boilers is never chemically pure, but according to its quality, contains varying and fairly large amounts of dissolved salts, gases, colloids and organic matter which form sludge and scale, increase the salt content, and thus hinder steam generation.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Scale is the most dangerous of these and should be fought with all possible measures. Inasmuch as it also increases coal consumption, it follows that the problem of optimum utilization of coal cannot be solved without considering the problem of feedwater as an integral part of the former problem. For there are two reasons why scale increases coal consumption: because of the low thermal conductivity of scale, and because it impairs water circulation.

That part of the damage caused by scale, which is reflected in locomotive maintenance, is far more important than the loss caused by increased fuel consumption; the inadequate heat transfer of scale-encrusted firebox walls and tubes causes their temperature to rise, resulting in high strains that lead to loosening of seams, snapping of stay-bolts and even bursting of firebox walls. Steel fireboxes, to which scale adheres more firmly than to copper ones, are particularly sensitive. Moreover, their power of resistance is less than that of copper fireboxes.

The standards of feedwater quality used by the German Reichsbahn are based on the German Hardness Degree (dH) [parts of calcium oxide per 100,000 parts of water]. Pursuant to these standards, no feedwater should be used if its total hardness is over 12 degrees dH. Any feedwater of hardness higher than 12 degrees dH thus requires softening. In practice, particularly in the Central German brown coal and salt region, in some instances feedwater of over 30 degrees of hardness is used in locomotive boilers. It is therefore not at all surprising that abnormally large amounts of scale are deposited during locomotive operation with a devastating effect on operating costs. One of the most urgent problems must thus be that of taking proper measures to improve the locomotive feedwater. Not the question of scale removal should stand in the foreground, but rather the question of how the formation of scale in locomotive boilers can best be prevented or limited.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Principle of Softening.

In softening feedwater the object is to transform the scale-forming substances in feedwater in such a way that they may be easily removed from the boiler in the form of sludge. Our feedwaters are rich in salts of calcium and magnesium which occur in combination with carbonic acid as carbonates and with sulphuric acid as sulphates. Carbonates are precipitated out at boiling temperature and therefore their influence (temporary hardness) is slight. On the other hand, the sulphates, chlorides, phosphates and silicates of calcium and magnesium behave differently. They are only precipitated out at definite concentrations of the boiler water (permanent hardness) and they form hard scale by burning into the hot portions of the boiler.

There are two general trends in feedwater softening: softening in stationary plants and softening on the locomotive itself.

1. Softening in Stationary Plants.

Softened feedwater can only be used after the removal of the sludge into which the scale-forming substances have been turned, and after measures have been taken to prevent enrichment of feedwater salinity by the salts resulting from transformation of the hardness-forming substances. This requirement is most completely fulfilled in the case of feedwaters treated outside the boiler, for planned, controlled desludging and desalinification is only possible in a stationary plant. For this reason the German Reichsbahn formerly made it a rule to soften locomotive feedwater only in stationary plants, using one of the following processes according to the local variations in the composition of the water:

(a) The Lime-Soda Process

Calcium bicarbonate is treated with soda and/caustic lime and turned into calcium carbonate which is almost insoluble. This process is therefore particularly suitable for water with preponderantly

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

carbonate hardness, which is precipitated out without producing soluble salts in its place. The substances forming non-carbonate hardness, on the other hand, react with soda to produce readily soluble salts which lead to excessive salinity of the water even after desalinification. But water containing salt foams easily making it useless for locomotive operation.

(b) The Caustic Soda-Carbonate of Soda Process.

In this case caustic soda is used in place of lime. Use of caustic soda is advantageous when carbonate hardness is roughly equal to non-carbonate hardness and the calcium magnesium content is especially high. For soda is formed by reaction of the carbonates so that its consumption is less than in the lime-soda process. This process also produces a smaller amount of sludge.

(c) The Lime-Baryta Process.

If water is rich in sulphates, i.e. in permanent hardness, only the lime-baryta process will assure a feedwater fit for use. All the hardness-formers are precipitated out as calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate and barium sulphate, which do not react further to form soluble salts. The carbonate-hardness is precipitated out by caustic lime in the same way as in the lime-soda process.

The high price of barium carbonate represents a disadvantage in this case, as does the fact that this raw material is not produced in the German Democratic Republic. Moreover, since barium is poisonous, water softened by this process is not potable.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(d) The Trisodium Phosphate Process.

Trisodium phosphate is by nature a good softening agent and is used with notable success in stationary plants. However, besides other compounds, it also forms calcium phosphate. While this is a flocculent precipitate and does not deposit scale, large quantities of soluble sodium salts are also produced so that the feedwater is rather unsuitable for locomotives. For this reason the trisodium phosphate process is only used to precipitate the residual hardness after the water has first been softened by some other process.

If regulations were complied with, a stationary softening plant would be required at every engine terminal where the hardness of the feedwater is over 12 degrees. Needless to say that fulfillment of this entirely justified demand is out of the question for the time being. Obviously the existing idle plants must be put into operation as quickly as possible and those that are operating should be improved, while funds should be made available for the construction of new stationary softening plants; but independently of these measures it is necessary to make a thorough study of the question how feedwater fit for use can be obtained by other methods.

2. Softening the Feedwater on the Locomotive.

Years ago, different methods were tried for softening the feedwater on the locomotive itself. Though the results were good and extension of the tests, on a broader basis, would have been desirable, the experiments were unfortunately discontinued. In the meantime foreign countries have overtaken us, precisely in the field of feedwater softening on the locomotive. Before considering the prospects of the new developments, we shall survey the former trials.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(a) The Dejector Process.

The sludge is drawn off at the lowest point of the water-leg of the firebox by means of a pipe line leading inside the boiler to the boiler-valve, which is actuated from the cab by a rod. The sludge flows from this boiler-valve to the dejector, which is attached vertically to the front part of the boiler.

The dejector is a hollow cylindrical vessel with a hemispherical dome containing powdered soda. The boiler water enters the lower half of the vessel and is turned over by a drum. In rising, the water strikes conical baffles so that the suspended matter and sludge particles are deposited. The desludged feedwater, as it passes through the return pipe, takes up the soda solution fed into that pipe by a needle valve and flows back to the firebox area through the conduit on the outside of the boiler. Flow through the needle valve is regulated by hand as required. The sludge deposited on the baffles collects in the lower part of the vessel, and is emptied from time to time while the locomotive is standing still. The difference in temperature between the forward pipe and the return pipe results in the self-activated circulation of the water -- as in a thermo-syphon.

As may be seen, the addition of soda is independent of the quantity of water inducted and continues even when no steam is being drawn off. While this may be a disadvantage, it is offset by the simplicity of operation of the apparatus by the locomotive crew. All that need be done is to fill the dejector dome with soda and take care of the desludging. The dejector process does not desalinify the water and this is a serious fault, for unsteady regulation of the soda flow will increase the content of dissolved salts and colloidal suspensoids in the water within the boiler. Frequent activation of the desludging valve of the boiler is thus called for.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

(b) The Neckar Process.

In contrast to the dejector process, in which the introduction of soda occurs irregularly, the soda solution in this case is added to the feedwater in a definite proportion which can be changed as required by the supply cock beneath the container. A container with gauge glass and scale showing amount of liquid is filled with soda solution which flows with the feedwater into the boiler through a duct connected with the feed line. This flow occurs every time the feedwater is fed through the injector. The desludging line runs from the lowest part of the [waterleg of the] firebox to the three-way cock, through which the sludge can be passed to the serpentine coil in the tender or dumped directly on to the roadbed. The drainage of the sludge, which can only be inadequately controlled when the dejector system is used, can be adjusted by means of the three-way cock to meet operating conditions, so that as a rule most of the heat of the boiler water is given up to the tender water as the former flows through the serpentine coil. But if the temperature should rise so high as to stop the suction of the feed-pumps, the three-way cock makes direct dumping of the sludge possible. The locomotive crew can thus supervise and regulate the process from the cab while traveling. The sludge to be continually drained off should amount to about 5 percent of the feedwater inducted.

Besides softening and desludging the water better than the dejector process does, the Neckar process also gives good desalinifaction. The maintenance costs of locomotives equipped with the Neckar apparatus were reduced, as a result of scale prevention, to an eighth of those of locomotives run without this equipment.

The Neckar process is distinguished by simplicity and clarity. The locomotive crew can tell from looking at the sludge discharged whether or not the desludging is sufficient. If the discharge is very

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

muddy, the three-way cock is set for greater discharge flow; if the run-off is clear, the flow is reduced. The rate of soda flow must be checked by testing the boiler water at the test-cock with litmus paper.

(c) The JS-Process.

This process is similar to the dejector process. A desludging tank under boiler pressure and a sludge circulation system are used in this process also. The soda, however, is not added to the circulating water, as in the dejector process, nor to the feedwater as in the Neckar process, but instead is poured directly into the tender. Although this method allows the amount of soda to be adjusted in accordance with the volume of feedwater, there is no assurance that the soda will be uniformly distributed throughout the water in the tender. Since the temperature of the tender water is low, the softening agent has hardly any effect so that, likewise, the softening only takes place after the water has entered the boiler.

As in the dejector process, circulation is induced in the circulating ducts by difference of water temperature and thus of weight; the sludge in the pressure-chamber is separated, in this case, not by change in direction of flow caused by striking against baffles, but by a flow-control valve.

(d) The Trisodium Process.

When soda is used as a softening agent, Glauber's salt, which is soluble, is formed from calcium sulphate and magnesium sulphate while sodium chloride is formed from magnesium chloride, thus leading to marked increase in the salinity of the boiler water, especially with non-carbonate hard waters. Other softening agents have therefore been tried. Their composition has been kept secret by the supplying firms but almost

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

all of them contained varying proportions of soda, caustic soda or phosphates, which are also efficacious when used by themselves.

A chemical factory has developed a trisodium process for softening feedwater on the locomotive but it requires expensive equipment on the tender. The bulk and weight of this equipment made it necessary to cut down the supplies of coal and water carried by the tender, so that its use in this form was out of the question, in spite of the good results obtained. This process was unfortunately not further developed.

Trials were also made with the so-called Tricom-process used at one time by the Austrian Bundesbahn. This involved alternate additions of soda, trisodium phosphate and barium chloride, and the results were quite satisfactory.

The anti-scale compounds "Tartrizit W," "Lithophob", "Vidux", and "Radical" were also tried with varying measures of success.

(c) Softening with Jufra.

This anti-scale compound "Jufra" gave particularly good results. It was composed of about 55 percent of disodium phosphate, about 12 percent of monosodium phosphate and sodium sulphide, 20 percent water of crystallisation, and small quantities of monocalcium phosphate and water-soluble colloids of vegetable origin. This mixture was made up in cakes, 16 x 12 x 3 centimeters in size, each weighing about 1 kilogram, to be added to the tender water in definite amounts according to its hardness.

The phosphates reacted with the gypsum and calcium bicarbonate to form the insoluble calcium phosphate, Glauber's salt, carbonic acid and water. The oxygen contained in the water is taken up by the sodium sulphide. The monocalcium phosphate acts as seed crystal to accelerate the reaction. It combines with calcium carbonate to form dicalcium phosphate and carbonic acid. The vegetable colloid (starch) is

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

intended to prevent burning onto hot surfaces. Since the entire mixture is only weakly alkaline, there is no enrichment in salt even when the mixture is added in excess. In any case, no foaming was observed if desludging and desalinification were regularly carried out.

(f) Softening with Organic Colloids

The efforts to influence the chemical process in the boiler water have also led to the addition of organic colloids to the water. Colloids are substances which produce scarcely measurable changes in the freezing and boiling points of solutions in spite of their high molecular weight. Under some conditions their solutions may solidify as "jellies" or flocculate out as "gels."

Non-colloidal substances are called crystalloids in contrast to the colloids. Some colloids possess the property of bringing crystalloids into the colloidal state by their presence and keeping them in that state. These are called protective colloids. The best-known instance is the use of flaxseed which is placed in a bag and hung inside the boiler. During operation of the boiler a mucilage is produced, which acts as a protective colloid to bring the calcium and magnesium compounds into the colloidal state. Besides flaxseed, tannins (oak bark), extracts of potato peels, of peas or of horse-chestnuts, as well as resins and dextrin have also been used for this purpose.

Although colloidal softening prevents formation of a hard scale, it has the great disadvantage of causing foaming and priming due to the quantity of suspended matter and colloidal matter.

The use of vegetable colloids as anti-scale agents is forbidden on the German Reichsbahn, but it is known that, in spite of this, some locomotive engineers persist in treating the boiler water with their own secret remedies in the form of colloids.

- E N D -

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

DETERMINATION OF THERMAL FIELD AROUND UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTIONS

S. S. Vyalov

Inst of Permafrost imeni Obruchev,

Acad Sci USSR.

Presented by Acad V. A. Obruchev.

[Figures in the appendix]

[Author's abstract]

This report discusses the problem of an unstable thermal field around underground constructions, located at such a depth that the thermal field remains unaffected by temperatures of the earth's surface. In particular, the problem under consideration finds application in thermo-technical computations of subways, tunnels and mining pits, and in computations connected with underground gasification, etc. Solutions of problems are processed by analytical methods and by methods of electrical modeling.

[main text]

SETTING UP THE PROBLEM

It is required to find the distribution of temperatures at specified instants in an infinite medium around an infinitely long circular cylindrical tunnel of radius r_o, and also to determine the amount of heat emitted per unit surface of the cylinder in unit time (Figure 1).

Here the boundary conditions may be specified either in the form of temperature T_c or in heat supply q_c on the cylindrical surface, or in the form of temperature T_o of the air within the construction and the conditions of heat exchange by convection. All three types of conditions may be either constant or varying with time. In addition the initial distribution of temperature in medium T_n is specified.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

As is well known, the problem considered reduces to the problem of solving the equation of thermal conductivity

$$a\left(\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\cdot\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}\right) = \frac{\partial T}{\partial t} \qquad (1)$$

where T is temperature, r is the variable radius, t is time, $a = \lambda/c\gamma$ is the coefficient of conduction, lambda is the coefficient of heat conduction, c is specific heat capacity, and gamma is the volumetric weight (density) of the medium.

ANALYTIC SOLUTION

The analytic solution of the problem, even with the simplest constant boundary conditions

$$T_{r=r_0} = T_c = \text{const}\ ; \qquad T_{t=0} = T_N = \text{const} \qquad (2)$$

is still complex and cannot be reduced to finite form.

In 1935 Melent'yev [1] showed a method of approximative (numerical) integration of equation (1) by means of finite differences.

Later other writers obtained a general solution of equation (1) and reduced it to quadrature. This solution may be represesented in a dimensionless form:

$$\Theta = 1 + \frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^\infty e^{-\tau v^2}\,\frac{I_0(\varsigma v)\,Y_0(v) - I_0(v)Y_0(\varsigma v)}{I_0^2(v) + Y_0^2(v)}\,\frac{dv}{v} \qquad (3)$$

here

$$\Theta = \frac{T - T_N}{T_c - T_N}\ ; \qquad \varsigma = \frac{r}{r_0}\ ; \quad v = r_0 x\ ; \quad \tau = \frac{at}{r_0^2} \qquad (4)$$

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

$I_0(z)$ and $Y_0(z)$ are tabular zero-order Bessel functions of the first and second kind respectively [NOTE: For properties of Bessel functions see R. O. Kuz'min [3]; table of Bessel functions and also of e^{-z} may be found in many handbooks, e.g. [4, 5]; e^{-z} is a tabular exponential function; and x is the variable of integration.

The expression obtained however, is not suitable for practical use; that is, the value of the integral with limits from 0 to ∞ occurring in this expression cannot be computed either in a finite form, or by methods of approximations. Below we discuss some transformations of this integral which allow one to reduce expression (3) to a form tractable to methods of approximations. We shall use a method employed in solving similar problems [2]. We should note that [2] discussed a particular problem for pipes of small diameter (of 2 to 20 cm), inwhich extremely wide limits of intergration were taken, thus merely making the problem more complex. A more accurate evaluation of limits enabled the writer of the present article to introduce supplementary simplifications.

Let us break down the integral in (3) into 4 integrals:

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_0^{\infty} F(v)dv = \frac{2}{\pi}\left\{\int_0^{v_1} F(v)dv + \int_{v_1}^{v_2} F(v)dv + \int_{v_2}^{v_3} F(v)dv + \int_{v_3}^{\infty} F(v)dv\right. \qquad (5)$$

Where F(v) designates the quantity to be integrated.

For small values of the limit $v_1 \rightarrow 0$, the Bessel function and the function e^{-z} may be replaced by the first terms of the corresponding expansions, in which case the first integral may be computed in finite form.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

For $v_2 \ll 1$ the function F(v) may also be expanded in a series, when the second integral may be computed by the method of approximations. For big values of v_3 the function F(v) will be near zero, so that the forth integral may be neglected. The third integral with definite limits v_1 and v_2 remains and may be computed by the method of approximations. Thus the problem is reduced to one of establishing suitable limits and evaluating.

Let us then assign the maximum values of the parameters:

$$\varsigma \leqslant 20 \quad \text{and} \quad \tau \leqslant 10^4$$

For an order of accuracy of 2% (in this case and the following) the series expansion of function F(v) will be valid for values of the argument $\varsigma v \leqslant 0.2$, from which it follows $v \leqslant 10^{-2}$, thus specifying the upper limits of v_2 of the second integral in (5). For the lower limit we assume $v_1 = 10^{-3}$. Then the integral considered may be represented in the form

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{v_1}^{v_2} F(v)\,dv = -\frac{1}{\pi^2}\int_{10^{-3}}^{10^{-2}} e^{-\tau v^2}\,\frac{\ln\varsigma}{1+\frac{1}{\pi^2}\ln^2(0.89\,v)}\,\frac{dv}{v} \qquad (6)$$

The first integral of (5) will be similar to (6), but $v_1 = 10^{-3}$ for this integral is already its upper limit. In view of the smallness of this limit we may neglect unity in the denominator, and also assume $e^{-\tau v^2} \approx 1$

As a result the first integral is reduced to a computable form:

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{0}^{v_1} F(v)\,dv \approx -0.1423\,\ln\varsigma \qquad (7)$$

For high values of the limit v_3 the Bessel functions may be replaced by asymptotic approximations, in which case the forth integral is reduced to the form

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

$$\frac{2}{\pi}\int_{v_3}^{\infty} F(v)\,dv \leqslant \frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{\varsigma}} \int_{v_3}^{\infty} \frac{e^{-\tau v^2}}{v} \sin[(\varsigma - 1)v]\,dv$$

This integral will always be smaller than the value

$$\frac{2}{\pi\sqrt{\varsigma}} E_1(\sqrt{\tau}\cdot v_3)$$

where E_1 is the integral exponential. The forth integral may be neglected if its value is less than 2% of the magnitude $\theta \leqslant 1$; i.e. smaller than 0.02. The required condition is satisfied, if

$$E_1(\sqrt{\tau}\cdot v_3) \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} 0.02 \sqrt{\varsigma} \approx 0.03\varsigma \qquad (8)$$

or for the maximum value $\varsigma = 1$, $v \geqslant \frac{2.3}{\sqrt{\tau}}$ (9)

As result we obtain, by substituting (6) and (7) into (5) and neglecting the fourth integral, the following

$$\theta = 1 - 0.142 \ln\varsigma - \frac{4}{\pi^2} \ln\varsigma \int_{e^{-2}}^{v_3} \frac{e^{-\tau v^2}}{1 + \frac{4}{\pi^2}\ln^2(0.89v)} \frac{dv}{v} + \frac{2}{\pi}\int_{e^{-2}}^{v_3} e^{-\tau v^2} \frac{I_0(\varsigma v)\,Y_0(v) - I_0(v)\,Y_0(\varsigma v)}{I_0^2(v) + Y_0^2(v)} \frac{dv}{v} \qquad (10)$$

where the magnitude of the limit v_3 is defined by formula (8) or (9).

The integrals in (10) posses finite limits and may be computed by any arbitrary method of approximations. In particular, by applying the method of tangents and representing the first integral in expanded form, we may transform (10) into

$$\theta = 1 - \ln\varsigma\,(0.166 + 0.02\,e^{-0.00002\tau} + 0.019\,e^{0.00064\tau}) + \frac{2}{\pi}\sum_{k=0}^{n-1} \Lambda_k = \qquad (11)$$

$$= \frac{e^{-\tau v_{k+\frac{1}{2}}^2}}{v_{k+\frac{1}{2}}} \frac{I_0(\varsigma v_{k+\frac{1}{2}})\,Y_0(v_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) - I_0(v_{k+\frac{1}{2}})\,Y_0(\varsigma v_{k+\frac{1}{2}})}{I_0^2(v_{k+\frac{1}{2}}) + Y_0^2(v_{k+\frac{1}{2}})}$$

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

where $A_k = v_k - v_{k-1}$; $v_{k=10} = 10^{-2}$; $v_{k=n} = v_3$; and the value v_3 is determined from (8) or (9).

Formulas (10) and (11) are valid for $1 \leqslant \zeta \leqslant 20$ and $0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^4$.

For a number of practical computations (e.g. for pipes of small dimensions) we may assume more limited values of parameters namely, $1 \leqslant \zeta \leqslant 10$ and $3 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^{-3}$, at the same time tolerating an error up to 5%. After transformations similar to those above, the value of θ may be presented in expanded form:

$$\theta = 1 - \ln\zeta \left[0.205 + 0.032\, e^{0.000225\tau} + 0.045\, e^{-0.0004\tau}\right] -$$
$$-0.133\, e^{-0.0049\tau}\left[1.764\, I_0(0.07\zeta) + Y_0(0.07\zeta)\right] -$$
$$- 0.163\, e^{-0.0225\tau}\left[0.271\, I_0(0.15\zeta) + 0.994\, Y_0(0.15\zeta)\right] -$$
$$- 0.265\, e^{-0.09\tau}\left[0.0807\, I_0(0.3\zeta) + 0.978\, Y_0(0.3\zeta)\right] -$$
$$- 0.479\, e^{-0.49\tau}\left[0.191\, I_0(0.7\zeta) + 0.881\, Y_0(0.7\zeta)\right] \qquad (12)$$

Let us evaluate the maximum values of $\tau = \frac{at}{r_0^2}$

For a specified r_0 and an average magnitude $a = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m^2/hr, the values $0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^4$ and $3 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^3$ limit the time of the investigated process for which formulas (10) (11) and (12) are valid. For instance, if $r_0 = 0.05$ m, then $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 10^4$ hrs (formulas (10) and (11) and $3 \leqslant t \leqslant 10^3$ hrs (formula (12); if $r_0 = 0.5$ m, then $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 10^6$ hrs (formulas (10), (11)) and $3 \cdot 10^2 \leqslant t \leqslant 10^5$ hrs (formula (12)); if $r_0 = 2.5$ m, then $0 \leqslant t \leqslant 2.5 \cdot 10^7$ hrs (formulas (10), (11)) and $7.5 \cdot 10^3 \leqslant t \leqslant 2.5 \cdot 10^6$ hrs (formula (12)).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

As may be seen the limits are sufficient for practical computations. Let us derive formulas for determining the heat flow, q Kcal/m·hr, from the surface of the cylindrical equipment. In dimensionless quantities this flow is determined from the expression

$$\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T)} = -2\pi \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial \xi} \right)_{\xi = 1}$$

Substituting into this expression the values of θ from (10) and (12) we obtain respectively

$$\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T_N)} = \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^\infty e^{-\tau v^2} \cdot \frac{I_1(v)\, Y_0(v) - I_0(v)\, Y_1(v)}{I_0^2(v) + Y_0^2(v)}\, dv \qquad (13)$$

$$\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T_N)} = 1.29 + 0.198\, e^{0.000225\tau} + 0.283\, e^{0.00697\tau} + 0.833\, e^{-0.00497\tau} + 0.661\, e^{-0.025\tau} + 1.05\, e^{-0.091\tau} + 1.91\, e^{0.49\tau} \qquad (14)$$

Formula (13) is valid for $0 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^4$, and (14) is valid for $3 \leqslant \tau \leqslant 10^3$.

Finally we present graphs (Figures 2 and 3) which readily yield the values of $\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T_N)}$ without computations.

EXAMPLE OF THE SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM

A pipe of radius $r_0 = 0.25$ m is installed in a great depth of soil, on whose surface a constant temperature $T_c = 25°$ is maintained. The initial temperature of the soil is $T_N = 5°$, and the coefficient of thermal conductivity is $\lambda = 1.4$ Kcal/m hr °C; the heat capacity is $c = 0.3$ Kcal/kg °C, the volumetric weight (density) is $\gamma = 1.84$ ton/m^3. It is required to deter-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

mine the temperature of the soil at the point r = 1.0 m, and also the amount of heat released by 1 m of the surface of the pipe in 2500 hours after the beginning of the process.

We compute the parameters: $a = \frac{\lambda}{c\gamma} = 2.5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ m/hr;

$$\tau = \frac{at}{r_0^2} = 100 \; ; \qquad \rho = \frac{r}{r_0} = 4$$

a) Determination of temperature criterion θ according formula (11).

According to (9) the limit of summation v_3 is $v_3 = \frac{2.3}{100} = 0.23$ (according to (8) and for $\rho = 4$, we have $v_3 = 0.2$). Hence we may neglect the terms of the sum at $v > 0.23$.

We compute the second term of (11): $4(0.160 + 0.20\, e^{-0.002} + 0.019\, e^{-0.0064}) = -0.285$.

The computation of the third term is presented in the following table:

v_k	Δ_k							
0.01	0.02	0.02	0.961	1.0	-2.564	0.998	-1.678	-0.0713
0.03	0.03	0.045	0.817	1.0	-2.060	0.992	-1.151	-0.0589
0.06	0.04	0.08	0.527	0.998	-1.678	0.975	-1.763	-0.0385
0.1	0.10	0.15	0.1054	0.994	-1.271	0.912	-0.303	-0.0147
0.2	0.10	0.25	0.0019	0.900	-0.932	0.765	+0.0088	-0.0002
0.3								

$$-\sum_{n}^{2} \Delta_k F(\rho V_{k-\frac{1}{2}}) = -0.1836$$

therefore we have θ = 1 - 0.285 - 0.184 ≈ 0.53.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

b) Determination of O according to formula (12)

$$\theta = 1 - 1.39\,(0.205 + 0.032 \cdot 0.978 + 0.045 \cdot 0.914) - 0.133 \cdot 0.613$$

$$(1.76 \cdot 0.981 - 0.855) - 0.163 \cdot 0.105 \cdot (1.27 \cdot 0.912 - 0.994 \cdot 0309) - 0 \approx 0.53$$

c) Determination of θ according to the graph in Figure 2.

At $\xi = 4$ and $\tau = 100$, we obtain $\theta \approx 0.53$

d) Determination of temperature

From (4), we have $T = \theta(T_c - T_N) + T_N = 0.53(25 - 5) + 5 = 15.6°$.

e) Determination of thermal flow q

According to (14), we have

$$\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T_N)} = 1.29 + 0.198 \cdot 0.975 + 0.283 \cdot 0.914 + 0.533 \cdot 0.613 + 0.651 \cdot 0.082 + 0 = 2.12$$

According to the graph in Figure 3 at $\tau = 100$, we obtain $\frac{q}{\lambda (T_c - T_N)} = 2.1$;

hence $q = 2.1(25 - 15) 1.2 = 5.1$ Kcal/m.

SOLUTION OF A PROBLEM BY METHODS OF ELECTRIC MODELING

The methods of electrical modeling, developed by professor L. I. Gutenmakher [6, 7], are very efficient means for solving various problems of mathematical physics, included problems of thermal conductivity.

The principle of electric modeling based on the reproduction by the model (electric integrator) of an electric process that is analogous to the physical phenomenon under study. The analogy consists in identifying the differential equations that describe the physical phenomenon with the electric process taking place in the model.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In order to design the computing scheme of the model, the region studied is mentally divided into a system of elementary volumes. Thermal resistances of such volumes correspond to the ohmic resistances between the nodes of the integrator network; thermal capacities - electric capacities connected to the nodes of the network; thermal flows - flowing electric currents; and temperatures in the centers of volume - the potentials in the nodes of the network. The initial values of the temperatures are modeled on the integrator in a definite scale of initial potentials. The boundary condition is modeled by definite corresponding potentials or electric currents on the boundary nodes of the network. The conditions of heat exchange on the surface of the of the cylinder - $\lambda \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial r}\right)_{r=r_0} = \alpha (T_0 - T)$ may be taken into account by insertion of an additional ohmic resistance $R_{el} = k_1 \frac{\varphi}{\alpha_0 g r_0}$ to the boundary nodes, where φ is the polar angle, k_1 is an arbitrarily chosen coefficient of the resistance scale, T_0 is the temperature of air inside the cylinder, and α_0 is the coefficient of heat supply. A special adjustment on the integrator allows one to model the process with time. The solution of the problem is obtained by measurement (with the aid of measuring equipment) of the potentials in the nodes of the network of the device, which corresponds on a definite scale to the sought-for temperatures at the points of the investigated region at any instant of time.

Problems with any boundary conditions, even those that vary with time, may be solved on the integrator. However, for the sake of comparison we consider below conditions similar to those formulated above.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The computation scheme of the problem is represented in Figure 4.

Because of symmetry, we considered one sector of the region with angle $\varphi = \frac{\pi}{9}$, divided in radial direction into 14 segments. The use of the polar coordinate system allowed us by a suitable choice of scale to divide the region into 61 volumes (segments), whose thermal resistances are equal. Here the dimensions of the segments increase evenly, the farther from the pole, which facilitates the conditions of modeling. The equality of thermal resistances is defined by the condition

$$R_{ther} = \frac{1}{\lambda\varphi} \cdot \frac{r_n - r_{n-1}}{r_n + r_{n-1}} = \frac{1}{2} = \text{const} \qquad (15)$$

This makes it easy to find the ratio of the radii of centers of adjacent segments:

$$r_n = r_{n-1} \frac{2 + \varphi}{2 - \varphi} = 1.423\, r_{n-1} \qquad (16)$$

Accordingly the electric scheme of the model (Figure 5) is set up in the form of a mesh of constant ohmic resistances $R_{el} = k_1 R_{ther}$, to the nodes of which we connect variable capacitors, $C_{el} = k_2 C_{ther}$, proportional to the thermal capacities of elementary volumes C_{ther} (k_2 is the scale of capacities). The thermal capacities are computed according to formula $C_{ther} = c\gamma f$, where c is the specific heat capacity and γ the volumetric weight (density) of the medium (soil), and f is the area of the elementary segment considered.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In the construction of the model the infinite medium was replaced by a finite region of radius $r \approx 14\ r_0 = 35$ m, on whose boundary the heat flow is assumed to be zero. This assumption is equivalent to the invariance of potentials in the last mesh node, which is under control of the integrator itself. Thus this condition defines the time limiting the duration of the modeled process (24 months for the considered problem, - see Figure 6).

The conditions governing the similarity of the processes in the model and in nature are defined by the equality of criteria:

$$\frac{a_{0\,ther}\, t_{0\,ther}}{r_{0\,ther}^2} = \frac{t_{0\,el}}{t_{0\,el}\, n_{0\,el}^2\, a_{0\,el}} \qquad (17)$$

from which it is easy to derive the time scale $\frac{t_{0\,el}}{t_{0\,ther}}$, which characterizes the ratio of (a) the duration of the process in the model to (b) the duration of the process in nature.

In the expressions mentioned the index 0 indicates basic values (conditional units). The index "ther" corresponds to characteristics of the thermal process, and "el" corresponds to electric. More details on how to set up the computational scale may be found in [6].

The solution of the problem on the integrator is represented in the form of graphs in Figures 6 and 7. Figure 6 shows curves of temperature distribution in the soil around the pipe for various instants of time after 15, 30, 60, 104, 180, 360, 720 days from the start of the process. Figure 7 shows the curve describing the variation, with time, of the temperature of the soil at a point 1.0 m from the pipe's center (i.e. at a distance of 0.75 m from the pipe's external surface).

In particular, the temperature of the soil at the point r = 1.0 m equals 15.1° after 2500 hrs (104 days).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The corresponding value computed above by analytical formulas and graphs equals 15.6°.

The discrepancy between the result obtained on the electric integrator and the result by analytical methods thus amounts only to 3.3%; taking into account the approximate nature of both methods we see that these results possess quite satisfactory accuracy.

Finally we should mention that the problem considered was solved by us on the integrator under much more complicated conditions: variable temperature on the cylinder's surface; heat exchange by convection; arbitrary contour of the equipment; arbitrary temperature condition in the ground with variable thermo-physical (spatial) characteristics; and insulated pipe walls. It took 5 days to solve the indicated problems with total of 10 variants.

CONCLUSIONS

1. The solution of the problem of determining a non-stationary thermal field in an infinite medium around a cylindrical construction for constant boundary conditions may be obtained by numerical methods from formulas (10), (11), (12), (13), (14) as outlined in this article or by means of the graphs in Figures 2 and 3.

3. The method of electric modeling is a very effective means for solving the problems above indicated for arbitrary boundary conditions (including even variables that vary with time) and for arbitrary contour of the construction (in the transverse cross-section plane). The method for solving this problem is briefly described in this article.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Melent'yev, P. V., Underground Gasification of Coals, No 4, pp 7-12, 1935.
2. Gamont, A., Journal of Applied Physics, Vol 17, No 12, pp 1076-1082 (1946)
3. Kuz'min, R. O., Bessel Functions, ONTI, Moscow-Leningrad 1935.
4. Machine Construction - Encyclopedic Handbook, Vol I, ONTI, Moscow (1947)
5. Lyusternik, A. A., Akushinskiy, N. Ya., and Ditkin, V. A., Tables of Bessel Functions, GOI, Moscow 1949.
6. Gutenmakher, L. I., Electric Models, Acad Sci USSR, Moscow-Leningrad 1949
7. Gutenmakher, L. I., Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Otdeleniye Tekhnicheskikh Nauk, No 4-5, pp 434-446, (1945) and No 8 pp 1121-1146 (1946).

APPENDIX: FIGURES

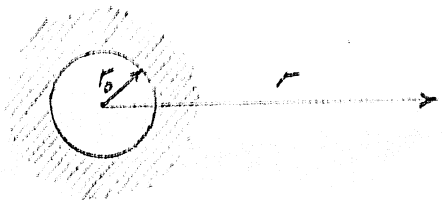


Figure 1. Computational scheme of the problem

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

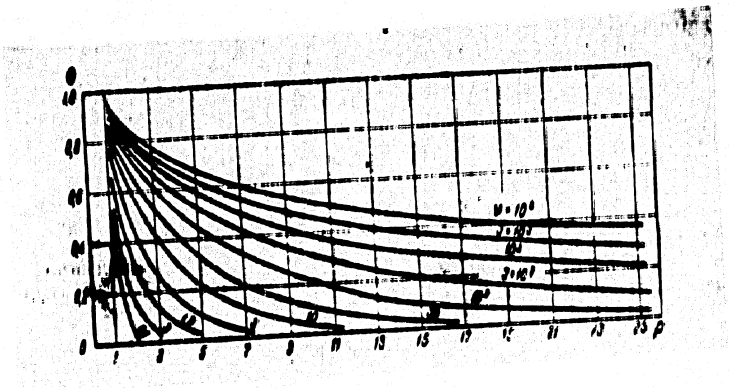


Figure 2. Graph for the determination of the temperature $\Theta = \frac{T - T_N}{T_c - T_N}$ as a function $\varsigma = \frac{r}{r_0}$

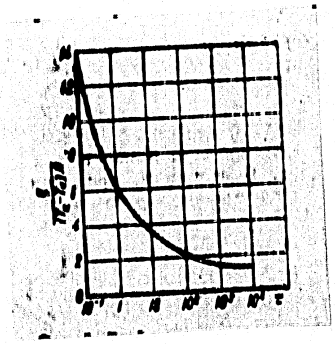


Figure 3. Graph for determining the heat flows as a function of $\tau = \frac{at}{r_o^2}$ (τ : laid off according to logarithmic law).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

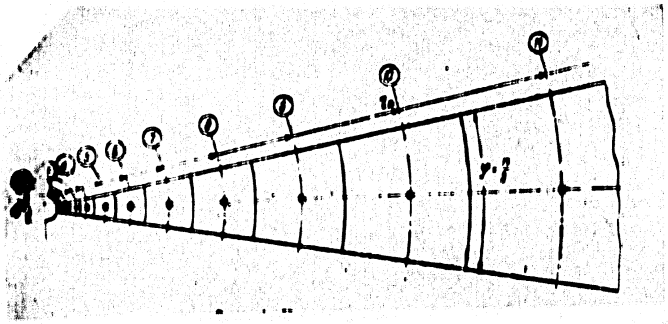


Figure 4. Scheme of commutation (r_1 = 0.30; r_2 = 0.43; r_3 =0.61 ... r_{13}=20.68 r_{14} = 20.70

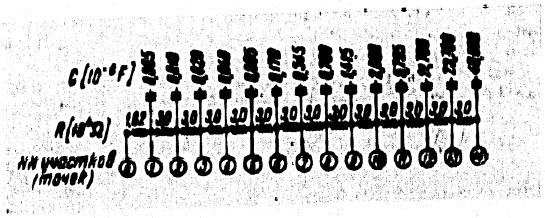


Figure 5. Electric scheme of model

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

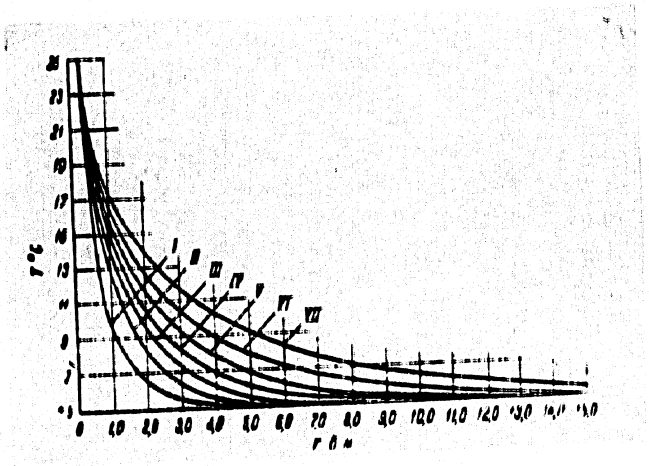


Figure 6. Curves of temperature distribution in the soil at various instants of time: I - after 15 days, II - after 30 days; III - after 60 days; IV - after 104 days; V - after 180 days; VI - after 360 days, VII - after 720 days after the start of the process.

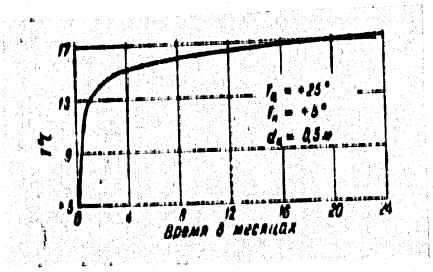


Figure 7. Curve of temperature variation with time at the point in the soil r = 1.0 m

- E N D -

- 17 -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

THREE WORKS IN THE EARTH SCIENCES WINNING STALIN PRIZES FOR 1950

Anonymous

/Note: The following three reports appeared in the regular section, "Works of Academicians, Corresponding Members and Scientific Workers of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Who Have Been Awarded Stalin Prizes", in the journal Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No 5, May 1951, pages 45-47.

1. Vsevolod Pavlovich Zenkovich, doctor of geographical sciences and director of laboratories of the Institute of Oceanography, Academy of Sciences, USSR, was honored with a Stalin prize second class (together with participants in the work) for the scientific work "Hypsometric Map of the USSR" on the scale 1:2,500,000, published in 1950.

This map which is outstanding and original in sense and in its cartographic execution, is the culmination of Soviet cartographers' efforts to create methods of relief representation. This is the first time that a general and detailed map of the surface of the Soviet Union has been given on such a scale and with such detail and graphic representation. The map collects an enormous amount of practical material into one system; it substantially completes and alters our previous knowledge of the relief of dry lands and sea bottoms. The map also gives rich material for scientific development in the construction of reliefs.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The relief of dry lands and sea bottoms is represented on the map as a unified whole, in a common profile scale, by methods permitting one to compare the surfaces of dry lands and sea bottoms, their steepness and distinguishing characteristics.

The map is of great practical importance as a basis for constructing special maps, preliminarily planning large constructions, and developing measures for the transformation of nature.

2. Viktor Abramovich Kovda, doctor of geological-mineralogical sciences and laboratory director of the Soil Institute imeni V. V. Dokuchayev of the Academy of Sciences USSR, was honored with the Stalin prize third class for his investigation of the processes of salinification of soils and the development of measures for combatting it.

On the basis of numerous investigations over the past 15 years of salinified and irrigated soils of southeastern USSR, Transcaucasia and Central Asia, and also on the basis of generalization of data gathered by Soviet scientific-research institutes and experiment stations working in the area of irrigational agriculture, V. A. Kovda developed the fundamentals of the theory of salt balance in soil, that permit one to foresee the direction of natural processes in the saline state, and offered a new concept of the processes of salt-accumulation in ground waters, in soil solutions, and in the solid phase of soil. It was established that these processes and their mutual dependence possess various stages and phases.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The theory of the water-salt state of salinified and irrigated soils is investigated and worked out, and the types of ground-water states moisture states of salt in irrigated and non-irrigated salinified soils are classified. Also considered and classified for the first time are secondary salinification types in irrigated soils for various conditions applicable to the established types of salinification of soils. Measures for the prevention and elimination of salinification and the amelioration of saline soils were developed.

The principle irrigation cases of the USSR were studied by V. A. Kovda, who on the basis of these studies recommended measures for combatting salinification applicable to various natural conditions. Problems of salt-resistance in agricultural plants and measures for increasing the cotton harvest on salinified soils were investigated in detail.

3. Vladimir Polikarpovich Grichuk, scientific worker of the Geographic Institute of the Academy of Sciences USSR, and Yelena Dmitriyevna Zaklinskaya, scientific worker of the Institute of Geological Sciences of the Academy of Sciences USSR, were honored with a Stalin prize second class (together with other participants in the work) for the scientific work "Pollen Analysis", published in 1950. The book consists of three sections:

Section I is a historical survey of the morphology of pollen, the development of spore and pollen methods in the USSR, Western Europe and America. It reports a method of field and laboratory works and describes the utilization of results of paleontologic-stratigraphical, paleogeographical and paleobotanical investigations. The question of the correlation of the quaternary deposits is evolved separately.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Section II is devoted to the morphology of spores and pollen of contemporary ferns, gymnosperm and angiosperm plants and to a comparison of them with mineral forms. It diagnoses 387 genera and species of spores and pollens; it shows the contemporary geographical distribution of plants and describes findings of their pollens and other remains in the mineral state.

Section III is a short summary of the results of the application of the pollen method to the study of continental deposits of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic in the USSR. It introduces leading spore-pollen groups for various large divisions of the Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE BOOK: HYDRAULIC BASIS FOR METHODS OF RIVER HYDROMETRY

G. V. Zheleznyakov

[NOTE: The following is the table of contents of the book Gidravlicheskoye Obosnovaniye Metodov Rechnoy Gidrometrii (Moscow/Leningrad: Academy of Sciences USSR Press, 1950)]

	Page
Preface	5
Chapter I. Methods for Determining the Average Velocity and Water Discharge According to Measured Superficial Velocities and Hydraulic Elements of Flow.	7
1. Setting up the Problem	9
2. Distribution of Velocities in the Turbulent Flow and Determination of Average Values of Universal Parameters of Flow	27
3. Computation of Average Velocity and Discharge of Water According to Superficial Velocities and the Hydraulic Elements of Flow	39
4. Froude Numbers of River Flow	42
5. Study of Universal Parameters of River Flow	58
6. Dependence of Parameter D on Coefficient C and Ratio of Average Flow Depth to the Maximum; Dependence of Coefficients K_1 and K_2 on the Coefficient C	69
7. Coefficients K_1 and K_2 at Critical State of Flow	71
8. Analysis of Hydrometric Formulas for Average Velocity Determination Along Verticals	74
9. Conclusion; Computational Formulas	77
10. Examples of Application of Proposed Formulas	

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

	Page
Chapter II. Study of Velocity Distribution in the River Bed and Valley	
11. Setting up the Problem	80
12. Analysis of Results of Experimental Investigation of Distribution of Superficial Velocities in the Bed and Valley of River	81
Chapter III. Investigation of the Shape of the Active Cross-Section of Flow	
13. Universal Parameter of the Shape of the Active Cross-Section of Flow	99
14. Determination of the Universal Parameter of the Shape of the Active Cross-Section of Artificial Water Flows	102
15. Determination of the Universal Parameter of the Shape of Active Cross-Section of Natural Water Flow	108
16. Consideration of the Shape of the Active Cross-Section in Some Computations	109
17. Conclusions	111
Chapter IV. Computation of Ground Velocity of Flow	
18. Average Ground Velocity of Flow	113
19. Computation of Distribution of Ground Velocties According to Width of Flow	114
20. Examples of Computation of Ground Velocities	116
21. Conclusions	117
Chapter V. Determination of Average Direction of Flow Current	
22. Setting up the Problem	120
23. Determination of Average Direction of Flow Current with Available Hydrometric Data	121
24. Determination of Average Direction of Flow Current with xx Insufficient Hydrometric Data	124

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

	Page
Chapter VI. Bases of Method for Determining the Water Discharge on Inclined Channels	
25. Classification of Integrating Methods for Determining Water Discharge	130
26. Analysis of Method of Inclined Channels	133
27. Conclusions	140
Chapter VII. Application of Proportional Overflow to the Determination of Water Discharge	
28. Shape of Aperture of Overflow	141
29. Comparison of Proportional Overflow with Trapezoidal Narrowing Upwards Overflow	145
30. Computation Formula of Proportional Overflow and the Conditions Governing its Application	147
31. Comparison of Computational Formula with Experimental Data	152
32. Methods and Example of Computation of Proportional Overflow	154
33. Conclusions	156
Bibliography	158
Conventional Symbols	

- E N D -

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

ARTILLERY AND ITS FIRE IN ATTACK

By: Staff Lt. Col. Selahattin Karatamir

The aim of attack is to destroy the effectiveness of the enemy's armed forces and to break his will to fight. The way to achieve this aim is to advance against the enemy and to support the operation with fire in a manner suitable to tactical objective and to the terrain.

When carrying out an operation in order that the infantry might get the enemy on its bayonet, fire, which is the chief factor for the success of this operation, brings it [the infantry] to the objective which it wishes to reach. The responsibility which the artillery shoulders in the accomplishment of this very honorable task is very heavy. In order that the artillery might bear up under this responsibility and might aid in the victory of the bayonet, it is necessary that it be very skillful in the use of its fire and that it direct its fire in a manner suitable to the tactical objective and to the terrain. Skillful use of fire requires basic professional and general tactical knowledge. While proper firing methods and suitable, selected shells and fuses are a necessary professional requirement, it is equally important to bombard the targets with a sufficient concentration of shells at the proper time and to conform to the battle situation by selecting these targets. It must be stated clearly that technical knowledge alone is not sufficient for the carrying out of assigned duties. It has been 53 years since the passing of the period of the idea that the artillery and infantry fight independently of each other. This period coincided with the artillerymen's period of the 1895 War and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

the period shortly thereafter. Although artillery is basically technical, it is tactical knowledge and the combat situation which is fundamental. Professional knowledge must be observed within this crucible. This is the demand of present day combat and the military art. In this connection, it must be pointed out that henceforth, as always, it is absolutely essential that artillery commanders be trained in the art of command, just like staff officers. Artillery commanders who cannot weigh and analyze the character, development and status of the battle, can not successfully direct the fire of their artillery. An artillery commander who can not study the operational objectives in as much detail as the division or infantry regiment commander, can not make the correct and suitable suggestions for the use of his weapons that a division or infantry regiment commander will make. The artillery commander can make suitable observations and suggestions only on the basis of broad and comprehensive tactical knowledge.

Since artillery fire is not cheaply obtainable, the hands using this expensive means for victory must be very intelligent. Otherwise, fire control will be so expensive that it will be difficult to bear up under this responsibility. The army and country have a right to expect that those aspiring to command of artillery battalions and regiments will be aware of this responsibility and prepared for it.

Since the artillery is a supporting service, all branches of the army are included in the scope of this support. The artillery commander is concerned with different rules and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

methods of combat than the other services comprising the army. It is for this reason that the artillery commander must be the most elite commander of the army. Victory demands artillery commanders cognisant of the battle situation and of fire, and fire control personnel who can direct fire skillfully. Fire well laid down but not adapted to the tactical situation and objective will be of no value; similarly, it is obvious that an artilleryman who can command well but who can not lay down fire properly is of little value. He must regard artillery not only as a weapon which lends moral strength but also as one which affects the objective and situation, and he must accord it its proper value. In the field of professional training, great importance must be attached jointly to these two points. The battery commander, within his own framework and together with his unit, must dominate the combat rules of the infantry and the use of infantry weapons. These matters must be sought for in inspections of the combat training of batteries, and these duties must be inculcated in battery personnel. Success in batteries is usually to be found in their artillery training. Consideration and knowledge of infantry training and tactics is left in second place. In batteries, little emphasis is placed on the combat of the infantry platoon. In inspection critiques, defects noted in infantrymanship are criticized and this defect, which it is hoped will be perfected in later stages, unfortunately remains a defect. In fact, although the many-sided technical training of the artillery and the lack of time is the real and essential reason for this, a maximum effort is very

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

desirable as is the attempt not to leave this point defective.

The rule that artillery at the front is under the protection of infantry units has long since become outmoded and has lost its value. It is a fact that artillery fighting in Korea today, and even rear service units located in the rear have fallen into real combat situations and that they have been equipped with all sorts of infantry weapons. Consequently, artillery, in addition to aiding properly the objective of the units it supports, when by necessary it is left alone, must be able to fight like infantry with the infantry weapons with which it is equipped, and must be subject to training.

Artillery is not capable of firing while in movement. Artillery must be emplaced in order that it might guarantee support. In connection with successful support, which begins after emplacement, it is useful to dwell a moment on the subject of emplacement.

The emplacement of artillery must be considered from two angles, one technical, the other tactical. Technical emplacement embraces the establishment according to its special features and technical characteristics of artillery which is subdivided into smaller units according to the tactical objectives and requirements; this matter is entirely a professional, technical one. The application in every battle of the principles taught in training, does nothing but lose time and destroy effectiveness. The habit of speedily influencing the success of the situation by moving to less

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

favorable positions which do not conform entirely to technical requirements, must become a dominating necessity and nature. It is necessary to have observed constantly the negative effect on the supported units of such considerations as the varying forms of terrain and the excessiveness of the smallest distance. Moreover, it is a great mistake to enter a position which cannot support the infantry, solely for the sake of speed. It is useless to attempt to change the form of tactical movements by raising these self-evident reasons in the suggestions and talks which all commanders from the commander of the smallest to the largest artillery unit will make. Artillery commanders must be judicious and prepared, and must advance scientifically positive views and opinions conformable to every tactical situation. The artillery must suggest to commanders and units that it is a protective element, and every supported unit must be convinced that an artillery officer and artillery shells will come to its aid when requested and even before the request is made.

On many battlefields, sometimes even during the most favorable times, situations will arise wherein a four-gun battery will be unable to find a position. Even in this situation it is necessary to give primary importance to the matters of support and effectiveness. It is appropriate for the fighting artillery to make sacrifices and give precedence to effectiveness rather than to concealment in order to protect the lives of thousands of infantry soldiers, who become tired and sometimes falter under the most difficult conditions and under the effect of various enemy weapons. To emerge

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

into the open without relying on technical principles, to show faults and negligence in concealment, and thus to paralyze the only constant fire power of the infantry, is never acceptable or to be recommended to the artillery.

The second part of emplacement is tactical emplacement and breakdown. Regardless of type of fighting undertaken by the infantry or other type units to be supported, it is essential generally that they be protected against two types of enemy weapons. These are enemy artillery and the heavy and light weapons in the hands of the enemy infantry. The artillery, which is charged with protecting the infantry against the enemy's light and heavy weapons, must be emplaced and subdivided in order to overcome the effect of these weapons. This subdividing and emplacement is chiefly in the form of direct support, general support and support, depending upon the mission of the unit, the number of guns it possesses, the manner in which it will accomplish its mission, and the width of the front on which the unit will attack.

Direct support artillery is an artillery section which directly supports a specific part of the infantry. General support artillery supports the whole of a few specific parts. Support artillery is an artillery section which re-enforces the fire of direct and general support artillery and increases its effectiveness.

By rule, direct support artillery for every attacking infantry regiment is an artillery battalion, which occupies positions along and behind the line of attack. Support artillery, however, is located in an area close to the line

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of this [direct support] artillery. Support artillery is generally the Third Battalion which supports the regiment in reserve or the light artillery of another infantry regiment and, sometimes, the battalions of the army corps' central artillery regiment. General support artillery, as a rule, is an artillery section which affects the enemy along an entire front, and it occupies positions in an area from which the entire front can be covered by fire.

An emplacement from which it is possible to concentrate all artillery fire in the main attack area is a matter which must always occupy the mind. The main attack area is always the area on which shells are concentrated. This area is known by the arrangements which have been taken and the distribution of the artillery. It is sometimes advantageous for the main attack area to be described in orders.

If it should be necessary to make a summary of the above principles, we can say that the artillery of an attacking army corps would generally be as shown below. This is purely for the purpose of giving an idea, and many variations can be made.

OUTLINE FOR ARMY CORPS ARTILLERY

I/ 1st Art. Reg. : Direct Support(D.S.) for 1st Inf. Reg.

II/ 1st Art. Reg. : D.S. for 2nd Inf. Reg.

III/ 1st Art. Reg. : Support for II/1 Art. Reg. and D.S. for 3rd Inf. Reg. if it enters combat

I/ 2nd Art. Reg. : D.S. for 4th Inf. Reg.

II/ 2nd Art. Reg. : D.S. for 5th Inf. Reg.

III/ 2nd Art. Reg. : General Support(G.S.) and D.S. for 6th Inf. Reg. if it enters combat

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

I/ 3rd Art. Reg. : Support for I/ 1st Art. Reg. and D.S. for 7th Inf. Reg.(of 3rd Div.) if it enters combat

II/ 3rd Art. Reg. : Support for I/ 2nd Ar. Reg. and D.S. for 8th Inf. Reg. if it enters combat

III/ 3rd Ar. Reg. : G.S. and D.S. for 9th Inf. Reg. (of 3rd Div.) if it enters combat

I/ XX Art. Reg. : G.S. and support for I/1st Art. Reg.

II/ XX Art. Reg. : G.S. and support for I/1st Art. Reg.

III/ XX Art. Reg. : G.S. and support for I/2nd Art. Reg.

If this artillery breakdown is studied, the location of the center of gravity of the army corps, within the divisions at the front, will be seen clearly.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

METHODS OF FILLING OUT VARIOUS TABLES USED IN FIRE CONTROL CENTERS IN THE APPLICATION OF ADJUSTMENT DUTIES

By Artillery Senior Captain Fevzi Erdenizer

[In this article the author discusses in great detail the proper procedure to be used in filling out the various forms used in fire control centers in connection with adjustments which must be made to bring the bring the guns involved to bear on the desired targets. Attached to the inside of the rear cover of the magazine are copies of the tables under discussion, a total of four sheets. On one side of each sheet is a blank copy of the table, while on the reverse side is a filled-in copy of the same table. Also included is a table of abbreviations used in and/or with the tables.]

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

CHANGE OF POSITION OF FIELD ARTILLERY

By Artillery Senior Captain Ali Sahin Kagu

1 - Introduction

The basic mission of light field artillery is close and continuous support of infantry and armored units. In order to fulfill this mission, it must be prepared to move, as the operations progress, to previously selected positions by previously selected roads, in such a manner as to reduce to a minimum the loss of artillery fire power. Matters concerning changing of position must be in a state of continuous planning. In attacks or withdrawal movements, positions must be changed at the proper time to assure continuing support of the infantry. An artillery commander who changes position must have the change effected in a manner which will not hamper continuing support. The artillery commander assigns the basic duties of the units changing position to other artillery units which temporarily remain where they are. The period during which artillery units are out of the fight because of a change in position must be reduced to the minimum. The distance of the move must be, at the least, about half the maximum range of the moved gun. However, if the terrain situation and the maintenance of communications with liaison officers and advanced observation teams makes it necessary, more frequent moves involving shorter distances can be made.

2. Reasons For Field Artillery Position Changes

1. The artillery is unable to perform its mission from its present position.
2. The impossibility of remaining longer in the present position due to the combat situation.
3. The necessity of correcting the fire power.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

4. Difficulties in establishing signal communication.

5. Change in the artillery's mission.

3. Principles of Changing Position

1. The artillery position change must be arranged in co-operation with the unit it supports.

2. Artillery fire support must be continuous.

3. Planning for position changes must be carried on continuously.

4. In point of time, position change must be in stages.

5. The lack of fire protection of the artillery changing positions must be reduced to the minimum period of time.

6. When possible, the position must be changed a distance of at least approximately half the maximum range of the artillery, because a shorter move will necessitate frequent changes and the weakest moment of the artillery occurs when it is in the process of changing positions.

7. Moves at critical moments of the battle must be avoided.

8. Artillery commanders must remain with units close to the front. The last person to leave the position must be the commander.

4. The position reconnaissance, selection and occupation for a change of positions /follows/ the same principles as for the reconnaissance, selection and occupation of the original position. Preparatory reconnaissances are made by the commander or reconnaissance patrols in order to find suitable positions and the roads leading to these positions. An absolutely basic reconnaissance must be made before positions are changed. In every change of position, it is essential that a careful road reconnaissance be made. For forward changes of position, information regarding roads can

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

be obtained from liaison officers and advance observation teams. It is especially important to have a reconnaissance group locate and mark enemy mine fields and the roads passing through these mine fields. Terrain previously occupied by the enemy, before being occupied, must be carefully studied and inspected to determine whether or not there are any mines and traps.

5. Position Changes of Direct Support Artillery Battalions

a) The loss of artillery support fire will have been reduced to a minimum by selecting original positions from which fire can be made in the critical phase of the battle. The operational plan of the supported infantry and armored units affects the time and method of changing positions and the selection of new emplacement areas. Actually, a change of position is made at the initiative of the commander of the direct support battalion. When roads are limited, the position change occurs in accordance with the plan of the divisional artillery commander. The direct support artillery commander, before changing positions, informs the divisional artillery commander that the position will be changed.

b) Stages In Change of Positions.

The stages in the change of position of the direct support artillery battalion are the following:

The direct support artillery battalion can move as a whole when:

1) there is another artillery battalion supporting the direct support artillery battalion or under its command;

2) there is signal communication between the advance observers and liaison officers of the battalion changing positions, and the fire control centers of the support artillery battalion or battalions under its command which assume the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

firing task in place of the direct support artillery battalion which is making a position change;

3) the artillery battalion assuming the fire task is capable of firing on targets, fire concentration points and areas of possible targets which are known by the advance observers and liaison officers of the direct support artillery battalion which is changing positions; and

4) the direct support artillery commander has obtained the approval of the divisional artillery commander for the assumption during the change of its firing station by its supporting artillery battalion.

2. The 2-1 Method of Changing Position.

(Two batteries in the first change, one in the second.)

This procedure is followed a) if no serious danger for the supported unit is perceived but b) if some fire support is necessary during the move.

3. The 1-2 Method of Changing Position.

(One batteries in the first change, two battery in the second)

This method is used if a) the serious phase for the supported unit has not passed but b) when a need for some artillery has developed closer to the front.

4. One by One.

(In three stages, a battery at a time.)

This method is used in the following circumstances: a) the supported units require continuous fire support; b) the artillery changes positions in such a way that the supported unit can support it with its fire.

5. By Infiltration.

(One gun from each battery or a half battery at a time.)

This method is used when:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

a) the supported unit requires the maximum fire support; (since batteries have six guns each, when one gun from each battery moves, a 15-gun fire power remains.)

b) roads are overly crowded and traffic is difficult; and

c) roads are under fire by enemy air forces and artillery.

c - Signal Communications in Position Changes.

1. When possible, there must be signal communication between the new and old positions before the move is made.

2. Signal communications should be established in the new position area before the move is made.

3. Wireless communication is made by means of B wireless during the move, and by A wireless after [the unit is] emplaced and ready to fire.

d - Change of Observation Posts.

1. Forward observers change their positions when necessary to maintain close contact with forward infantry units and to correct observation areas. They report their positions to the commander of the infantry company with which they are working, to the liaison officer, and to the communications control post of the artillery battalion to which they belong.

2. The observation posts of the batteries and of the battalion change position to improve their observation according to the arrangements and plans of the artillery battalion intelligence officer (S-2). Observation posts must be changed in stages so that observation will not be interrupted.

e. Position Change of Artillery Battalion Communications Control Post.

1. When each firing unit changes position, one part of the communications control post also changes position with it. The fire control center moves in stages to assure continuous mass fire. Work must not be interrupted while the fire control

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

center is moving. Signal communications with the support artillery and superior artillery commanders must be maintained.

1. Forward Change of Position.

When going on reconnaissance in connection with a forward position change which will be made quickly, the commander or assistant commander of the direct support artillery battalion usually takes along the operations and training officer (S-3) or his assistant, the battalion's observation officer, the communications officer, a cable vehicle, wireless operators and a sufficient number of wireless sets, and, if there is any indication of the existence of mines, a number of mine-clearing personnel. Battery commanders (or their assistants) accompany, with their battery units, the battalion commander and assistant battalion commander. The moment the battery gets into position, it establishes control over observation and communications matters. The battalion's move is directed by previously arranged signals, by wireless, or by runners.

3. Rearward Change of Position

The battalion and battery commanders always remain in the forward positions. The assistant commander of the direct support artillery battalion himself normally directs the reconnaissance and selection of the position when the change is to the rear. Battery personnel and battalion officers who are in the old position and have not tasks, accompany the assistant battalion commander. It is especially important to make in advance a reconnaissance of the roads leading to the position.

7. Example of a Change of Position of An Artillery Battalion Assigned to Provide Direct Support to An Infantry Regiment

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

a) The attack of the supported infantry regiment has developed. The direct support artillery battalion commander, who is at the front with the infantry regiment commander, has ordered the assistant battalion commander to move his position forward. The personnel and vehicles of the battalion and battery units which will be in the reconnaissance group of the assistant battalion commander are the following.

Unit	Type of Vehicle	Personnel
Bn Hq and Hq Co	S-2 vehicle	Assist Bn CO, Int O, Chauffer (is also radioman for SCR-619)
Bn Hq and Hq Co	Communications Officer (Com O) vehicle	Com O, SCR-619 set, Com 1st Sgt, Cable Sgt (is also the chauffer)
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 2 Cable Carrier	Cable Corp, 3 switchboard operators, 3 cable and telephone operators, operator for radio in Com O vehicle, chauffer (is one of the cable and telephone operators)
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 3 Cable Carrier	Cable Corp, 3 switchboard operators, 3 cable and telephone operators, operator for radio in Com O's vehicle, chauffer.
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 1 Observation vehicle	Assist S-2, machine gun and gunner, observation Sgt (is also chauffer)
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 2 Observation vehicle	5 observers, 2 assistants (pvts), chauffer (is also cable and telephone operator)
FROM ~~3 each~~ battery	Battery unit	BC, Cable Corp, 2 scouts, radio operator, chauffer (is also a cable and telephone oprtr)
FROM ~~3 each~~ battery	No. 1 Cable Carrier	2 cablemen and tel. operators, chauffer (is also cablemen and telephone operator)
FROM ~~2 each~~ medical detach.	Ambulance	Medical corpsman (is also chauffer)

The number of personnel and vehicles in the above reconnaissance group depends upon the mission, the tactical situation, the ground and air activity

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of the enemy, and the terrain. The above is [only] an example. The number of vehicles may be limited by the Bn CO.

The vehicles and personnel of the first echelon when positions are changed by the 2-1 method are:

Bn Hq and Hq Co	Fire control center's vehicle	Assist S-3, com NCO, computing sgt, chauffer
Bn Hq and Hq Co	Communications control post vehicle	Horizontal plotter (1st sgt), machine gun prvt, machine gun corp, machine gun, radio oprtr, chauffer.
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 1 Radio vehicle	Wireless sgt, message center corp, 2 radio operators (pvts) radio repairmen, machine gun, chauffer
Batteries	2nd and 3rd Batteries	

After the first echelon has settled in the new position and is ready to fire, the second echelon begins to move. Its composition is:

Bn Hq and Hq Co	Assist BC vehicle	S- 3, Bn Hq clerk, radio operator, chauffer
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 1 Cable Carrier	Assist Com O, com sgt, chauffer (is also a cableman and telephone operator)
Bn Hq and Hq Co	No. 2 Cable carrier	Message center CO, radio oprtr corp, vertical plotter, computer, radio repairman
Bn Hq and Hq Co	Motor vehicle	Transport Officer, transport mechanic (sgt), chauffer (is also the mechanic)
Battery	1st Battery	
Bn Med Detach.	Ambulance	Bn Medical Officer, med sgt, med corp, 2 medical corpsmen.

A cable carrier from each battery is left at the old position to pick up the cable which has been laid out. The ~~above~~ above table is [only] a sample. It varies according to TO and loading plans.

END

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

CARRYING OUT OF OBSERVED FIRING PLAN BY THE TARGET GRID METHOD, BASED ON FINE ADJUSTMENT MADE BY M51 FUSE AND BEFORE FINE ADJUSTMENT DURING FIRING

by: Artillery Senior Captain Sait Ince

A firing plan is necessary in order to be able to fire by the target grid method. Under this method, the observer makes all evaluations according to his own line of vision. From this point of view, it is possible with the aid of a firing plan to assure that the target grid will be superimposed on the plan in a manner confirmable to the observer's line of vision and that the corrections given by the observer will be relayed to the battery.

The target grid is prepared over the firing plan in such a manner that thecenter of the grid sheet falls over the base direction point on the plan.

Later, depending upon the direction angle reported by the observer at the time of the first request for fire, the firing plan is turned with the aid of the direction angle indicator thereon (which has been drawn pointing to the north).

As a result of the data explained above, this method requires that a firing plan always be available during firing.

Generally, if there is no data available, a plan is prepared before the fire adjustment on the basis of estimated data, in order that an observed firing plan based on fine adjustment may be prepared at the first opportunity.

When there is no time for fine adjustment, this plan is prepared in the initial moments in mobile fighting, usually in meeting engagements.

The following information is necessary for preparing the plan:

1 - the direction angle of the direction in which the batteries are pointed.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2 - the initial firing ranges of the batteries.

3 - a knowledge of the distances between the battery positions.

a) Since operations occur within the framework of the battalion, before the battalion goes into action for each combat situation, the battalion S-3 gives the batteries a zero angle and a zero distance. The direction of the enemy is generally considered in determining the zero angle, while in the determination of the zero distance, consideration is given to an average distance which we can fire without harming our units which are moving or which are in any advance position. (figure 1 - [page 35 of original source document].)

[Phrases and words used in figure:

oncu Buyuk kismi	: advance guard reserve
oncu oncusu boluk	: advance guard support company
uc	: outpost
dusman ist	: direction of the enemy
Tb	: battalion
B kisim	: B section

AB mesafesi sifre mesafesi icin esas olur: Distance AB is essential for [determining] the zero distance.

C acisi sifre acisi icin esas olur: Angle C is essential for [determining] the zero ~~distance~~ angle.]

After the battalion is in position, the distance between batteries is measured or is estimated by using one battery as a base (usually the center battery).

b) If a zero angle and distance has not been supplied before the march begins, or if a situation has arisen which will produce great differences in the zero angle and distance, S-3 lays out his map and reviews the situation the moment the batteries ~~roughly~~ one ~~direc~~ are in position, and gives the batteries roughly the direction angle of the direction in which they will be pointed and an average distance.

The batteries are pointed on the basis of this information. The horizontal plotter in the bn. fire control center prepares the temporary

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

firing plan on the basis of this data.

Distance between batteries is determined from the map if the battery positions can be determined on a map with only slight error (by interpolation); if this is not possible, the distance is determined by estimate or by rough measurement.

After these data have been obtained, the temporary firing plan is prepared in the following manner in the bn. fire control center by the horizontal plotter:

Set the known data by the following:

Btry Positions	Direction Angle	Distance	
1st Btry -500 right	6320	4,000 yds	zero angle has been given as 6320 and the zero distance as 4,000 yards
2nd Btry -in center	6320	4,000 "	
3rd Btry -400 left	6320	5,000 "	

The direction angle and distance are generally the same for all three batteries when the firing plan is first prepared. Since, according to this method, the range of all batteries would fall on the same spot on the plan although in trugh this is not the case, only the position of the center battery is entered on the plan according tothis zero angle and zero distance. The direction of the other batteries is found by calculating the elevation angles in mils, taking into account the distance from the center battery.

Distance: the zero distance is the same for all three batteries.

Preparation of the Plan: a fixed point in a central spot on cross-lined paper (or a point on the map) is accepted and marked as the base. The location of the battery positions are noted down according to this base (by rear direction angles).

Since the 2nd Battery is in the center in the above example, this battery is marked first on the plan. (Figure 2)

	Rear Direction Angle	Distance
2nd Battery	6320-3200 equals 3120 mils	4,000 yds
1st "	, in relation to the 2nd btry.	

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Elevation Angle	Distance
$\frac{500 \times 1000}{4,000}$ equals 125 mils right	4,000 yards

3rd Battery, in relation to the 2nd battery

Elevation Angle	Distance
$\frac{400 \times 1000}{4,000}$ equals 100 mils left	4,000 yards

With the above data in mind, the battery positions are entered on the temporary firing plan; and the lateral indicators having been drawn, the plan will have been completed. (Figure 3)

In temporary firing plans made before fine adjustment, lateral indicators are drawn in lightly since they will later be erased and redrawn on the basis of data obtained at the conclusion of the adjusting. Battery positions are marked simply by ~~striking~~ in pins (1st Btry red, 2nd battery black or white, 3rd battery blue tipped pin).

In Figure 2:

Angle C (rear direction angle)	3120 mils
Angle B	125 "
Angle A	100 "
Distance D	400 "
Distance E	500 "

The completed temporary plan is shown in this figure. The dotted lines in figure 2 are for the purpose of explanation. When the plan is actually made, there is no need to draw these lines since the plan fan and a transparent protractor will be used at the same time. The temporary plan will be completed as shown after drawing in the direction angle indicator.

After the temporary firing plan has been prepared in this manner, a base point on the terrain is selected at the first opportunity, and fine adjustment on this point is made by all three battalions. (Let us suppose it is with M51 fuzes.) With the data obtained at the end of this fine adjustment, the battery positions are entered on the plan

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
Security Information

again according to the direction and distances determined by the firing, keeping the base point on the temporary firing plan at the same place.

Example: After the temporary firing plan has been prepared, a fine adjustment on the base has been made with M51 fuses and the batteries have determined the following data:

Battery	Lateral	Distance
1st Btry	2820	4520
2nd Btry	2810	4225
3rd Btry	2790	4350

All three batteries raised their aiming posts 2800 mm in the first pointing. Various laterals were found for all three batteries at the end of the adjustment (since it is a 105 mm howitzer battalion). Consequently, the rear direction angle of each battery varies as much as th these lateral differences which were found by the firing. Since the base point will remain fixedon the plan, the amount of change in the rear direction angles are the following:

Batteries	First Rear Direction Angle		Amount of Change		New Rear Direction Angle
1st Btry	3120-125	= 2995	-20	=	2885
2nd Btry	3120		-10	=	3110
3rd Btry	3120-100	= 3220	-10	=	3230

The plan is corrected according to these data: (Figure 4)

The center battery is entered on the plan according to the new direction angle and the distance (4225) determined by the firing, and the lateral indicator is drawn 10 mils to the right of the extension of the base.

The other batteries are entered with the aid of the plan fan, according to the differences in direction angles and by calculating the elevation angles which are found by using the direction angle of the center battery as a basis.

The 1st Btry is drawn 225 mils (3110-2885)to the right of the base line of the 2nd Btry, using the base point on the plan as the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

center, and the lateral indicator is drawn 20 mils to the right of the extension of its own base. The 3rd Btry is drawn 120 mils (3230-3110) to the left of the extension of the base of the 2nd Btry, in the same manner, and the lateral indicator 10 mils to the left of the extension of its own base. (If the pointing line has not been established or is to be established by the bn., the elevation angles are found by making use of the differences in the pointing angles.)

Then the locations of the battery positions, which have been provisionally marked or indicated by pins on the temporary plan, are erased and the battery locations and lateral indicators newly found as a result of the firing remain on the plan. (Figure 5). (The battery numbers are not written on the lateral indicators. They have been written on the sketch [only] for the purpose of explanation.)

If time is available, elevations are determined later with fire by calculation or by preparing a topographic plan. The plan is completed by use of the adjustment data on the graphic firing table.

If the situation prevents the expenditure of the necessary time or if it is a question of ammunition, if it is not desired that the location of the battery position be known in advance, or if other reasons makes impossible fine adjustment by all three batteries, a pointing line is established for the battalion. One battery takes care of the fine adjustment. This battery is entered on the plan by the data which it has obtained. The other batteries are fixed on the position observation sketch with and in relation to the adjustment battery.

Since the base extension and pointing line of the adjustment battery will be on the same sketch, the battery locations are determined first by pins and later by notations, by fitting this sketch sheet to the plan.

END

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

DEVELOPMENTS IN AIMING DEVICES FOR LIGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS

Translated by: Art. Senior Capt. Iskender Atasoy

[There is no indication of the original source or language of this article. The article, however, deals with the use in British and American anti-aircraft units during World War II of the Stiffkey-stick aiming device in place of the more complicated data computer.]

- End -

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

IN THE TACTICAL APPLICATION OF 12.7 mm. (0.05 inches) MACHINE-GUNS AGAINST AIR ATTACK, WHAT SHOULD BE THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE TWO GUNS

By: Artillery Senior 1st Lt. Mehmet Ozgunes

[In this article, the author explains, in some detail, a relatively simple geometrical method for computing the distance necessary between two 12.7 mm machine-guns in order that they might cover with fire each other's "dead cone".]

- End -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

NEW TYPES OF RADAR AND THEIR DEVELOPMENT

By..Artellery Senior Capt. Fethi Aldcam

Our subject is new types of radar and their development. We will examine this subject under the following four heads:

1. What is radar? Its birth, importance, names and various uses.

2. The most modern radar tests currently used in the Turkish, American, British and Russian armies, and their functions and characteristics.

3. Development of Radar from the first world war to the present, and reasons therefore.

4. Various conjectures relative to future developments and the innovations that may occur.

1. What is Radar

Radar, a word coined from the first letters of the English words Radio Direction and Ranging; is an instrument which makes use of the following 3 peculiarties of radio waves to determine the location of various targets at a specific moment:

1 - Radio waves possess a known speed, i.e, the speed of light or 300,000 kilometers a second.

2 - Radio waves travel in a straight line like light waves; they can be directed as a narrow ray with the aid of reflectors and directors; and as their frequency increases they acquire proportionately all the characteristics of light.

3 - When radio waves strike some object (for example, a plane) in the air, they scatter in all directions. Some are picked up and magnified by the radar receiver and are visible on the cathode ray tubes. These tubes are particularly sensitive; they can measure even such a small period of time as one-millionth of a second.

Birth and importance of radar

Radar determines the location of targets at night or which are invisible in fog, smoke or clouds. Not only can it see these targets but it directs anti-aircraft fire at them. [Here follows an account of the development of radar during the war and the reasons which made this imperative.]

The following table shows the types of radar and their uses on land, sea and air:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Name of Radar	Targets and Functions
Anti-aircraft radar (initial warning and fire control) AN/TPS - 1 B and SCR - 584	To give initial warning and direct fire against various types of aircraft and some guided missiles. Also aids in some meterological matters
Searchlight Radar (AN/TPL - 1)	Directs searchlights, automatically at airplanes
Shore radar (AN/MPG - 1) for ships and GCL for low flying planes)	To give initial warning and direct fire against naval targets(GCL against low flying planes)
Field Artillery Radar (SCR - 784)	To discover enemy land movements (concentrations), control bursting points of shells, adjust fire, determine more forward lines, meteorology
Anti-Mortar Radar (AN/TPO - 3 and T 33)	To discover enemy mortar positions and to direct our mortar fire
Aircraft Interception Radar, British (GCI)	To bring friendly aircraft within 3 or 4 kilometers of enemy aircraft at night or in fog.
C PS - 5, G C A Radar	Traffic control radar. CPS - 5 is installed in the traffic control center or in the immediate vicinity, while GCA is installed at the airfield. CPS-5 has a range of 100 miles, and a single ball [sic] Our SPS-1 is somewhat larger and has two balls [sic]. These give the first notice to GCA and guide the plane into the GCA (range) GCA guides these planes from 30 miles, and lands planes from 15 miles These radar have 2 sides, 2 PPI. and 2 elevation tubes. The plane is directed to the runway with corrections of 2 degrees.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

G E E Operated Radar	To focus electromagnetic waves from 2 or three long-range radar transmitters on a target city and installation and to indicate this cross-point to planes.
Bomb release radar controlled from the ground by the Oboe method	To release bombs by two long-range controlled radar transmitters, one serving as a guide by means of radar waves. When the plane reaches the target, the other radar, by sending pulses, operates a receiver in the plane and produces an electrical current which releases the bomb from the rack.
Eureka parachute drop radar	Reports automatically and secretly landing locations to gliders and to glider tow-craft.
Radar used as a Beacon	When a transmitter on a plane asks for information at night or in fog, it sends special signals which tell the plane where it is.
Radar with V T fuzes installed in anti-aircraft shells	A radar transmitter-receiver of very small dimensions. When an echo is received from a distance of approx. 30 meters, it explodes the shell. Used against planes and guided missiles.
I F F Radar	Recognition radar (identifies friend and enemy).
Beam Climber (sec) Radar	Directs guided missiles at aircraft
Radar used to direct guided missiles at various targets	The ray of one radar seeks out add follows a plane. Another guides a guided missile to the target. The more perfected of this type is called Homing.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Guided Missile Fuse	Strongly possible that use will be made
Control Radar-Land to Land	of radio-television.
Interference Radar	Disrupts operation of enemy radar by creating static

2. Marine Radar

Initial Warning ship radar	The more important of these report air attacks from long distances. Others indicate enemy ships, some do both jobs.
Naval artillery fire control radar	Centers guns on enemy targets reported by initial warning radar, and controls the placing of the shots. Those used against ships give distance and those used against ships give slant range, side and elevation.
Naval aircraft Radar	Guides planes to their carriers.
Radar Controlling Guided Missiles fired at marine targets from the sea	Semilar to land used sets. Very probable that these sets will be the most suitable for launching atom bombs in future wars.
Radar Controlling Guided Missiles fired at land targets from the sea	Above statement also pertinent here.
Radar Controlling Guided Missiles fired at air targets from the sea	Being further developed every day
Walter Radar	A radar transmitter placed on life boats for use when a ship sinks or a plane falls in the sea. Has an antenna attached to a baloon. When a handle is turned, it sends out S O S signals

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

3. Air Radar

Rebecca Radar	Used on glider tow-craft. It is the receiver for Eureka radar.
H 2 S Radar	Shows the bombadier a map of the terrain being overflown
Mocca Radar	Reports enemy fighter planes and permits firing to be made on them first
Blind Fire Control Radar	Points the nose of the plan at the target by means of an indicator on a checkered screen; accurate fire is assured by means of this set.
Radiofar Radar	Guides the pilot in determining his position
Radar for locating ships and submerged submarines	These are types sensitive enough to spot even the smallest motors. One type is installed in B-29's
Remote control Bomb Release Radar	Release bombs on the target by the Oboe method without the pilot's knowledge
I F F Radar Transponder (sec)	The I F F radar set has three parts, two on the ground and this parts on the plane
Air Traffic Radar	Keeps plane on desired course
Radar for Landing Planes in Fog	Permits safe landings in foggy weather.
Radar for guiding Guided Missiles and Robot planes to Target	This apparatus is installed in planes and, within a fixed distance, will guide robot planes and guided missiles to land, sea and air targets.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2. Radar currently used in Turkish, American, British and Russian Armies.

The radar listed above are the sets which have been used in the British and U S armies and which are in a state of constant development. I will now discuss in more detail anti-aircraft radar which undoubtedly interests us most.

I. Initial Warning Radar

While these sets are less sensitive, their range is longer and they show us roughly on the PPI tube all targets in the direction indicated by the antenna. Not only are they reliable for initial warnings, but are useful as a fire control device for pointing our radar at the target.

A. Initial Warning Radar In Our Army

For anti-aircraft use, we have a few British L W sets formerly known as N 4 MK III. [Here follows a description of the set, its operation, and its uses].

B. In the U. S. Army

U S army uses the AN/TPS - IB [Here follows a description of set and its operation]

Note: Although the Americans have given us some AN / T P S -I Bs, all of them have been given to our air forces.

C. In the British Army

Have replaced the L W set with one known as No 4 M K or Gorgonzola which has a maximum range of 50,000 yards. Is operated by one or two persons. Its antenna power is 500 kws. MZPI set, which is more perfected is also being used.

D. No. 4 MK VI, MZPI Warning Radar

The most modern British radar, having a power of 600 kws; can transmit automatically distance and lateral data. The MZPI directs automatically to the target the No. 3 MKVII remote controlled centimetric radar which is one of the most modern fire control radar

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

sets in the world. The M Z P I has an improved PPI tube and is operated by one or two persons. It has an automatic return antenna system. Maximum range is 120,000 yards.

E. In the Russian Army

There is no definite information about these. The British say that they did not give any anti-aircraft radar to the Russians. But it is very possible that they have made copies of the initial warning radar sets which were probably among the booty seized from the German army in Russia. Also, it is probably that the Russian officers ([redacted] probably part of them were engineers) who were sent to anti-aircraft schools in the U S and who took both signal and radar courses there, sent complete descriptions and diagrams of American radar sets to Russia and that the Russians who are reportedly skilled at copying made new Russian type initial warning radar sets.

II Fire Control sets

A. In our army: No I MK II, GL anti-aircraft fire control radar. [Here follows a description of this set and a description of the American SCR-584 fire control radar of which, states the author, the Turkish army has 6 with another 20 on the way.]

B. In the American Army

In an American heavy anti-aircraft battalion of 4 batteries and a hqs. and one AN/TPS-1B sets. In short, the SCR-584 a hqs., there are 5 SCR-584 [is the basic radar in the U S army today. But certain modefications have been made on the set. By means of an arrangement called MTI, only moving targets are seen on the PPI tube, which greatly facilitates observation of the target.

The AN/MPG-2 fire control radar is a modification of the SCR-584. Its chief differences and characteristics are the following:

1. It has a frequency of 9000 mcs., 3 times that of the SCR-584. The wave length of this frequency is 3 centimes.

2. It has a narrower beam which produces less clatter in the tube, since the received echo is clearer, its accuracy in following [a target] is greater.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

3. In order to assure discrimination, the pulse width is 0.05 microseconds.

4. It provides more accurate data an slant range, lateral and elevation than the SCR-584.

5. Since the beam width is much narrower than the 7 degrees of the SCR-584, this type of radar is needed for initial warming and searching.

6. The transmitter has been placed close to the antenna so as not to lose energy.

The sky sweeper: According to what I have learned in general about this set which was built about 10 months ago and which has been kept very secret, it is a high powered, completely automatic set which can follow any plane with a speed of from 1000 to 1500 miles an hour. It is clear that both SCR-584 and AN/MPG-2 have become less important in the face of gradually encreasing speeds of airplanes.

C. British fire control radar:

The British long ago withdrew GL sets from their army. Now they have given the N 3 MK II centimetric radar sets (called 3B and 3 C) to the territorial army. The operating range of the 3 B is up to 36,000 yards. Distance accuracy is ± 25 yards, lateral and elevation angle accuracy ± 15 minutes. Frequency is 3,000 mcs. The immediate power is 250-350 kws. Transmission is by means of a magslip [sic] attachment. The set is operated by 4 persons.

No. 3 MK IV (AFI) Fire Control Radar: A light, mobile centimetric radar which automatically follows the distance, lateral and elevation angle of the target which it seeks out by means of a PPI tube. Has a power of 200 kws, and operating range of up to 36,000 yeards, and a frequency of 3,000 mcs. Data is transmitted by a magslip arrangement. It has a remote control apparatus which makes it possible to follow automatically a target indicated by a searching radar set. It has a joint receiver-transmitter antenna system. Operated by one person. Distance accuracy is ± 25 yards; lateral and elevation angle accuracy is ± 15 minutes.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

SCR-584 sets. [thousands received from U S during war].

No 3 MK VII fire control radar: The most modern centimetric radar set used in British army today. If necessary, can also be used as a searching radar set. Lateral, elevation angle, and distance are followed completely automatically. This data is transmitted by law-or high-speed magslips. Can be controlled and operated by remote control; at present is done by MZPI searching radar set. A Lister generator supplies 250 Volts, 50 cycle, 3 - phase current. Can be operated by only one person. Is mounted on a 4 wheel trailer, and rests on 3 legs. The most important parts are housed in a metal container. In movement, the parabola does not dip inwardly as does the SCR-584. Weight is 5 tons. Can be placed in position or moved in 10 minutes by 6 men. The setting up of the IFF is not included in this time. Distance accuracy is ± 35 yards up to 7,000 yds, ± 50 yds up to 10,000 yds, ± 100 yds up to 20,000 yds, and ± 150 yds up to 30,000 yds. Maximum observed range is 44,000 yds; maximum measured range is 36,000 yards. Lateral accuracy is 12 minutes up to 40 degrees, and 30 minutes up to 75 degrees. Elevation angle accuracy does not exceed 8 minutes between 8 and 75 degrees. Descrimination is 200 yds with respect to distance and 4 degrees with respect to lateral and elevation angle.

D. In Russian Army

Americans have reported that 400 new SCR-584 sets, with all accessories, were given to the Russians during the war. The Russians have probably made new radar sets by copying those mentioned above.

E. AN/TPL -1 searchlight Radar

[Here follows a description of this American-made set]

Radar Development From World War I To Present, and Reasons Therefore [A historical review of the development of radar]

4. Conjectures as to future developments and Innovations.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

1. Radar, which are expensive and difficult to operate, will be made at less cost without sacrificing power or performance.

2. One type of radar will be made to perform successfully various tasks. This standardization will permit assembly-line production and cheap and plentiful manufacture of spare parts. At the same time, it will make it possible to train maintenance and operating personnel easily and in large numbers.

3. Modern radar sets will be built which will perform automatically both searching and following [of targets].

4. The greatest inconvenience of present day radar is the necessity of frequent readjustments, for example, every 15 minutes. This defect will be overcome by automatic adjusters. The British Mark VII anti-aircraft radar now has such an arrangement.

5. Difficulties of emplacement will be overcome or greatly decreased, so that radar can be set up in all types of terrain. This matter has already been relatively simplified.

6. Present day radar is easily exposed to interference. There will be an automatic arrangement to prevent this.

7. Discovery of an effective way to assure finding of targets (e.g. howitzers, mortars, etc) which are behind cover. It is quite possible that this can be done through use of ionispheric reflections. Undoubtedly very high poweer will be necessary for this.

8. The IFF recognition system is not satisfactory or reliable. For example, the development of a radio-television which will show a photograph of the plane instead of an echo.

9. A very small, joint radar and data computer which will automatically transmit data to anti-aircraft guns without need for the constant aid of the operator.

10. Automatic guidance of guided missiles to the desired maximum distance, and exploding them at the desired spot by means of radio. The Americans are engaged in feverish activity on guided missiles which will probably carry atom bombs in future wars.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

11. Use of automatic pilots in planes, and their remote control by means of radio.

12. Devices to change by radar the direction of missiles ~~erroneously~~ directed at the target, thus assuring accurate fire at moving targets and enemy planes.

A few other possibilities can be added, including anti-radar on which successful work has been done for a long time.

[The article ends with a discussion of other valuable uses to which radar can be put].

- E N D -

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE M8 DATA COMPUTER (No 10) AND THE No 1 DATA COMPUTER

By: Artillery Captain Riza Koksoy

[As indicated by the title, the author examines the differences between the No 1 data computer currently used in the Turkish army as a calculator for 9.4/52 cm anti-aircraft guns, and the No 10 data computer which the army has just begun to use. Since the Turkish army is not capable of developing such devices itself and it must therefore be presumed that they are of foreign make [probably American], the article has not been translated.]

- End -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

AN OVERALL LOOK AT AIR OBSERVATION

By: Artillery Major Necati Yildir

[This is a very general and wordy article concerning the value of light planes for use in observing targets for artillery units. The author stresses the need for emphasis on the training of qualified personnel and speaks glowingly of the success in this field of the Turkish Artillery School which now conducts such training.]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

FUNCTIONING OF A METEOROLOGICAL STATION

by: Artillery Senior 1st Lt. Selahattin Kayakutlu

[The article discusses the operation, materiel, and characteristics of a new meteorological station of the Turkish Army, which was established with the latest American equipment. The following is the only item peculiarly Turkish:"Meteorological stations are part of the operations section of army corps Observation Battalion Headquarters. According to the latest TO, a station is composed of a station commander with the rank of lieutenant or first lieutenant, nine soldiers, and a chauffeur."]

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
Security Information

DETERMINATION OF TARGETS BY THE FLASH SHORT-BASE METHOD, REPORTING THEM TO THE ARTILLERY, AND FIRING ADJUSTMENT

by: Artillery Senior 1st Lt. M. Emin Selek

[This article describes the way to locate artillery targets by the flash short-base method, involving a base gun, a forward observer, and the flash of the shell burst, plotted on a sheet with a previously established GT line. Since this is orthodox artillery procedure, a translation will not be provided unless specifically requested.]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

LIST PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS IN DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY

Promotions

Name	New Position	Former Position
Gokkaya, Muhsin	First Class Security Director (same post)	Second Class Security Director (Hatay Security Director)
Alpsar, Mehmet Ali	First Class Security Director (same post)	Second Class Security Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)
Tongur, Hikmet	Press and Publications Examination Specialist	Director of First Branch in the Security Directorate General at Ankara
Ozcan, Sevket	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (Kayseri Security Director)
Sulukioglu, Ali Ulvi	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (Kutahya Security Director)
Karamahmut, Omer	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (Yozgat Security Director)
Koval, Zayyat	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (Trabzon Security Director)
Mete, Muhtar	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (Eskisehir Security Director)
Barlas, Sefik	Second Class Security Director (same post)	Third Class Security Director (a Branch Director in Directorate General of Security at Ankara)
Koray, Kemalettin	Branch Director in Istanbul Security Directorate	Fourth Class Security Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)
Erman, Muzaffer	Branch Director in Istanbul Security Directorate	Fourth Class Security Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)
Yoluc, Salih	Branch Director in Istanbul Security Directorate	Fourth Class Security Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)
Ugurluakcoy, Hasip	Third Class Security Director	Fourth Class Security Director (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Promotions (continued)

Name	New Position	Former Position
Toksoz, Hayri	Third Class Security Director (same post)	Fourth Class Security Director (Tokat Security Director)
Yigit, Yasar	Third Class Security Director (same post)	Fourth Class Security Director (Urfa Security Director)
Koray, Necdet	Third Class Security Director (same post)	Fourth Class Security Director (Bilecik Security Director)
Orkiper, Alaattin	Third Class Security Director (same post)	Fourth Class Security Director (Canakkale Security Director)
Utku, Rifat	Third Class Security Director (same post)	Fourth Class Security Director (Aydin Security Director)
Sipahioglu, Feridun	Third Class Security Director (same post	Fourth Class Security Director (Security Directorate General Office at Ankara)
Taluy, Huseyin	Third Class Branch Director in Security Directorate General, Ankara	Third Class Security Police Inspector
Cevik, Bekir Sitki	First Class Security Officer in Ankara Security Directorate	Second Class Security Officer(in Taskopru)
Akalin, Recab Sitki	First Class Security Director	Second Class Security Officer (in ~~xxx~~ Istanbul Security Directorate)
Kayran, Sait	Second Class Security Director	A Chief Commissioner (in Ankara Security Directorate)
Bora, Kasim	Second Class Security Officer (in Odemis)	A Chief Commissioner (in Bursa)
Arican, Ahmet Hamdi	Second Class Security Officer	A Chief Commissioner (in Security Directorate General at Ankara)
Sueroglu, Ihsan	Second Class Security Officer	A Chief Commissioner (in Aydin Security Directorate)
Ozonut, Mehmet Emin	Second Class Security Officer	A Chief Commissioner (in Ankara Security Directorate)
Bayture, Mirza	Second Class Security Officer	A Chief Commissioner (in Burdur)
Transfers		
Ronabar, Aziz	Chief of the Important Affairs Section(in Security Directorate General, Ankara)	A Branch Director(in Security Directorate General, Ankara)

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Transfers (continued)

SECURITY INFORMATION

Anid, Ekrem	Director of the 6th Branch of the Security Directorate General, Ankara	Kocaeli Security Director
Gergun, Mustak	Second Class Security Director (in Amasya)	Denirli Security Director
Topaloglu, Ahmet	Branch Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)	A Branch Director (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)
Oktay, Adnan	Third Class Security Inspector (in Gumusane)	Agri Security Director
Korukcuoglu, Muhtar	Third Class Security Director (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)	Devrekani District Governor
Ugur, Necdet	Fourth Class Security Director (in Istanbul Security Directorate)	Urla District Governor
Oskay, Bedri	Fourth Class Security Director (in Ankara Security Directorate)	Nazimiye Dist. Governor
Catiner, Hulusi	Fourth Class Security Director (in Cankiri)	A Security Officer
Sanark, Feriha /Ferihan according to Vatan, 19 Nov 51/	Fourth Class Security Director (in Security Directorate General, Ankara) / First time this rank ever held by a woman/	A Chief Commissioner(in Security Directorate General, Ankara)
Kansu, Sadan Ferit	Fourth Class Security Director (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)	A Chief Commissioner (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)
Guney, Secaettin	Fouth Class Security Director (in Siirt)	A Chief Commissioner (in Security Directorate General, Ankara)
Karaduman, Abdullatif	First Class Security Officer (in Akhisar	First Class Security Officer in Aksaray Security Office
Erez, Haydar	First Class Security Officer (in Izmir)	First Class Security Officer (in Odemis)
Erman, Ahmet Hamdi	First Class Security Officer (in Nazilli)	First Class Security Officer (in Isparta)
Yilmaz, Emrullah	Second Class Security Officer (in Aksaray)	Second Class Security Officer (in Akhisar)
Beskardes, Semih	Fourth Class Security Director (in Ankara Security Directorate)	a former District Governor of Feke (Sehhan prov.)

/End/

SECURITY INFORMATION

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(GOST 159-41)

ANTIFREEZE V-2

[In place of OST 10091-39
Chemical Industry L 207
[Drawings referred to are appended.]

I. DEFINITION AND DESIGNATION

1. Antifreeze V-2 is an aqueous solution of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol with small quantities of polyglycols and an added stabilizer. The stabilizer contains: dextrin, pale yellow and yellow, grade "Extra" (OST NKPP 433 and 434) and disubstituted [redacted] sodium orthophosphate (nutrient) Na_2HPO_4.

2. Antifreeze V-2 is used in engine cooling systems.

II. TECHNICAL SPECIFICATIONS

PHYSICOCHEMICAL PROPERTIES	STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS
3. Outward appearance	Yellowish slightly cloudy fluid free from mechanical admixtures
4. Specific gravity d_4^{20}	1.055-1.080
5. Fractional distillation	
(a) Distillation begins (in degrees Centigrade) not below	100
(b) First fraction at 100-110 degrees Centigrade (percent by weight) not over	46
(c) Second fraction at 110-180 degrees Centigrade (percent by weight) not over	1
(d) Residue boiling over at 180 degrees Centigrade (glycols) (percent by weight) not less	53
(e) Losses (percent by weight) not over	1
6. Refractive index - not below	1.3907
7. Ash content (percent by weight) not over	0.4
8. Reaction	Slightly alkaline (pH not over 8.5)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

9. Stabilizer components in grams per 1 liter of antifreeze:

(a) Na_2HPO_4	2.5 ~ 3.5
(b) Dextrin	1.0

10. Freezing temperature in degrees Centigrade not over — Minus 40

11. Chloride Ion — Opalescence of antifreeze checked must not be higher than that of the standard

III. INSPECTION RULES

12. To prepare an average sample, not less than 25 percent of the barrels in a delivery, but not less than 10 barrels in small deliveries must be taken.

13. Samples are taken from barrels by means of a dry glass tube 10-12 millimeters in diameter with fused off ends and a rubber tubing at the lower end. With the upper end of the tube clamped, it is lowered to the bottom of the barrel and the upper end opened. After the tube has been filled with antifreeze, the upper end is clamped again, and the tube promptly extracted. The samples are poured together into a clean glass bottle. The volume total of samples taken must be not less than one liter.

14. Samples collected in one bottle are thoroughly mixed and poured into two clean and dry 500 milliliter bottles. The bottles are closed tightly with rubber plugs, which, with part of the bottleneck, are wrapped in paper and tied and sealed by the inspector.

15. Each bottle is provided with a label showing the name of product, the delivery number, and the date of inspection. One sample is used for check analysis, the other one is kept by the deliverer for six months for possible umpire analysis.

IV. TESTING METHODS

16. Determination of outer appearance

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(a) The color is determined by comparing the filtered antifreeze with a standard solution. The solutions are compared in cylinders 20 millimeters in diameter.

The standard solution is prepared by solving 10 milliliters of a decinormal solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 1 liter of water.

(b) The degree of cloudiness is determined by comparing the antifreeze under test with a standard solution. The solutions are compared in cylinders 20 millimeters in diameter.

The standard solution is prepared by dissolving 2.08 grams of barium chloride in 100 milliliters of distilled water. To this solution is added 100 milliliters of a decinormal solution of sulfuric acid, and the solution is supplemented with water up to 1 liter volume; 20 milliliters of the latter solution is again diluted with a volume of water sufficient to make 1 liter; this latter solution is used as standard.

(c) Mechanical admixtures are determined in the following way: 50 milliliters of antifreeze from the thoroughly mixed average sample is poured into a measuring cylinder and filtered through an ashless filter. After filtration the filter is rinsed in distilled water until its $PO_4^{'''}$ ion reaction becomes negative as checked with a decinormal solution of silver nitrate. After rinsing, the filter is dried and burned. Ash content must not exceed 0.005 percent (by weight).

17. Determination of specific gravity. Specific gravity of the antifreeze is determined with a pycnometer, a Mohr-and-Westphal balance, or an areometer at 20 degrees Centigrade.

18. Fractional distillation: Fractional distillation is carried out in a round-bottomed flask of 125 milliliter capacity with a soldered on dephlegmator ("herringbone" hood 6 centimeters long); the dephlegmator is connected with a Liebig condenser. The outlet of the dephlegmator is inserted 6 centimeters deep into the condenser tube as shown by the diagram.

About 50 gram of antifreeze checked, weighed off on technical scales, is poured into the flask, which is preheated sufficiently to set off distillation within ten minutes. Starting temperature of distillation is

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(a) The color is determined by comparing the filtered antifreeze with a standard solution. The solutions are compared in cylinders 20 millimeters in diameter.

The standard solution is prepared by solving 10 milliliters of a decinormal solution of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in 1 liter of water.

(b) The degree of cloudiness is determined by comparing the antifreeze under test with a standard solution. The solutions are compared in cylinders 20 millimeters in diameter.

The standard solution is prepared by dissolving 2.08 grams of barium chloride in 100 milliliters of distilled water. To this solution is added 100 milliliters of a decinormal solution of sulfuric acid, and the solution is supplemented with water up to 1 liter volume; 20 milliliters of the latter solution is again diluted with a volume of water sufficient to make 1 liter; this latter solution is used as standard.

(c) Mechanical admixtures are determined in the following way: 50 milliliters of antifreeze from the thoroughly mixed average sample is poured into a measuring cylinder and filtered through an ashless filter. After filtration the filter is rinsed in distilled water until its $PO_4^{'''}$ ion reaction becomes negative as checked with a decinormal solution of silver nitrate. After rinsing, the filter is dried and burned. Ash content must not exceed 0.005 percent (by weight).

17. Determination of specific gravity. Specific gravity of the antifreeze is determined with a pyonometer, a Mohr-and-Westphal balance, or an areometer at 20 degrees Centigrade.

18. Fractional distillation: Fractional distillation is carried out in a round-bottomed flask of 125 milliliter capacity with a soldered on dephlegmator ("herringbone" hood 6 centimeters long); the dephlegmator is connected with a Liebig condenser. The outlet of the dephlegmator is inserted 6 centimeters deep into the condenser tube as shown by the diagram.

About 50 gram of antifreeze checked, weighed off on technical scales, is poured into the flask, which is preheated sufficiently to set off distillation within ten minutes. Starting temperature of distillation is

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

registered at the moment when the first drop of condensate appears at the end of the condenser tube. Distillation is carried out at a speed of condensing one drop every three seconds. The first fraction is taken off before the temperature reaches 110 degrees Centigrade, after which the flask is insulated with asbestos, the heating stepped up, the second fraction being separated within the range of 110-180 degrees Centigrade. The separated fractions as well as the residue in the flask are weighed on technical scales.

Note. If antifreeze meets the requirements of this standard as to the refractive index, its distillation test may be waived with consent of the inspector.

19. Determination of the refractive index is carried out by means of an Abbe refractometer at 20 degrees Centigrade. Prior to test the sample has to be filtered.

20. Determination of ash content: 25 grams of the sample is weighed off on an analytical balance in a porcelain cup 45 millimeters in diameter, and pretempered to a constant weight. The sample is slowly heated up to complete charring and subsequently tempered down to a constant weight in a muffle furnace.

21. Determination of pH: 20 identical white-glass test tubes are used in the test; 9 of them to contain the indicator solution and one drop of a KH_2PO_4 solution, 9 others to contain the indicator solution and two drops of a NaOH solution.

The solution volume in each test tube is supplemented with water up to 5 milliliters, and thoroughly mixed. The water used must have been recently boiled and cooled off under exclusion of carbon dioxide. The test tubes are numbered and ranged on a rack in two rows as follows:

First row - "acid indicator"

Number of the test tube	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Drops of indicator solution	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8.5	9
Drops of KH_2PO_4 solution	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Second row - "alkaline indicator"

Number of the test tube	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Drops of indicator solution	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1.5	1
Drops of NaOH solution	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Notes:

1. Solutions used in determination of pH are prepared as follows:

(a) indicator solution is prepared by dissolving [redacted] 0.1 gram of cresol red in 100 milliliters of 20 percent ethyl alcohol.

(b) sodium hydroxide solution is prepared by dissolving [redacted] 0.2 gram of sodium hydroxide in 100 milliliters of distilled water recently boiled and cooled off under exclusion of carbon dioxide.

(c) Solution of mono-substituted potassium phosphate is prepared by dissolving [redacted] 2 grams of KH_2PO_4 in 100 milliliters of similar water.

2. To obtain half a drop of indicator solution, half of the volume of a solution is taken from a test tube containing one drop of indicator solution thoroughly stirred with 5 milliliters of water.

For the pH determination of an antifreeze, one of the two remaining test tubes is filled with 5 milliliters of distilled water, and the other with 4.5 milliliters of the antifreeze thoroughly stirred with ten drops of alcoholic solution of cresol red. For this determination, a four-compartment rack is used for holding the tubes: first compartment for a numbered "acid indicator" tube, a second compartment for identically numbered "alkaline indicator" tube, a third for the tube with the product under test, and a fourth for a tube with distilled water (see diagram).

The inspection is carried out by observing the tubes in pairs transilluminated in a direction as indicated by arrows and by choosing a pair of identically numbered first and second row tubes to match the coloration intensity of the other pair (tubes with the sample under test and with distilled water).

The numbers of tubes with matching color intensity having been checked, the pH value can be found in the following chart:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Numbers of tubes of the two rows	1-1	2-2	3-3	4-4	5-5	6-6	7-7	8-8	9-9
pH value	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.1	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.35	7.15

22. Determination of disubstituted sodium phosphate: 50 milliliters of antifreeze under test, 5 milliliters of saturated solution of table salt, and 2 drops of methyl orange in a 250 milliliter Erlenmeyer flask are titrated with a decinormal solution of hydrochloric acid until tinted pink. 1 milliliter of decinormal solution corresponds to 0.014 gram Na_2HPO_4

23. Qualitative determination of dextrin: 25 milliliters of antifreeze is poured into a 200 milliliter Erlenmeyer flask. The flask is covered with a glass plate and heated up to the boiling point on a gas jet or an electric stove. Further heating is checked to keep boiling at a very moderate rate (slow effervescence). Total duration of heating, time before boiling included, must be 15 minutes. After 15 minutes the heating is discontinued, and the antifreeze allowed to cool off.

In the presence of dextrin, antifreeze A-2, being practically colorless, assumes a color ranging from dark yellow to light brown. The color intensity depends on the dextrin content. In absence of dextrin, the color of the antifreeze does not change.

24. Determination of the freezing point: The freezing point is determined with a device consisting of two containers: outside and inside. The outside container, with a diameter of 100 millimeters, is made of tin or glass and filled with a cooling mixture. It is covered outside with heat-insulating material and tightly wrapped with fabric. The container is covered with a double-sided lid; the space between the sides being filled with cork sawdust. The lid has three apertures: for the inside container, for a thermometer, and for replenishing the cooling mixture. This container may be substituted by a Dewar flask.

The inside container consists of two concentric glass tubes fixed one within the other by means of a cork. The outer tuber is 30 millimeters, and the inner 20 millimeters in diameter. The inner tube is closed by a cork with an inserted thermometer and an aluminum stirrer. Thermometer must have

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

one degree graduations in Centrigrade; it must be so fixed as not to touch the bottom or the sides of the tube.

The antifreeze is put into the inner tube; the outer tube is filled with ethyl alcohol to a level 1 centimeter above the level of the antifreeze. For cooling, a mixture of acetone or alcohol and solid carbon dioxide is used.

The cooling of the antifreeze is carried out slowly, at a rate of 5-6 degrees Centigrade per minute with constant stirring. Temperature observed at the moment of the appearance of crystals in the form of a light cloud is considered the freezing point.

The number of determinations is deemed sufficient if the discrepancy between two determinations does not exceed one degree Centigrade.

Note: In the absence of solid carbon dioxide, the freezing point of an antifreeze can be determined in the following way: the antifreeze is diluted (1:1) with distilled water. Cooling is carried out by means of a mixture of ice and table salt (2:1) in the same device, having substituted for the outer container or the Dewar flask a thick-walled glass wrapped in asbestos. The freezing point of diluted antifreeze must be not over minus 10.5 degrees Centigrade.

25. Determination of the chloride ion: 5 milliliters of antifreeze is put into a tube, and 5 milliliters of nitric acid (specific gravity 1.4, diluted 1:1) containing no chlorine, and 5 drops of decinormal solution of silver nitrate are added; another tube is filled with 5 milliliters of a standard solution, 5 milliliters of similar nitric acid, and 5 drops of decinormal solution of silver nitrate. The contents of both tubes are thoroughly stirred. After two minutes of settling, the solutions are compared against a black background. Opalescence of the sample antifreeze must not be stronger than that of the standard solution.

A standard solution is obtained by diluting 2 milliliters of decinormal solution of HCl with a volume of distilled water supplementary to 1 liter.

One liter of standard solution contains 0.0072 gram HCl.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

V. PACKING AND MARKING

26. Antifreeze is kept in iron barrels meeting the requirements of OST 18891-38 and OST [redacted]38 as amended by the All-Union Committee on Standards of the Council of People's Commissars USSR, as per decree #187 from January 31, 1941, or the specifications of the barrel manufacturing plants.

Before use, barrels must be thoroughly cleaned of scale, steamed out, and rinsed with distilled water. Rinse water must be free from mechanical admixtures and have a negative chloride ion reaction.

Barrels are filled with antifreeze so as to leave 5-8 centimeters of free space over the fluid level. From the outside, barrels are cleaned of rust and covered with oil paint; bottoms in white, and the rest of the surface in green.

Marking is carried out in accordance with the consumers' specifications.

AMENDMENT

Section I. "Definition and Designation"

Paragraph 1 is to read as follows:

"Antifreeze V-2 is an aqueous solution of ethylene glycol and propylene glycol with small quantities of polyglycols and an added stabilizer. The stabilizer contains: potato dextrin (OST NKPP 433), pale yellow or yellow, "Extra" or first grade, and sodium phosphate, di-substituted technical (GOST 451-41), first grade."

Section II. Technical specifications have two supplementary notes:

1. For antifreeze produced by plants of Ministry for Rubber Industry, the following fractional distillation indexes are established, instead of those mentioned in Paragraph 5:

(a) fraction up to 150 degrees Centigrade not over 47 percent;

(b) residue boiling above 150 degrees Centigrade - not less than 53 percent;

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(c) Losses not over 1 percent.

2. If antifreeze meets the requirements of this standard as to refractive index, the distillation test may be waived with consent of the inspector."

Section IV. "Testing Methods"

Paragraph 18 "Fractional distillation" is amended as follows:

"Fractional distillation of antifreeze produced by plants of Ministry of Rubber Industry is carried out with similar equipment. A weighed amount of antifreeze is poured into a flask which is preheated sufficiently to set off distillation within ten minutes.

Distillation is carried out at the rate of condensing one drop every 5 seconds. Fraction is removed before the temperature reaches 150 degrees Centigrade. The separated fraction as well as the residue in the flask are weighed on technical scales."

Note to Paragraph 18 is dropped.

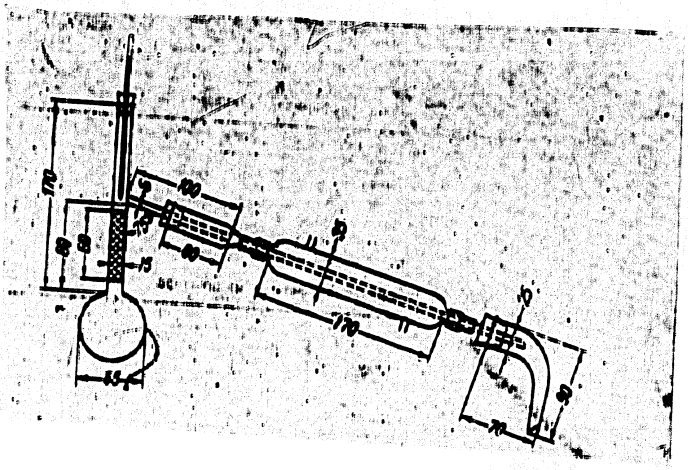
(Decision of VKS #455 from July 1946)

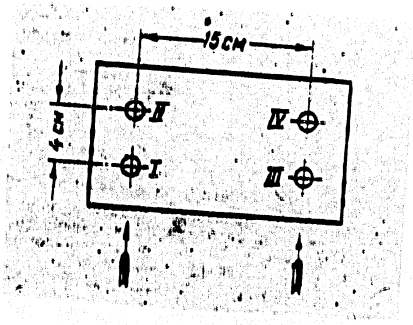
Proposed by People's Commissariat for Chemical Industry, USSR.
Approved by the All-Union Committee on Standards, 8 February 1941.
Effective 10 February 1941.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED





-END-

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

LIST COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS IN ANKARA PROVINCIAL GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The Chairman, Deputy Chairman, Secretaries and members of various committees were elected yesterday in the Ankara Provincial General Assembly. These actions are as follows:

Chairman	Ilter, Necati
Deputy Chairman	Kilecl, Fuad
Secretaries	Eryaman, Ahmet
	Gucuyener, Seref
Members of Budget Committee	Kilecl, Fuat
	Gulgok, Yusuf
	Ergu, Rahi
	Selam, Suleyman
	Dranas, Muhip
	Eryarar, Ahmet
	Altinyay, Riza
	Cetinkaya, Nuri
	Aytekin, Celebi
	Yildiz, Mehmet
Members of Interior Committee	Tuzer, Ozdemir
	Karaalp, Osman
	Kutukcu, Sevket
	Topcu, Ahmet
	Gongordu, Atif
	Kunt, Cemal
	Songulen, Hasan
	Sezen, Ismail
	Erdem, Haydar
	Baydar, Hikmet
	Sarlcioglu, Ilhami
	Mertli, Mehmet

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Miscellaneous Affairs Committee	Durmus, Turhan
	Cleay, Fahri
	Yilmaz, Husnu
	Akyurek, Ali
	Tosun, Hasan
Agriculture Committee	Atamer, Mahmut
	Capki, Tahsin
	Sahin, Salahattin
	San, Mustafa
	Ayanlar, Omer
	Atak, Halit
Education Committee	Ozturk, Ali
	Eksi, Muzaffer
	Tansu, Hayrettin
	Ataoglu, Ismail
	Tavsar, Abdurrahman
Health Committee	Kuyumcu, Necmettin
	Eren, Fahrettin
	Ergor, Necdet
	Daldaloglu, Fahri
	Gucuyener, Seref
	Ozcelik, Hasan
	Cetin, Abdullah

[End]

SECRET INFORMATION

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

SECURITY INFORMATION

STAT

CONTINUOUS ULTRAMICROSCOPIC METHOD FOR THE DISPERSION ANALYSIS OF AEROSOLS AND HYDROSOLS.

B. V. Deryagin, Corr-Mem Acad Sci USSR;

and G. Ya. Vlasenko.

[Note: The following report appeared in Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No. 5, May 1951, pages 76-78.]

As is known, ultramicroscopic methods of investigation are used for calculating the number of particles of a dispersive system - for instance, smoke or colloidal sol - in cases where the observation of the particles is either impossible (on account of their small magnitude) or is for some reason superfluous. All varieties of ultra-microscopes existing up to the present time are based on observation of particles on a dark background under intensive lateral illumination. In dispersed light, the particles are also visible, when of small size, when they present themselves to the observer in the form of points (similar to stars, observed in the telescope). For the determination of the number of particles per unit volume, the average number of particles visible in the field of view of the microscope are calculated and divided by the volume of the lighted zone in which the particles are accessible to the observer. However, such a scheme of observation suffers from numerous basic deficiencies. Above all, the errors originate

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

in connection with the fact that the calculation of the number of particles is often hampered either by their Brownian movement or by precipitation. As for smoke or fogs, the vaporizability of particles also can produce an error. Still more serious is the error connected with the insufficiently-determined calculated volume, i.e., the dimensions of the lighted zone, which is not amenable to exact measurement on account of the absence of sharply defined boundaries. For very dilute aerosols - smokes and fogs - this method is also connected with an enormous waste of time, since in order to establish the average number of particles in the field of view it is necessary repeatedly, to draw in air to be tested and to calculate the number of particles falling into the field of view.

A new method for calculating dispersed particles has been developed by the authors of the present article, which method completely eliminates these apparently inevitable deficiencies in ultramicroscopic investigations. The new method involves a continuous ultramicroscopic investigation of dispersive systems; that is, dispersed particles are calculated not in the stationary state, but in flux directed along the line of sight or, in the case investigations by microscope, parallel to the optical axis of the microscope. The flux goes through an interior channel by way of a special glass "ditch" with a transparent little front window for observation. This ditch allows one to illuminate from the side its interior channel, and thus each particle of the aerosol or hydrosol passing through this illuminated zone becomes for a short time visible in the field of view of the microscope, giving out a sort of flash. By counting the flashes, the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

observer determines the number of particles passing through the bounded ocular diaphragmatic part of the field of view; afterwards he divides the number of flashes by the volume of flux passing during the time of observation through the corresponding part of the channel of the ditch, and in this way determine the concentration of particles - that is, their number per unit volume. The volume of flux passing through a part of the channel of the ditch corresponding to the chosen dimension of the ocular diaphragm can be determined if one knows: the diaphragm area, microscope magnification area of the whole channel section of the ditch, and flow passing through the canal. This method of counting of the particles in the flux is incomparably more suitable and exact than the method of counting of particles in their stationary state. It speeds up the determination of small concentrations of particles a hundred or more times, in comparison with the classical method of ultramicroscopic calculation, and eliminates the necessity of limiting the calculated volume as to thickness; as a consequence the optical requirements on the lenses and apparatus are lowered, and therefore their cost is significantly reduced.

One should notice two fundamental advantages of the continuous method of ultramicroscopic investigation. First, the continuous method of calculating successively originating flashes enables one (in contrast to the old method of ultramicroscopic calculation) to replace the human eye by a photo-element or secondary-electron converter (Kubetskov or Timofeyev tube) and in this way to mechanize the counting of the particles. At the same time it is possible to avoid some inconveniences connected with eye fatigue

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and also significantly to speed up the tempo of counting. Secondly, the continuous method calculation, in distinction to the old method, allows one to determine not only the concentration of particles, but also simultaneously their distribution according to brightness, thus avoiding determination of their fractional composition (that is, relative number of particles, according to size). For the determination of fractional composition it is sufficient to set up in the path of the light rays photometric wedges or other arrangements for weakening the intensity of illumination. Under the condition of less lighting, the observer (or the corresponding apparatus) stops detecting the finest particles and registers only particles with radii exceeding a given magnitude. Consequently, by weakening the light by means of displacement of the photometric wedge, one can increase the radius of the particles corresponding to the boundary of visibility and in this way to determine the distribution of particles by radii. Such a method allows one to carry out dispersion analysis with unprecedented speed. For example, if one limits oneself to the problem of dividing the dispersion system into 5 or 6 fractions, then the measurement can be completed in 10-20 minutes. None of the existing methods of dispersion analysis can compete with this method as to rapidity. As for aerosol systems, no method suitable for extensive application of dispersion analysis generally exists since any method based on particles precipitating out of a precipitate (sedimentometric analysis) is very unsuitable because of the curved fluxes that readily arise in the atmosphere and disturb regular precipitation of particles.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and also significantly to speed up the tempo of counting. Secondly, the continuous method calculation, in distinction to the old method, allows one to determine not only the concentration of particles, but also simultaneously their distribution according to brightness, thus avoiding determination of their fractional composition (that is, relative number of particles, according to size). For the determination of fractional composition it is sufficient to set up in the path of the light rays photometric wedges or other arrangements for weakening the intensity of illumination. Under the condition of less lighting, the observer (or the corresponding apparatus) stops detecting the finest particles and registers only particles with radii exceeding a given magnitude. Consequently, by weakening the light by means of displacement of the photometric wedge, one can increase the radius of the particles corresponding to the boundary of visibility and in this way to determine the distribution of particles by radii. Such a method allows one to carry out dispersion analysis with unprecedented speed. For example, if one limits oneself to the problem of dividing the dispersion system into 5 or 6 fractions, then the measurement can be completed in 10-20 minutes. None of the existing methods of dispersion analysis can compete with this method as to rapidity. As for aerosol systems, no method suitable for extensive application of dispersion analysis generally exists since any method based on particles precipitating out of a precipitate (sedimentometric analysis) is very unsuitable because of the curved fluxes that readily arise in the atmosphere and disturb regular precipitation of particles.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

The method worked out by the authors on dispersion analysis is based on the idea of using eyes as an absolute, very sensitive apparatus, possessing a completely definite threshold of visual perception. This idea, already more than 30 years ago, was stated by Academician S. I. Vavilov on the basis of the so-called method of extinguishing, which afterwards obtained extensive applications in the works of students and disciples of S. I. Vavilov - namely, V. L. Levshin, Ye. M. Brumberg, P. A. Cherenkov, I. A. Khvostikov - in investigations of the absorption and luminescence of light, the luminescene of electrons moving with speeds greater than that of light (Cherenkov effect), night sky illumination, etc.

The question arises, however: will not the variability of the eye's sensitivity (depending on the observer and condition of the eye) as well as the intensity of the light source introduce serious errors into the continuous method of dispersion analysis of colloidal systems?

A simple method was applied to avoid such mistakes, which was based on the determination of the position of the photometric wedge where the non-automatic continuous illuminating source (continuous loss(deflection) on the surface of mirror-polished glass) is extinguished. Introducing this "comparison star" into the field of view of the microscope (instead of the ditch), one can determine the corresponding positions of the wedge as zero positions. Reading the position of the wedge from these, each time, before the measurements of determining "zero" of positions one can completely exclude the errors connected with the variations of the eyes and light source.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The method described allows one to determine the number of particles per unit volume and luminosity; or, more precisely, the light dispersing ability surpassing a definite magnitude, depending on the position of the photometric wedge. Moreover, the geometric measurements of the particles usually interests investigators even more (for instance, in the case of spherical particles; namely, their geometrical radius). However, a regular dependence exists between the geometric radius of spherical particles (and also dimensions of particles of other forms) and their light-dispersing ability. A method of experimentally determining this dependence for arbitrary aerosol systems, applicable also to other dispersal systems, was worked out by the authors in collaboration with F. E. Loyb. By this method one can graduate the indicators of apparatus and, consequently, immediately avoid the distribution of particles by size. For particles of spherical form - of fogs for instance - with known optical properties it is possible to construct this graduated dependence also by means of direct calculations based on the theory of light dispersion.

The continuous ultamicroscopic method described was realized by the authors in the Institute of Physical Chemistry, Academy of Sciences USSR, in the form of a series of apparatuses, some of which can be applied not only in the laboratory but also under field conditions. The apparatuses are already used by a number of scientific establishments and organizations for solving scientific research and scientific technical problems.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In the Geophysical Institute, Academy of Sciences USSR, similar apparatuses were utilized by N. S. Smirnov, N. N. Tantsev and F. B. Leyb to investigate atmospheric smokes and fogs. G. Ya. Vlasenko pointed out the suitability of the apparatus in investigations (among them, fractional composition) of pollution of city air by dust in various parts of Moscow. The apparatus can be used successfully to investigate dust-accumulation in shafts and mines (for the purpose of prophylaxis against silicosis and other occupational diseases), and to control content of particles suspended in water.

The apparatus was used to investigate dispersion of aerosol, useful for purposes of combatting agricultural pests and also investigating the aging of aerosols and hydrosols. At present, the apparatus is produced by experimental workshops of the Central Academic Supply Station, Academy of Sciences USSR.

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

SECURITY INFORMATION

STAT

THREE REPORTS (MARINE SEDIMENTS, TADZHIK PETROLEUM, AND PHOSPHATE ROCKS) HEARD AT A 1950 SESSION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF GEOLOGICO-GEOGRAPHIC SCIENCES.

[Note: The following appeared in the regular "Institutions of the Academy of Sciences USSR" Section of Vestnik Akademii Nauk SSSR, No. 6 (June 1950), pages 109-111.]

Three reports were given at the regular session of the Department of Geologico-Geographical Sciences:

1. N. M. Strakhov, corr memb Academy of Sciences USSR, in his report "Comparative Lithologic Scheme of Authigenous Sedimentary Formations in Sea Reservoirs", summarized representations concerning the sea behavior of sedimentary formations in contemporary sea basins.

The reporter divides the basic sediment-forming substances in the sea into four groups: the first group consists of biogenic substances SiO_2, P, $CaCO_3$, $MgCO_3$, extracted from solutions by basic biological processes; the second group includes Fe, Mn, Al_2O_3, sediments in sea water due chiefly to electrolysis of their metallo-organic compounds and coagulation of hydroxide; the third group comprises, microelements (Cr, Ni, Co, Cu, V and others) which are extracted from water chiefly by sorption of them by ferric, manganese and colloidal, terrestrial, silicate sediment gels; and the fourth group includes non-active elements which are accumulated in sea water and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and which, by virtue of their high solubility, do not precipitate in the sea by chemical means (under ordinary conditions) and are not extracted by biological means.

Since the components of the first group, taken together, comprise the main mass of soluble material entering the sea every year, the fundamental factors of contemporary authigenous sea sediment formations can be considered organisms and their biological processes. Chemical sediments comprise only a small mass of the material carried into the sea annually and hence plays a secondary role.

From this the lecturer concluded that the combination of the main biological process with the secondary chemical process is characteristic of contemporary authigenous sediment formation in seas.

In his report he showed that by the distribution of sediments in seas indicates that all the main components of these sediments follow the sequence: Fe (Mn, P) → organic substance → $SiO_2\ nH_2O$ → $CaCO_3 + MgCO_3$, where the distribution in the precipitate of the first term on the left is entirely, or nearly entirely, subject to physical differentiation, while the distribution of the second term, on the right, is subject to the basic rules of biological distribution of the organism. The intermediate terms also are characterized by distribution schemes.

Two successive stages of different lengths stand out distinctly in the formation of authigenous sea minerals: In the first short sedimentary stage occurring in the sea only a few authigenous minerals (calcite, aragonite, hydrogetite, opal) are formed, the main mass of matter deposited

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

at this stage representing only the initial raw material for future formation of minerals; in the second long diagenetic stage occurring in sediments the deposited raw material is converted by changing its form and turns out to be the chief mass of authigenous minerals of the sea. From this the lecturer deduced that the zoning of authigenous minerals of the sea is a zoning of diagenetic processes and is by no means a gradual sedimentation of authigenous material directly into the sea.

In conclusion, the lecturer considered these conditions of sediment-accumulation in basins of the geologic past which are distinguished noticeably from those of the present, these differences increasing to a greater degree as one turns back to more ancient epochs. The role of physical suspended matter was of lesser importance in migrations of components in river waters of past epochs. The biological mass of orga ic substance and the degree of its active mutual interaction in the geochemistry of the sea also decrease as one goes back to more and more ancient times, and the role of purely chemical sediment formation increases in course of the authigenous process.

As the role of biogenic processes weakens in past authigenous sediment formation, the distribution of components in deposits on the surface of the water reservoir is controlled more and more by hydrodynamic methods and the scheme of physical differentiation is seen more and more closely. Sedimentation proceeded under low acid potential and with a small quantity of minerals, and diagenesis in marine authigenous mineralogy was much less active than at present. From this initial type of authigenous sediment formation, a contemporary type of marine authigenous sediment formation

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

gradually developed, in the course of the history of the Earth and under the influence of the following basic geological events: creation of the stratisphere, salinification of the sea, violent evolution of bonding material, elimination of CO_2 in the course of the sedimentation process itself from the atmosphere, and burying it in the stratisphere.

2. S. Yusupov, Doctor of Geologico-Mineralogical Sciences, reported on "Experiments on Analyzing the Mute Red-Colored Layers of the Neogenic Period of the Southern Tadzhik Depression According to Mineralogical Composition Criteria".

Growing demands for petroleum require investigations of already known petroleum structures in the southern Tadzhik depression, where red-colored neogenic deposits play an essential role. Besides, these deposits have been very little studied, which fact hindered very much the drilling and prospecting for petroleum in South Tadzhikstan.

Several years ago lithologico-mineralogical investigations of petroleum-covering sand-clay Neogene rocks of South Tadzhikistan did not give a clear picture of these deposits; and information about the magnitude of the deposits, obtained on the basis of general geological observations, proved to be inaccurate and not corresponding to their true magnitude.

As a result of his recent investigations, S. Yusupov succeeded in mapping the vein distribution of these strata according to criteria of mineralogical composition.

He reported on the main results of investigations; namely, that minerals of high fraction (from 89 to 96 percent) form the basic mass of the stratum. The highest content of low fraction was noticed in the second stratum.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The first and third strata are closely related as far as content of low fraction is concerned. The low fraction is represented mainly in ores (ilmenite, hematite). The second stratum is characterized by high content of hornblendes and can be called the hornblende stratum. A high content of granite characterizes the first and third strata. In sediments of the first stratum glauconite is present, whereas it is absolutely absent in the second and third strata. The content of feldspars increases with depth; the degree of their preservation is inversely proportional to their content.

Thus by means of the mineralogical content criteria S. Yusupov established a number of laws governing the distribution of minerals in various horizons of the South Tadzhik depression, which possess great practical significance and already have given positive results in drilling operations.

3. A. V. Kazakov, Doctor of Geologico-mineralogical Sciences, gave the final report, entitled "Geotectonics and the Formulation of Phosphorite Deposits".

Scientific prognoses of the geographical distribution of useful deposits in the USSR or other countries and regions are the most essential and, at the same time, most complicated problems of geologico-geographical sciences. A. V. Kazakov pointed out that the history of the geotectonic method gives the key to prognoses of geographical distribution of phosphorite deposits [phosphate rock]. A new method of prognoses was suggested by the reporter.

In contrast to former formally biological theory, which proved to be unsuitable in prospecting prognoses, A. V. Kazakov's theory was the first to experimentally demonstrate the formation of phosphorites as marine

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

chemical deposits from oceanic depths in connection with their unconformability of overlap with the continent.

Theoretical premises and generalizations, on which A. V. Kazakov builds his concept of prognoses of geographical distribution of phosphorite deposits, are contained in the following: 1. the formation of phosphorites is due to precipitation of high-dispersion fluorapatitic phosphates from oceanic water masses (which excludes from prognostic objectives for phosphorites the continental deposits and territories occupied by fresh and water basins as well as by exterior basins of the epicontinental sea type; 2. in the process of diagenesis the primary phosphate coagulation distributed in the mass of barren rock (terrigenous stripping system) was subjected to differentiation, depending on the primary ratio of phosphate and barren rock in the form of concretions (nodules) and bodies of plate-stratified texture; 3. successive abrasive processes often lead to mechanical washing and crushing of phosphorites in the form of gravel phosphorite layers or of a basal conglomerate, forming in this way some deposits of industrial type.

The reporter emphasized that, on the basis of regional prognoses of the geographic distribution of phosphorite deposits, geologists should carefully study regional geotectonic systems and also the paleogeography, especially paleorclief, connected with them. Thus the territory of a region studied could be subdivided into prospective and non-prospective regions, with a view to the possibility of finding phosphorite deposits [phosphate rock].

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"ACHIEVEMENTS OF SOVIET MEDICINE"

(POSTIZHENIYATA NA SUVETSKATA MEDITSINA)

Professor Dr. Tsv. Kristanov

Member of The Academy of Sciences

(This article was written on the occasion of Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship month and it appears in this space because the printing of the magazine had already begun) -- Editor's Note.

The great Russian nation has also brought forth great men in Russian medical science. During the prerevolutionary period in the development of Russian medicine, the noted Russian scientists Pecherov, Botkin, Zakharin, Ostroumov, Mechnikov, I. P. Pavlov and many others won world-wide fame. In prerevolutionary days there existed 16 medical schools at different universities, besides the Military Medical Academy and an Experimental Medical Institute at Petersburg. Outside of Petersburg, intensive medical studies were being carried on at a number of other cities, such as Moscow, Kharkov, Kiev, Kazan, Saratov, etc. At these places large following formed around the outstanding representatives of different phases of medical science. It is sufficient to name only some of the professors at the University of Moscow, such as Chernov, Stoletov, Sordanov, Babukhin, Erisman, Shervinskiy, Zakharin, Filatov, Snegirlov, Ostroumov, Korsakov, Bekhterev and others in order to get an idea of the large contributions to medicine made by Russian professors.

ML 5-129

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

It is characteristic of prerevolutionary Russian medicine that it was not a blind imitator of the Western European medical schools of thought (French, Austro-German, British and Italian), but by keeping in touch with them, created and developed an altogether independent Russian medical school which used and developed the achievements of Western European medical science in a transformed form to suit its own point of view. Even in the prerevolutionary period Russian medical science had outstanding representatives in the different fields of medical science, namely: Sechenov, Pavlov and Vedenskiy in physiology, Kravkov in pharmacology, Salaskin and Gulevich in physiological chemistry, Feodorov and Razumovskiy in surgery, Mechnikov, Gamaleya and Gabrichevskiy in bacteriology, etc.

Prerevolutionary Russian medical science greatly influenced Bulgarian medicine. The outstanding Russian scientist Botkin wrote an entire diary on his travels in Bulgaria as personal physician of Alexander II. The majority of Bulgarian physicians up to the time of the liberation of Bulgaria received their education chiefly in Russia. There they felt the influence of progressive Russian thinking and themselves became exponents of the concepts and aims of Russian medicine of that day. The entire first generation of Bulgarian preliberation medical men was exclusively under the influence of prerevolutionary Russian medical science. Russian medicine was then a progressive science and its representatives were some of the most progressive members of the Russian intelligentsia of the time.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

After the great October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet government created the necessary material basis for the development of a new Soviet medical science, which was confronted with the problem of solving the enormous tasks imposed by the building of socialism. This newly created material basis made it possible to train a large number of new medical personnel. They inherited the best of prerevolutionary Russian medicine and developed it further after making it conform to the requirements of dialectical materialism. Together with the representatives of the old Russian medical science, they founded the new Soviet medical science which is radically different as to quality and volume from the old science.

The change that has come about in material circumstances can be seen from the following data. In place of the 16 medical schools in existence in the prerevolutionary period, there were 95 medical institutions in 1935, and their number increased to 72 by 1941. Up to the time of the revolution, the average number of medical students was 6,000 and the number of young physicians graduated each year was 1,500. There were 115,000 students in 72 medical institutions in 1941 and 20,000 young physicians were graduated that year. The work in these medical institutions involved not only pedagogical but also scientific research. But even this was insufficient for the growing needs of the country where socialism was being built.

There was only one Scientific Medical Research Institute at Petersburg in the time of the Czars. After the October

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Socialist Revolution, the need for special scientific research institutions stimulated a constant growth in their number. Towards the middle of 1941 the number of these institutions reached 210, and they were spread throughout the country as follows: 116 in the RSFSR, 41 in Ukraine, 9 in Belorussia, 11 in Georgia, 7 in Azerbaydzhan; and in the following cities of other Republics of the Union: 5 at Tashkent, 5 at Ashkhabad, 4 at Alma-Ata, 3 at Yerevan, 2 at Stalinabad, and one each at Ufa, Frunze, Dzhaydzhikau, Samarkand, Makhach-Kala, Semipalatinsk and Cheboksari. These scientific research institutes have a budget of more than 400 million rubles. More than 20,000 scientists, candidates and doctors of medicine work in them. Of course, the number of medical institutions, scientific research institutes and medical personnel has increased even more since the war, but due to the lack of exact figures, the prewar data must be used.

In this way the Government of the Soviet Union laid solid foundations for the development and unheard-of progress of Soviet medicine and the health program which is an integral part of it. These great changes are taking place in our time and before our own eyes.

Proletarian science appeared in the middle of the last century when Marxism-Leninism and its chief component, dialectical materialism, was created. Marx and Engels started an irreconcilable fight with bourgeois science, which is based mainly on a metaphysical approach in its investigations of phenomena. This dispute developed especially in the field of social sciences but also involved the natural sciences. Up to the time of the great October Socialist

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Revolution one could speak of science as being apparently uniform and international. Up to our day science was always the tool of one class because it was the exponent of the concepts of the ruling class and thus served exclusively the interests of that class. In that respect it was simultaneously a party science, because the concepts of the ruling class were always expounded by its most progressive element, which represented the most outstanding segment of this ruling class. Up to the time of the October Revolution, proletarian science was in the first stage of its development, but after the Revolution the new Soviet socialist stage of its development started, during which it took the form of a completely independent, socialist class science. It is also a party science because in it are embedded the concepts of the most progressive group of the proletariat -- the Communist Party, and because it serves the interests of the working masses. Only in the communistic class-less society will science be uniform and international -- a class-less and pure science in the real sense of the word.

This young Soviet science, including medicine, has made unbelievable strides in the span of 33 years and has accumulated a colossal fund of practical and theoretical knowledge. The progress it has made can be characterized by the constant struggle to introduce and properly apply Marxist-Leninist methodology in theory and practice, to cleanse science of all idealistic and mechanistic theories, (the fields of biological and social science, including the arts) and to realize completely a close relation between theory and practice. The introduction of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

new methodology required a radical revaluation of all scientific concepts accumulated up to that time from the dialectical-materialistic point of view. This was unavoidable in view of the sharp dispute between the followers of the old schools and the followers of the new schools of thought in all fields of science. And it could not have been any other way. In this light many fundamental questions were clarified and new ways for the development of the different fields of science were opened. Questions of priority in various discoveries and inventions, in which Russian and Soviet scientists have no small share, were brought up for discussion. How serious Western European science was in claiming priority in scientific discoveries is shown by the case of Bekhterev's disease. German scientific circles added to the name of Bekhterev the name of the German professor-dilettante Strumpell, and the French did not wait long to add also the name of their colonialist Marie; in this way, instead of Bekhterev's disease, there emerged the Bekhterev-Strumpell-Marie disease.

Soviet science for the first time solved the fundamental and basic problems in the fields of the social and humanitarian sciences, and all reactionary bourgeois theories and sub-theories were thrown out of these sciences. This was of vast historical importance, not only for the development of the young Soviet science, but also for the development of social sciences in the whole world. After that there inevitably had to come the turn of natural sciences, including medicine. Here, too, a fierce fight had to be waged against the entrenched reactionary bourgeois theories which had become a big obstacle in the further development of natural sciences.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

At the end of the last century Engels consecrated eight whole years of his creative life to the study of natural sciences. He made a profound analysis in the light of dialectical materialism of the huge store of factual material amassed in the natural sciences up to that time, after which he wrote the first great summary in the natural sciences in his incomplete work, "Dialectics of Nature". He placed exceptionally high value on Darwin, on the cell theory and on the law of the conservation of energy, calling them great discoveries in the natural sciences and showing their great importance in the development.

By the beginning of the twentieth century the natural sciences had made great achievements in their development. These achievements, which also found their way into the different philosophical schools of thought, could not but attract the attention of such a great thinker as Lenin. The natural sciences, which according to Lenin, continually furnish new proofs for dialectical materialism, at this time needed a new summary of its achievements. And it was Lenin who made that summation towards the end of the first decade of the present century. He analysed and discussed all the basic problems which were raised by the new scientific discoveries (the electron theory and others) and summed up all achievements in the different branches of science, thus raising dialectical materialism to a new, higher level of development in his outstanding work, "Materialism and Empiriocriticism".

From the publication of this philosophical work by Lenin to the present day, science in the different countries of the world, and mainly in the Soviet Union, has registered great new

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

achievements in its development. Especially in physics, new data were obtained on the disintegration of the atom. This was true also of biology, which is the theoretical basis for many other scientific fields of science.

Exceptionally great were the practical and theoretical achievements of rapidly developing contemporary Soviet science. Engels himself stressed that Darwinism as a theory can and will be subject to a number of changes in its details, but that in its general form it will continue to be preserved, because he considered Darwinism a doctrine for action, which had enriched science and had indicated, for that time, the main path for its further development. It is not at all accidental that on the basis of the great practical achievements, chiefly in the Soviet Union, of Michurin and other scientists, considerable dispute arose, especially on the question of heredity. In this connection the American scientists Morgan, Muller and others, elaborating on the metaphysical and vitalistic concepts of Weismann-Mendelism, had led the studies up a blind alley and to total absurdity with their deductions of the complete separation of the soma from the germ plasm. As a result of the historic discussion which took place at the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences at Moscow, the new creative Soviet Darwinism was definitely established following the report by Lysenko. This general discussion did not confine itself to the sphere of the scientific and practical workers in agricultural sciences, but went beyond this limit and covered kindred scientific fields and methods as well.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

This was a completely regular procedure and not the result of the whim of some high government official and this discussion raised the development of natural sciences in the Soviet Union to a new, higher level and directed socialist science to new and more accurate roads in its further development.

The Marxist-Leninist concept, which dominates in the Soviet Union, is different from all other philosophical doctrines, for it gives not only the method for knowing reality but also a method for its revolutionary transformation. One of the greatest achievements of contemporary social science is the theory for the building of socialism, substantially elaborated by Lenin and Stalin.

The building of socialism in the USSR means the birth of a new historic reality, the appearance of a socio-economic pattern unknown until now and developing on the basis of new historic laws basically different from the evolutionary laws applicable to society in all of preceding human history. For the first time a new social order, a new culture was created, new relations between people were established and new forms of social consciousness came to the fore. The foundations for new ethics of socialist humanism were laid reflecting the moral norms which became rooted in the consciousness of the Soviet people during the revolutionary years -- new socialist conceptions of duty, of regard for the individual and the group, and for personal dignity.

In this way the Soviet government created the necessary conditions for the progress of the Soviet health program and the development of Soviet medicine. At the very beginning of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Revolution, in 1918, Lenin issued a special decree for a number of measures whose purpose was to help create the best conditions for the development of the work done by Pavlov and those working with him. This gave Pavlov the means to develop extensively his work on the physiology of the central nervous system. It made it possible for him to do research and add many discoveries to already existing ones on the functions of the cortex of the large hemispheres ~~in the center~~ of the brain, and to develop theories about the different types of ~~higher~~ nervous activity, about experimental neuroses, and others. More will be said about these matters towards the end of this work.

The achievements of Soviet medical science are exceedingly great. It would not be fitting to fail to mention the work of the outstanding anatomist from Gorkiy, Vorobiov, who, together with the academician Zbarskiy, discovered a new way of embalming which had been unknown to the world up to that time. By this new method of embalming, the body of Lenin has been preserved for a long number of years and it will also preserve the body of Comrade Dimitrov so that it can be seen by future generations. Ivanitskiy and others worked out the so-called "Functional anatomy", which is so very necessary to our high educational institutions for physical culture.

Soviet histology discovered the mitogenetic rays (Gurvich, A. G.), elaborated on the morphology of the nerve structure of the vegetative nervous system (Lavrentiyev and his students), and at present the academician Khlopin and his students are working on several fundamental problems of evolutionary histology.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Olga Lepeshinskaya with her work on living matter brought about a total revolution in biology with her assertion that new cells are not formed by other cells but directly from the living matter. With her discoveries she wants to prove that not the cell, but the living matter, is the elementary unit of life, and that the development of the individual organism (ontogeny) also embraces this inferior stage of development, -- this pre-cell stage of development, so to speak.

In biochemistry the teaching of the academician Bakh produced such scientists as Zbarskiy, Oparin, Engelgardt, who ~~solved~~ concentrated ~~nearly~~ in ~~their~~ work on ~~fermentation~~ enzymes. The followers of the academician Paladin did very valuable work on the biochemistry of the muscular and nervous systems.

The scientists Abrikosov, Davidovskiy and others working in pathological anatomy turned out many valuable works on tuberculosis, allergy, the vegetative nervous system and the different infectious diseases.

A. D. Speranskiy strove to build up a new theory in medicine in which he introduced much new material in the study of nervism and had to carry on a big dispute with the representatives of Virchow's theory in contemporary medicine. Bogomolets and his students contributed a lot of new and original material to the problems of allergy and immunity and stimulated great interest in the importance of the functions of the connecting tissues. The works of Anichkov on the etiopathogenesis of arteriosclerosis and the physiology of the reticulo-endothelial system are considered some of the best in world literature.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Soviet microbiology elaborated in new ways the doctrine of the transformation of microbes, the theories on immunity and vaccines, and the extensive measures taken by the government in the fight against infectious diseases. The most recent analysis of the Soviet scientist Bosh'yan in the field of viruses created a total revolution in the concepts held up to the present. He proved that microbes can ~~take~~ assume ultra-virus form and then assume a crystalline form, and that the reverse transformation can also occur. From his work it follows that the elementary unit of life is not the cell but the crystalline form of viruses, which from the point of view of size are close to certain large molecules of the nucleo-proteins.

Soviet pharmacology introduced many new things in medicine. Kravkov initiated research on the dependence of the action of ~~medicaments~~ drugs on the condition of the organism. There came into existence the so-called "pathological pharmacology", that is to say, experimentation on animals with artificially caused infections. A number of new Soviet ~~medicaments~~ drugs such as penicillin, ~~gramitsidin~~ gramicidin, [~~translitorated~~] etc. were obtained.

Soviet medicine organized one of the most perfected anti-epidemic organizations, in which almost all physicians participate and thanks to which the country was protected from large epidemics during ~~the great Fatherland war~~ World War II.

A characteristic aspect of Soviet clinical discipline is the functional, pathophysiological orientation and the desire to incorporate the teachings of Pavlov into the different clinical sciences. Internal medicine has made colossal progress in USSR.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The names of Konchalovskiy, Strazhesko, Lang, Burmin, Arinkin, Kryukov, Zelenin and others, are sufficient proof for that.

In the Soviet Union health protection for mothers and children has registered great successes. The works of the followers of Speranskiy G. N., Maslov, Kisel, Molchanov and others are sufficient proof that Soviet pediatrics ranks first in the world. Theories about the constitution of a child's organism and diets underwent a very thorough revision. At present the organizational measures for the protection of motherhood and childhood have taken such extensive proportions that not only a diagnostician but also a pediatrician is stationed in each rayon and the results in the reduction of children's diseases and mortality rate are very great.

Soviet surgery developed greatly, especially during the years of ~~the Great Fatherland War~~ World War II. At present Soviet surgery has an enormous number of highly qualified surgeons. The names of Burdenko, Feodorov, Opel, Dzhanelidze, Rufanov, Shamov, Vishnevskiy, Gertsen, Yudin, and many others speak eloquently of the importance of Soviet surgery, of its new methods and its strength, which were brilliantly manifested during the last world war by the large percentage of wounded soldiers who were able to go back to the front.

The following medical fields were greatly developed in USSR: roentgenology, treatments at health resorts, physiotherapy, obstetrics and gynecology (Malinovskiy and others), dermato-venereal diseases (Meshcherskiy, Grigoriev, Podvisotskaya, Mashkileyson), urology (Koltsov, Fronshteyn and others),

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

ophthalmology, in which the noted Filatov ushered in a new epoch, ear, nose and throat diseases, etc.

One of the greatest achievements of Soviet medicine is the new health service organization, which under the guidance of the noted organizers Semashko, Solovlev, Kalinov, Sisin and others, was set up very quickly and is being constantly improved. The speedy growth of hygienic measures is due to its activity.

Superior Soviet medical schools (Vuzovui) have three faculties: sanitary-hygienic, curative-prophylactic and pediatric. During the past 13 years Soviet medical schools have trained almost 70 percent of the medical personnel. This is an energetic new Soviet generation, brought up in the new socialist spirit, a generation whose great majority does not know what private practice is and has no need of it. The central figures in the Soviet health organization outside the capital are the regional physicians and, in the cities, the medical assistants and hospital surgeons who gradually master different branches of medicine under the guidance of highly qualified physicians. The Soviet health organization is at present faced with the task of setting up the same kind of medical aid for villages that the city has. The goal is that villages should have the services of specialists and not of general practitioners. There is at present a movement in the Soviet Union to do away with general practitioners. A physician who knows a little of everything cannot exist anymore and every physician must specialize in a certain field and this specialized medical assistance must be brought to the village. The idea is to make it possible for each peasant to receive specialized assistance

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

in his own rayon so that he would not lose time in travelling to some distant city, as he does now. Soviet medicine is combining polyclinical and hospital assistance and takes prophylactic measures not only against infectious and other contagious diseases but also against a number of other somatic diseases such as rheumatism, high blood pressure, diabetes, etc.

In the field of labor hygiene the effect of radiation energy on the organism has been studied thoroughly, also the effect in industry, of meteorological conditions on ~~the body~~ metabolism ~~[illegible]~~ and the reactions of the cardiovascular system, as well as the effect of dust on workers and the measures for protecting them from it. Sanitary techniques worked out by Letalet, Khotsanov, Navrotskiy, Smelyanskiy and others, have had extensive application.

Sirkin, Nikolayev, Pokrovskiy and others have studied in detail the physical growth of children and teen-agers. The followers of Molkov have elaborated the sanitary requirements for school buildings, furniture, the furnishing of pre-school institutions, etc.

In 1944 the Council of People's Commissars USSR decreed the establishment of an Academy of Medical Sciences, which was to be the supreme scientific institution in the field of medicine in the Soviet Union. Its members are the most outstanding scientists in the different medical fields in the Soviet Union. The objective of the Academy is to work out problems in medical practice and theory scientifically, to assist generally the further development

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of medicine in relation to the needs of the socialist health organization and the tasks of the medico-sanitary safeguarding of the defense of the country. Twenty-five scientific research institutes were organized within the Academy of Medical Sciences, covering the main branches of contemporary medicine.

Soviet medical science is a new socialist science which differs as to quality and volume from bourgeois science. It is distinguished by its new methodology, by its dialectical-materialistic approach to scientific problems, by grasping the organism in its entirety and by the many-sidedness of its ties with the outside world. The basis of the new achievements of Soviet scientists is the principle of the detailed study of the complicated processes of the physiology and pathology of the human organism and the great diversity of their connections and interrelations.

During the last 33 years, Soviet neuropathology and psychiatry have made great strides. During these years Soviet neuro-surgery was also established. In this field the outstanding Soviet surgeon, Burdenko, introduced new surgical methods and attained great achievements, as a result of which, our knowledge of brain tumors has been greatly increased. A large amount of new material has been gathered on the clinical treatment of tumors and arachnoids (Kramer, Nikitin, Shmar'yan and others). Great progress has been made in morphology, pathological anatomy, pathohistology of the different nervous disorders, (Lavrentiyev, Filimonov and others) contributing a great deal of new material for understanding their pathogenesis. The Soviet scientific works on nerve infections

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(Margulis, Rosolimo, Tarasevich, Krol, Grashchenkov and others) are of great importance in world science.

The works of Grinshteyn, Markelov, Rusetskiy and others have contributed much that is new to the pathology of the vegetative nervous system. There are a great number of scientific works on epilepsy (Sep, Speranskiy and others). The works of the Soviet physiotherapists on nervous disorders (Khoroshko, Shcherbak and others) have won great renown.

The achievements of Soviet science were crowned by the discussion which started at the beginning of this year at the Medico-biological division of the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, where the report of Academician A. D. Speranskiy, on the Two Irreconcilable Trends in Contemporary Medicine, and the report of the corresponding member, Professor A. I. Strukov, Critique of Virchov's Cell Pathology and the Development of Soviet Pathomorphology, were read and discussed. On the occasion of the celebration of the 100th anniversary of I. P. Pavlov, it was stressed that in spite of great achievements his teachings still have not been applied as extensively in medical science and practice as they should be.

The discussion began in the publication Meditsinskiy Rabotnik (Medical Worker) and a very large number of Soviet physicians participated. It was closed by a scientific session of the Academy of Sciences USSR and the Academy of Medical Sciences USSR which took place at the end of June and the beginning of July of this year at Moscow. The two principal reports, read by the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

noted students of Pavlov, Academician K. Bikov and Professor A. G. Ivanov-Smolenskiy, and the subsequent discussions in which almost all the students of Pavlov participated, pointed out that the materialistic doctrine of Pavlov has not been sufficiently appreciated by his students in USSR and has not found the necessary application in medical theory and practice. A number of Pavlov's students (Orbeli, Anokhin, Kupalov and others) have not appreciated sufficiently the great heritage left by the outstanding scholar and have not continued the work along the lines outlined by him. Some of them, such as Speranskiy, Anokhin and others, have even tried to revise his theories by means of ideas borrowed from European science. The majority of Pavlov's students have not been able to understand that his doctrines form a new and higher stage in the development of dialectical materialism and that they are of enormous importance not only in medicine but also in philosophy, pedagogy and the other sciences. With his scientific, objective method for the study of the vital functions of the organism, his original studies of the physiology of blood circulation, his theories of digestion and trophic innervation, and especially with his great theory on the higher nervous activity, Pavlov initiated a new epoch in the development of contemporary natural science. Pavlov discovered some of the most important mechanisms in the functions of the cortex of the central brain and proved that the conditioned reflex is the cornerstone in understanding the entire psychic activity of man. By stimulating different receptors he showed how the environment becomes known to our consciousness through physiological and psychological processes which are two sides of one and the same process. Pavlov elaborated the problem

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

for the two nervous systems and proved that the higher nervous system is peculiar to man because it develops mainly under the conditions of social life. By his experiments he confirmed the great materialistic idea of Lenin that feeling is the transformation of physical irritation into a fact of consciousness. The new scientific approach can be built only on Pavlov's doctrine for the higher nervous activity, and thus be freed from idealism and subjectivism and transformed into an actual scientific discipline, which studies and reveals correctly the psychological processes in the human brain. On the basis of Pavlov's doctrine, we can have a clear picture of how material things are reacted, processed and transformed into ideas in human consciousness. Starting initially from the simple reflex of the saliva gland and discovering the conditioned reflex, activity of our brain, Pavlov proved that the brain's cortex has the capacity to form an infinite number of new connections which have not existed before, to assemble these connections in a definite order, to create new qualitative formations and to enrich our consciousness. Furthermore, the brain's cortex has the capacity to reflect the processed material after it has captured different external impressions. It has the capacity to analyze and to synthesize the received impressions and to reflect altogether correctly the external stimuli which it receives from the objective world.

Unconditioned reflexes are the elementary basis for the formation of the great quantity of conditioned reflexes whose combination produces the sensations, impressions, notions, memory and the highest processes in man -- the processes of thinking.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Historically these unconditioned reflexes have developed in turn from conditioned reflexes, by means of continuous fixation and passing from a quantitative condition to a further qualitative condition, that is to say, by means of inheriting the sufficiently fixed conditioned reflexes. Otherwise we would have to admit that they existed initially.

The great materialistic theory of the great Russian scholar provided Pavlovian medicine with the most detailed facts for the conception of the organism's world. It enriched the newest feminist doctrine immeasurably and speeded up its development.

On the basis of Pavlov's doctrine [illegible] the trophic innervation of the tissues, new data on the role of the nervous system have been obtained. The nerve-theory of Virchow and Pavlov in pathology has been developed further and it has been demonstrated the part played by the nervous system during the onset, progress, and outcome of pathological processes. Pavlov's doctrine becomes the basic theoretical foundation of all clinical and theoretical medical science.

Pavlov's work and creative Soviet Darwinism, form a new and higher stage in the development of medicine; they have become the new, contemporary theoretical basis for the further development of science under the conditions of a socialist society.

Medical discussions in the USSR set this goal for the medical profession: to introduce Pavlov's doctrine in theory and practice and to develop further on that basis.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Medical discussions in the USSR and the achievements of Soviet medicine also have an enormous importance for Bulgarian scientists, practitioners, physiologists, pathophysiologists, biologists, psychologists, pedagogues, philosophers and others.

The concrete measures which provided for the transformation not only of physiology and medicine in the USSR, but of a number of other fields, as well, and for the revision of Soviet educational programs and the preparation of new textbooks, have a great theoretical and practical importance for us Bulgarians if they are properly used.

E N D

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

PRODUCTION PLANNING IN A METALLURGICAL PLANT

B. Ya. Myabin'kiy

Table of Contents

	pp.
Introduction	12
Chapter I. Principles of intraplant planning	13
1. The state national economic plan is the law for the development of socialist economy	13
Planned development of socialist national economy of the USSR	13
Principal tasks of socialist planning	16
2. Kinds and purposes of plans; procedures for drawing up plans	19
Kinds of plans	19
Procedures for preparing and confirming a plan	19
Main indexes of an industrial work plan	21
3. Planning and cost accounting	22
Cost accounting of an enterprise	23
Cost accounting of a shop	24
Cost accounting of a brigade	25
4. Progressive technical and economic norms are the basis of a plan	26
Significance of norms	26
Kinds of norms	27
5. Objects of planning. Enterprise, shop, management	28
Classification of shops	29
Managements (non-production)	31
Types of enterprises	32
Planning procedures of enterprises	32

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

6. Organization and procedure of intraplant planning in a metallurgical enterprise 33

Technical- economic and operational planning of production 34

Purpose and content of a technical, production and financial plan (tekhpromfinplan) 34

Presentation of the technical, production and financial plan to individual shops 38

Purpose and content of operational plans of production 39

Chapter II. The production program 41

1. Purpose and content of a production program for a metallurgical enterprise 41

2. Description and classification of metallurgical production 42

Products which meet all requirements 42

Basic products and by-products 42

"Incidental" products 44

Grades of metallurgical products 45

Finished products, semifinished products, unfinished products 46

Maintenance and repair work (services) 48

Waste products and materials (equipment) 49

3. Chief indexes of a production program 50

Quantitative output of goods by various branches of production 51

Commercial products 52

Gross production 53

4. Preparation of a production ~~program~~ schedule 56

Distribution of production within a calendar year 56

Transformation of remaining semifinished and unfinished products 57

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

5. Preparation of balances of pig iron, steel, and rolled steel, and of a production balance 59

Coordination of production plans of principal shops 59

Estimate of requirements and balance of semifinished products for rolling 62

Estimate of requirements and balance of billets for rolling 63

Estimate of requirements and balance of pig iron 64

Preparation of a production balance. Estimates of gross production and commodity production 66

Chapter III. Planning of blast-furnace production 77

1. General description of blast-furnace production 77

2. Period of operation of blast furnaces 78

Diagram and indexes for calculating the operating time of blast furnaces 78

Classification of blast-furnace repairs 79
Operating period between repairs (furnace campaign) 80
Length of repair periods of blast furnaces 82

Current non-operating periods of blast furnaces 83

3. Blast-furnace productivity 85

Basic elements of blast-furnace productivity 85

Volume of materials for melting 85

Intensity of blast-furnace smelting 90

Basic methods of intensifying the blast-furnace smelting process 93

Effect of chemical composition of pig iron on blast-furnace productivity 97

Changes in blast-furnace productivity in various stages of the operating period 100

4. Indexes of blast-furnace utilization 101

Coefficient for capacity utilization of a blast furnace 101

Output of pig iron per square meter of a sectional area of blast-furnace hearth 103

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Smelting of pig iron per cubic meter of blast-furnace capacity 104

Index of operation intensity of a blast furnace 105

5. Methods of calculating the daily output of a blast furnace 106

Determining the output of a blast furnace by the volume of melted materials and the intensity of the blast-furnace process 106

Method of calculating the output of a blast furnace, suggested by Professor P. G. Rubin 106

Determining the output of a blast furnace by the coefficient for capacity utilization 109

Determining the output of a blast furnace by the index of intensity and the specific consumption of coke 110

Analytical method of calculating the output of a blast furnace and the relative consumption of coke 110

6. Preparation of a production program for the blast-furnace shop 117

Indexes of the production program of a blast-furnace shop 117

Nomenclature of pig iron 119

Planning the assortment of pig iron 121

Preparation of a time schedule for blast-furnace operations 122

Calculating the amounts of pig iron smelted in individual furnaces 123

7. Planning operations in other production departments 125

Preparing a plan for the blast station 125

Calculating the gas yield and preparing a plan for gas cleaning 128

Preparing plans for casting machines 129

Chapter IV. Planning of steel-smelting production 131

1. General description of open-hearth production 131

2. Operating period of open-hearth furnaces 132

Diagram and indexes for calculating the operating period of open-hearth furnaces 132

Classification of cold repairs of open-hearth furnaces 134

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Campaign of an open-hearth furnace 136

Length of open-hearth furnace repairs 138

Non-operating periods of open-hearth furnaces (during hot repairs) 140

3. Output of open-hearth furnaces 143

Basic elements of open-hearth furnace output 143

Furnace tonnage 144

Output of usable steel 146

Duration of a melt 151

Output of an open-hearth furnace in smelting different kinds of steel 157

Relation between service period of furnace and its output 160

Basic methods of increasing the output of open-hearth furnaces 161

4. Indexes of open-hearth furnace utilization 166

Output of steel per square meter of furnace hearth 166

Open-hearth furnace output per hour 167

Indexes of extensive open-hearth furnace charging 167

5. Methods of calculating the output of open-hearth furnaces 168

Calculating the output per day by the weight of the melting charge, the output of usable steel, and the duration of melt 168

Calculating the output per day by the output of hearth area 169

6. Preparation of a production program for an open-hearth shop 169

Indexes of production program 169

Nomenclature of steel 171

Planning the assortment of steel 173

Preparation of a chart for cold repairs of furnaces 174

Calculating the amount of smelted steel 175

7. Calculating the charging of equipment and auxiliary installations of the open-hearth shop 180

8. Special features of planning electric steel-smelting production 182

9. Special features of planning Bessemer production 184

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Chapter V. Planning of steel-rolling production 187

1. General description of steel-rolling production 187

2. Operating period of rolling mills 188

Diagram and indexes for calculating operating period of rolling mills 188

Classification and planning of rolling-mill repairs 189

Operating schedule of rolling mills 190

Current non-operating periods of rolling mills 192

3. Output of rolling mills 196

Determination of capacity of heating installations 196

Basic elements of rolling-mill output 198

Time required for rolling one billet 198

Weight of one rolling unit (billet, ingot) 201

Delays in normal rolling process 201

Output of usable steel 202

Determining the productivity of shears and presses for hot-sawing of metal, and of other equipment 206

Changing the output of the rolling mill with regard to profile, dimensions, and type of steel 207

Coefficients of the degree of difficulty (trudnosti) 208

4. Indexes of utilization of rolling mills 210

Output per hour 210

Indexes of extensive load~~ix~~ of rolling mills 210

5. Preparation of a production plan for a section-rolling mill 211

Work schedule 212

Estimate of current non-operating periods and balance of time for operation of rolling mill 212

Determining the output of rolling mill 219

Calculating the load of rolling mill 221

6. Preparation of production plan for blooming mill 222

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Work schedule 222

Estimate of current non-operating periods and balance of time for operation of blooming mill 223

Determining the output of a blooming mill 224

Calculating the load of blooming mill 226

7. Preparation of an overall production program for rolling shops 227

Indexes of production program for rolling operations 227

Gross production of rolled steel, finished rolled products, commercial /rolled goods 228

Nomenclature of rolled products 232

Planning the assortment of rolled products 233

Coordinating the production plans of individual rolling mills.

Estimate of requirements and balance of semifinished products for rolling 237

Over-all production program for rolling operations 238

Chapter VI. Production plans for auxiliary shops 238

1. Repair and machine shops 238

Special features of production and procedure for preparing production program 238

Determining requirements for interchangeable equipment 243

Production plans for iron foundries and section-steel casting shops 246

Production plans for machine shops 255

Production plans for forge shops 258

2. Power plants with auxiliary shops 259

Organization of power plants and special considerations in planning their production 258

Determination of requirements, production plans, and balance of electric power 260

Determination of requirements, production plans, and balance of steam 266

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Determination of requirements and balance of water 269

3. Transport shops 269

Special features of transport work and kinds of transport in a metallurgical plant 269

Planning of transport for incoming goods 271

Planning of transport for outgoing goods 273

Planning of intershop and intrashop transport 274

Estimate of necessary rolling stock and locomotives 274

Basic indexes of ~~xxxx~~ railroad-transport work plans 276

Chapter VII. Planning of material supplies 278

1. Classification of materials 278

Raw materials 278

Basic and auxiliary materials 280

Supplementary materials 281

Fuel 281

"Fresh" materials and "secondary" materials 282

2. Determination of requirements for raw materials, other materials, and fuel for production processes 283

Consumption norms for raw materials, other materials, and fuel 284

Determination of requirements for raw materials and basic materials 285

Estimate of available quantities of waste products and scrap 287

Determination of fuel requirements 289

Estimate of output and balance of small coke and coke dross 290

Balances of coke-oven gas and blast-furnace gas 291

3. Determination of supplies of raw materials, other materials, and fuel 291

~~Xxxxxxx~~ Distribution of production supplies 291

Current and reserve supplies 292

Seasonal supplies 296

Volume of supplies 298

Factors determining the volume of supplies and methods of estimation 298

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

4. Preparation of balance of raw materials, other materials, and fuel 302
Distribution of balance 302
Methods of preparing balance 302
5. Estimating the cost of procuring raw materials, other materials, and fuel 304
Components of procurement costs 304
Calculation of procurement costs of raw materials, other materials, and fuel 305

Chapter VIII. Planning of labor and wages 310
1. Significance and basic indexes of a work plan for an enterprise 310
Significance of a work plan 310
Indexes of a work plan 310
Basic purposes of a work plan 311
Categories of workers 312
Preparation of a work plan for an enterprise 312
2. Methods of planning labor productivity 314
Indexes of labor productivity 314
Calculation of labor productivity in standard production 316
Calculation of labor productivity in norm-hours 318
Basic factors determining labor productivity and methods of increasing it 319
3. Methods of planning the number and categories of workers 320
Classification of workers according to their place in production 320
Number of regular workers on staff and/total number of workers (including reserve workers) 322
Methods of calculating number of workers 323
Methods of calculating number of workers for various work processes 324
Methods of calculating number of workers by the volume of work and the norm of output 325

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Method of calculating number of workers for non-standardized work 326
Work schedules 327
Balance of the utilization of working time and calculation of total number of workers 328
4. Methods of planning the wage fund 329
Composition of wage fund. Basic and supplementary wages 329
Hourly, daily and monthly wage fund 331
Wage scales 332
Wage systems 333
Methods of calculating individual elements of basic wages 335
Methods of calculating individual elements of supplementary wages 346
5. Methods of planning the number and wage fund of technical-engineering personnel, employees, and junior service personnel 349
Planning the number of workers 349
Planning the wage fund 350
6. Preparation of work plan for blast-furnace shop 356
Planning of labor productivity 356
Planning of number and categories of workers 357
Planning of workers' wage fund 358
7. Preparation of a work plan for open-hearth shop 368
Planning of labor productivity 368
Planning of number and categories of workers 369
Planning of workers' wage fund 370
8. Preparation of work plan for rolling shop 375
Planning of labor productivity 375
Planning of number and categories of workers 380
Planning of workers' wage fund 381
Chapter IX. Planning of production costs 393
1. Significance and basic indexes of plan for production costs 393
Economic significance of lowering production costs 393

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Indexes of plan for production costs 394

Classification of expenses according to their economic content 395

Elementary and complex expenses 395

Basic and overhead expenses 396

Direct and indirect expenses 396

Relatively constant and relatively variable expenses 396

2. Methods of preparing production estimates 398

Procedure of preparing production estimates 398

Structure of production estimates 399

Methods of preparing production estimates of a plant 401

Preparation of production estimates by the calculation method 401

Preparation of production estimates by the budget method 404

Preparation of production estimates of a shop 409

3. Methods of preparing calculations of production costs 410

The principle of calculation and procedures for preparing it 410

Forms of calculations 414

Structure of calculations 415

Fixed expenses (for raw materials, semifinished products etc.) 415

Waste products 416

Expenses for reprocessing of materials and methods of planning such expenses 416

Industrial fuel (for production processes) 417

Expenses for electric power 418

Wages for production workers and wage bonuses 418

Depreciation of capital equipment 419

Deterioration of exchangeable equipment and tools 421

Current repairs and maintenance of capital equipment 421

Freight transport 423

Other shop expenses 426

Losses due to waste 428

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

4. Planning of production costs and operating of auxiliary shops 429

Calculation of production costs for power plant, water and steam production 429

Calculation of production and operating costs of repair shops 431

Calculation of production costs of railroad transport shop 432

5. Preparation of estimates for general plant expenditures 434

Classification of general plant expenditures 434

Methods of planning administrative and economic expenses 436

Methods of planning general production expenditures 438

Non-production expenditures 441

Deductions and taxes 441

Procedure of including general plant expenditures in production costs 442

6. Planning of production costs of blast-furnace shop 442

Procedure of preparing calculation of production costs for pig iron 442

Calculations per furnace unit and per shop 443

Names of products included in calculation of costs 445

Determination of production cost for pig iron according to types 443

Preparation of calculation according to plan for production cost of pig iron. Estimate of fixed costs 444

Estimate of costs for waste products 445

Planning of expenses for reprocessing operations 446

Estimate of costs for by-products of smelting 449

Preparation of estimates of shop production 452

Ways of lowering production cost of pig iron. Structure of expenses 453

Lowering of expenses for raw materials, basic materials and fuel 453

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Lowering expenditures for converting of pig iron (re-smelting) 455

Improving the utilization of by-products of smelting 459

7. Planning production costs of open-hearth shop 460

Procedure of preparing calculation of production cost for steel. Calculation by shops and by furnace groups 460

Names of products included in calculation of costs 460

Determination of production cost for steel according to types 461

Preparation of calculation for production cost of steel 462

Estimate of fixed costs 462

Estimate of cost of waste products 463

Estimate of cost of auxiliary materials 463

Planning of expenses for re-smelting operations 464

Preparation of estimate of shop production 469

Ways of lowering steel production costs. Breakdown of expenses 471

Reduction of expenses for raw materials and basic materials 471

Reduction of expenditures for re-smelting operations 473

8. Planning production costs of rolling shop 478

Procedure of preparing calculations for rolled products. Calculations per rolling mill unit and per type of rolled product. Calculations for different stages of processing rolled products 478

Names of products included in cost calculation 479

Preparation of calculation of production costs for rolled products 480

Estimate of fixed costs 480

Estimate of costs for waste products 480

Planning of expenses for re-processing operations 480

Preparation of estimate for production of rolling shop 484

Ways of lowering production cost of rolled steel. Breakdown of expenses 486

Reduction of expenses for semifinished products 487

Reduction of costs for re-processing operations 488

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Chapter X. Preparation of a financial plan 493

1. Basic indexes of a financial plan 493

2. Estimate of requirements for working capital and plan for meeting these requirements 493

Composition of working capital 493

Economic significance of accelerating the turnover of working capital 496

Estimate of working capital in production supplies 497

Estimate of working capital in semifinished products 499

Estimate of working capital in unfinished products 502

Estimate of working capital in finished products 511

Planning of future expenditures 512

Over-all plan of requirements for working capital 512

Indexes of utilization of working capital 515

Ways of accelerating the turnover of working capital 516

3. Preparing plan for the sale of products 519

Estimating results of sales 519

Analytical method of planning results of sales 522

4. Preparation of balance of income and expenditures 523

Chapter XI. Operational planning of production for the calendar year 526

1. Problems of operational planning of production for the calendar year 526

2. Peculiarities of structure and movement of production in a metallurgical plant 527

Characteristics of coordination of basic metallurgical production processes 527

Special features of semifinished and finished metallurgical products 528

The movement of metal within a plant 530

General description of the types of metallurgical production 531

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

3. Preparation of calendar schedules and production plans 532

Periods of planning 532

Preparation of monthly schedule and production plan 533

Preparation of weekly schedule and production plan 548

Preparation of daily schedule and production plan 550

4. Basic problems involving methods of preparing intrashop daily schedules and production plans 552

5. Control of the fulfillment of work schedules and production plans 555

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION

HISTOLOGICAL-CHEMICAL INVESTIGATIONS OF INCLUSION BODIES FOUND IN CELLS DURING SWINE-POX

ICHIKAWA Osamu and KŌNURA Takashi

(Laboratory of Hinofagen Pharmaceutical House)

/Note: The following is a translation of Article No. 2300 appearing in the Japanese-language journal IGAKU TO SEIBUTSUGAKU /Medicine and Biology/, Volume 16, No 4 (10 April 1950), pages 193-196./

Reports have already been made on the histology-chemistry of Bollinger's bodies (B) found in pidgeon-pox [1] and chicken-pox [2]. They state that the B-bodies consist of protein and desoxyribose nucleic acid (DNA) and contain much high-molecular DNA; and that ribose nucleic acid (RNA) and lipid layers surround the B-bodies. It is also known [1-3] that high-molecular DNA consists of Borrel bodies and the numerous Borrel bodies themselves are groups of viruses, which form a single B-body. If one looks at this from the point of time also, one finds that RNA surrounds the B-bodies and an abundance of RNA exists where the growth of virus has been most vigorous, but there is little RNA in the portions where the growth has been tardy. When the growth of virus is vigorous one detects [4] the presence of DNA-phosphatase.

Whether or not inclusion bodies appear in cells in swine-pox has not been demonstrated as yet in Japan. According to the literature, Morosoff [5, 6], using the Fontana-Tribondeau silver staining method, discovered basic bodies

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

in the contents of a vesicle, which he called Strongyloplasma variolae suillae, and noticed that they form catenoid or clustered bodies inside the cellular matter. Manninger [7] noticed reticular and globular degeneration in the epithelial cells, and detected basic bodies and cell inclusion bodies of an acidophilous nature. These bodies have no name. It is noteworthy that Solomkin [8], in a diagnosis of swine-pox, detected Paschen bodies (P); Shope [12] thought that the basic bodies are comparable to P-bodies. St. Zurukzoglu [9] said that there are Guarnieri bodies (G). From this we can believe that P-bodies, which are cow-pox G-bodies and basic bodies, are discernible in swine-pox.

We endeavored to investigate the inclusion bodies found in cells in swine-pox, on the suggestion and kind encouragement of Dr Terakado of the Veterinary Hygiene Research Station in the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry. We made our studies on diseased skins (fixed with pure alcohol), which had been surgically excised, over periods of 3, 5, 7 days after inoculation of the virus. We carried out the following operations: embedding in paraffin, freezing, sectioning, H-E staining, thionine staining, Feulgen nucleic acid reaction, Unna-Papenhaim staining (U-P), ribonuclease treatment, followed by thionine or U-P staining, trichloro-acetic acid treatment (Pollister's method), after which, thionine staining, Angeli's organic phosphoric acid demonstration method. These procedures are the same as those previously reported [1,2,10,11].

DNA had been discerned [13] histo-chemically in the G-bodies of cow-pox, and DNA in vaccina virus; subsequently vaccinia virus was isolated in which the results of DNA were obtained [15,17]. Hence it would be very interesting to treat swine-pox material histo-chemically.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Brief Outline of the Results of Investigation

Visible morbid changes [Krankheitswechsel] were apparent, on the 3rd day of inoculation, in the form of papules, the centers of which were congested; observed, on the 5th day, were congested papules and, on the 7th day, crustal formations. We observed that on the 2-3rd days of inoculation the congested papules become abcessed, and that on the 6-8th days they form crusts and heal, which is in complete agreement with Shope [17]. In this connection we wish to state that it is impossible to make such fine distinctions as in Ivanoff's [18] classification when he distinguished 4 types of papules during the morbid changes of sheep-pox.

On the 3rd day of inoculation we discovered over 10 acidophilous bodies in the epidermal (epithelial) cells of the prickle layer and in the granular layer of the true skin. In each cell we observed 1 to 10 bodies, which formed clusters. The nuclei were eccentrically located off to one side and many were shriveled. In several bodies, we noticed that the nuclei were rather big and deficient in chromatin and that the nuclear wall was thickened and shrunken, and sometimes we saw bodies in a ring around the region where the nucleus had thickened and shrunken. The acidophilous reaction to eosine was weak in the ones in clusters and was strong in the isolated ones. Thionine turned them a pale blue (greenish) color without causing metachromasia, but with U-P stain they were methylcyanophilous; and around the bodies was a little pyronine-philous material, which was almost a lipid and located close to the cellular membrane. Since they were made methyl-cyanophilous by ribonuclease without being digested, we knew that high-molecular DNA [21] was present. We also found that these bodies

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

were clearly DNA because of the Feulgen nucleic acid reaction. On close examination we saw that the bodies were formed of very fine granules and seemed to possess a diffusive or "merged-with-the-surrounding" quality; possibly they were the basic bodies themselves. The methyl-cyanophilous material also seemed to be very fine granules, but were not as clearly discernible as in the Feulgen reaction. Although we clearly observed the methyl-cyanophilous granules and the thionine-philous quality in the case of L-bodies, these facts when compared are extremely negative; especially, thionine did not bring about metachromasia. When we take these facts into account, can we not consider that swine-pox bodies have possibly little RNA and that our failure to detect pyronine-philous thionine-philous RNA around them indicates the stationary growth of the virus? While L-bodies appear after the 2nd day and up to the 3rd to 10th day, in the case of swine-pox very few are seen on the 3rd day and almost none are visible on the 5th day, disappearing completely on the 7th day. Cannot the fact that vacuoles lacking on the 5-7th days in cellular matter are visible in various places indicate possibly that they are vestigial spaces left behind by the bodies? The vacuolar degeneration described by Motas [19] can be thought equivalent to this. This results during crustal formation, when the bodies are not visible. The bodies in swine-pox show a tendency to appear early and to disappear early. Therefore it is necessary to examine them carefully after the 3rd day.

The morbid changes occurring in swine-pox rarely reveal the bodies, but characteristically possess the particular eosinophilia (a symptomatic condition in which there is an increase in acidophilous granules). Those who noted this were Motas [19] and Heller [20], but they reported that they

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

observed them around the hair follicles and sweat glands and occupying the main body of cellular infiltrate in the papillar and reticular layers. The report of the appearance of also formative cells in the papillar layer morphotic is correct. We learned that these acidophilous granules and spherioles increase with time, reaching a maximum on the 5th day, and that on the 7th day abscess and crusts are formed by these cells. We also found out that these cells are turned a very red-reddish brown color by thionine staining and display metachromasia. The acidophilous granules and spherioles [11] of horses have already been reported, but in the case of the horse these granules are pale blue (greenish). The acidophilous granules of man are made a brown-yellowish brown color by thionine staining and give rise to metachromasia [22]. In this connection it has been reported [11] that phosphoprotein is present, but swine themselves give extremely different appearances and effects. For the time being we see a histo-chemical connection between lipid and phosphoprotein, but still under investigation is the problem of whether or not besides this connection they possess esters of nucleic acid and sulfuric acid. This is because although they are digested by ribonuclease, they do not disappear and do not dissolve in Pollister's method of nucleic acid removal by trichloro-acetic acid and because they are weakly stained or not at all by pyronine and are stained blue by toluidine blue.

Summary

We have studied swine-pox skin, and verified the presence of acidophilous cell inclusions in the cellular matter of epidermal (epithelial) cells; and we learned that they contain high-molecular DNA. We think

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

that fine granules of DNA exist in the bodies and can be considered as basic bodies. Although these possibly are bodies which can be identified with Guarnieri's bodies [8,9,12], no RNA can be detected in G-bodies according to the researches of Lepine [13] and Levaditi [14]; nevertheless, we detected DNA. This swine-pox material represents Kamihara stock produced September 1948 at Senju-cho in Adachi-ku, Tokyo City, and had gone through four passages. The origin of swine-pox is unknown, but the analysis of vaccina virus by Knight [15-17] and others shows DNA and no RNA, which is in complete agreement. It is difficult to tell whether the swine-pox bodies that we obtained are Guarnieri bodies, and whether their basic bodies may give the same determination as Paschen bodies; however, we hold the opinion that they are probably not G-bodies and P-bodies, if the swine-pox is the same as that studied by other researchers and if taken originally from swine. The swine-pox bodies appeared in the very earliest period and then immediately disappeared; it is very interesting, however, that eosinophilia seems to be characteristic here (that is, the phenomenon of increased acidophilous granules and sphericles). We think that a medical diagnosis of this disease (swine-pox) possesses significance if accompanied by morphotic cells.

We wish to express our gratitude to the two, Mme TAKEDA Sumi and Mr SHIBAYA Tokuhiro, who were helpful in the research work done at the laboratory, and to the UCHIMOKA Chief of the Department of Agriculture and Forestry's Veterinary Hygiene Research Station, who kindly assisted us with material and advice.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Bibliography

1. Ichikawa Osamu. Ibidem 15 (4), 214-218 (1949)
2. Ichikawa Osamu. Ibidem 15 (6), 314-317 (1949)
3. Ichikawa Osamu. Kachiku Eisei [Veterinary Hygiene], 3 (5) (1949)
4. Ichikawa Osamu and Naora Hironde. Ibidem [Igaku to Seibutsugaku] 16 (1), 22-25 (1949)
5. Moroseff. Dierm. Platter (Russian), cit. Jahresb. f. V.M., 61, 253 (1937)
6. Moroseff. Bull. mens. Off. Internat. Hyg. publ. 28, 1944 (1936)
7. Mannin er, Csontus, Selyi. Arch. Tierheilkd. 15, 159 (1940)
8. Solomkin, Agapov. Soviet Vet. 5, 38 (1939), cit. Jahresb.f. V.M. 66, 598 (1940)
9. Kolle and Wasserman. HBd. Path. Mikroorg. 9, 400 (1929) (St. Zurukzoglu's article on animal poxes)
10. Ichikawa Osamu. Ibidem [Igaku to Seibutsugaku] 15 (1), 22 (1949)
11. Ichikawa Osamu. Ibidem 16 (2), 121-125 (1950)
12. Shope. Arch. Virusforsch. 1, 457 (1940)
13. Lepine and Sautter. Ann.Inst. Pasteur 72, 174 (1946)
14. Levaditi and Veillet. Compt. Rend. Soc. Biol. 138, 970 (1944)
15. Knight. Cold Spring Harbor Sympo. Quant. Med. 12, 115 (1947)
16. Hoagland, Lavin, Smadel, Rivers. J. Exp. Med 72, 139 (1940)
17. Hoagland, Smadel, Rivers. Proc. Soc. Exp. Biol. Met. 45, 669 (1940)
18. Iwanoff. Jb. Vet.Med.Fak. Sofia 16, 413 (1940) (Bulgarian) cit. Jahresb. F.V.M. 68, 214 (1941)
19. Motas. Arhiva Veterinara (Rumanian) 6 (1909) cit. Jahresb. F.V.M. 29, 56 (1910)

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

20. Heller. A System of Bact. 7 (1930)

21. Shibaya Tokuhiro. Ibidem [Igaku to Seibutsugaku] 14 (6), 357 (1949)

22. Ichikawa Osamu. Unpublished Report

23. Pollister and Riss. Cold Spring Harbor Symposium Quant. Biol. 12, 147 (1947)

[Some proper names, in the original.]

市川收	ICHIKAWA OSAMU
幸村孝	KŌMURA TAKAHI [possibly SACHIMURA]
醫學と生物學	IGAKU TO SEIBUTSUGAKU
寺門	TERAKADO
打門賀	UCHIMOKA (?)

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

CONFIDENTIAL

GOVERNMENT OF THE ESTONIAN SSR

1. Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Foreign Affairs:

Müürisepp, Aleksei Aleksandri p. Formerly secretary of the EK/b/P KK (Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of Estonia). Member of the Politburo of the EK/b/P KK. Confirmed by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers on 5.7.50. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers:

1. Tarkpea, Erik Karli p.

Received the Badge of Honor on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. RH (Rahva Hal - People's Voice) 28.7.50.

2. Rebane, Karl

RH 9.8.50.

Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers:

1. Sokolov, Aleksander Vassili p.

Formerly director of the Agriculture Section of the EK/b/P KK. Member of the EK/b/P KK. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Was appointed Deputy Chairman on 29.10.50. Latest information RH 20.2.51.

2. Mahl, Richard Toomase p.

Formerly director of the Tallin Polytechnic Institute.

3. Ansberg, Aleksander Jaani p.

Confirmed by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers on 5.7.50. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 23.2.51. ER (Eesti Rada) [an Estonian-language DP newspaper]

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

4. Aio, Heinrich Joani p.

From March 1948 to March 1950 was first secretary of the Virumaa Committee of the EK/b/P. Took part in the trial of Karotamm, Kruus and others in April 1950. Member of the EK/b/P PK. Confirmed by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR as Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers on 8.10.50. Latest information RH 18.1.51.

Assistant Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Sikk, Elmar

Received letter of commendation from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. RH 11.8.50.

2. Minister of Agriculture:

Ola, Ivan Aleksandri p.

Formerly 1st secretary of the Jarvamaa Committee of the EK/b/P.

Appointed Minister by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on 17.1.51.

Received the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. RH 17.1.51

Deputies:

1. Mäe, A.

In April 1948 was Minister of Agriculture. Since June 1949 - deputy minister. Latest information RH 8.10.50.

2. Järisson, Ilmar

Latest information 30.5.50. ER

3. Komarov, Feodor

Latest information 23.2.51. ER

4. Tõnurist, Edgar Gustavi p.

Latest information 4.1.51. RH

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

5. Antonov, Aleksander Feodori p.

Formerly Chief, Agricultural Procurement Group under the Council of Ministers. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 12.3.51. ER.

Deputy for Personnel:

6. Stamm, Paul Juliuse p.

Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

Latest information 25.1.51.

3. Minister of Forestry:

Volin, Ivan Pestri p.

Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 27.7.50. RM.

Deputy:

Terras, Jevgeni Augustip.

Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

Latest information 28.7.50. RM.

4. Minister of Local and Shale-Chemical Industry:

Králov, Nikolai Anatoli p.

In January 1950 was director of the Tallin Machine-Building Plant of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry USSR. In July 1950 became Minister of Local and Shale-Chemical Industry. On 8.10.50 confirmed as Minister ~~as~~ by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. RM 8.10.50.

Deputies:

1. Kivit, A.

RM 18.1.51.

2. Borkman, Aleksander Eduardi p.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In March 1948 was 1st secretary of the Tallin Tsentral'nyy Rayon /Committee/ of the KP/b/P. In July 1950 became Deputy Minister. Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data 9.1.51.RH.

3. Rubin, Anna Grigori t.

Received Badge of Honor on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 27.7.50. RH.

4. Freiberg, Aleksander Karli p.

Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data RH 18.1.51.

5. Minister of Public Health:

Kallu, Pavel Joosepi p.

In September 1949 was secretary of the Tartu University Committee of the Tartu City Committee KP/b/P/. On 26.6.50 appointed Minister by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data 25.7.50. RH.

Deputies:

1. Herman,

Also chairman of the Estonian SSR Red Cross Association. Practicing physician. Latest data 10.6.50. RH.

2. Nordbert, Anton

Received letter of commendation from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 5.8.50. RH.

3. Oblomskaia, Tsetsilia Aleksandri t.

Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data 27.7.50. RH.

6. Minister of Trade:

Vester, Rudolf Jegori p.

CONFIDENTIAL

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Appointed Minister by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR on 8.10.50. Received the Order of the Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data 25.1.51. RH.

Assistant:

Martna

RH 7.4.50.

Deputies:

1. Vaino, Valter Ivani p.

Was Deputy Minister as early as July 1949. Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

2. Andrejenko

Was Deputy Minister as early as July 1949. Latest data 5.3.50. RH.

3. Kalmet, Stefanida

Former member of the Society of University Students "Uhendus" /Union/.

7. Minister of Finance:

Tihane, Anatoli Georgi p.

Formerly deputy of the deceased Minister of Finance, Keerdi. Was appointed Minister by the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR on 5.7.50. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data 2.3.51. ER.

Deputies:

1. Kulkin, Ivan Mihhaili p.

In April 1949 was chief of the Estonian SSR State Workers' Savings Bank and the State Credit Administration. Recieved decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest data RH 13.2.51.

2. Kalmet, Stefanida Antoni t.

Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 8.3.51 ER.

3. Vorontsov, Ernst Avdei p.

Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Estonian SSR. Latest information 25.7.50 RH.

8. Minister of the Construction Materials Industry:

Heiman, Aleksander Hansu p.

Appointed Minister by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR on 28 November 1950.

Deputies:

1. Kello, Arkadi Jaani p.

Received letter of commendation from the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet Of the Estonian SSR on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

2. Krjukov

Was Deputy Minister of the Construction and Construction Materials Industry as early in 1949. Latest information 29.5.50 RH.

9. Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry:

Pärn, Jaan Villemi p.

In 1948 was Chairman of the Central Association of the Farmers' Union. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR.

10. Minister of State Control:

Udras, Ernst Juani p.

Appointed Minister by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR on 15.7.49. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR . Latest information 21.7.50 ER.

Deputies:

1. Velitsko, Mohhail Jereofei p.

Received decoration on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 26.7.50 RH.

2. Valjataga, Paul Mardi p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 20.7.50 RH.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

11. Minister of the Fish Industry: CONFIDENTIAL

Tomberg, Johannes Heinrichi p.

In April 1948 was director of the production section of the Ministry of the Fish Industry. Became Minister 5.7.50. Received Badge of Honor on the 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 6.3.51 Ed.

Deputies:

1. Komolov, Nikolai Danilli p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 26.10.50 Mi.

2. Varnavski

Latest information 11.10.50 Mi.

12. Minister of State Security:

Mordkalenko, Valentin Ivani p.

Born 24.4.1908 in the town of Smela, Kiev oblast. Entered the Red Army in 1925. Party member since 1931. Graduated from the Military School imeni Frunze and was sent by the Party into the Ukrainian Security Service. In 1933 was appointed director of the political section of the Rovanetski MTS. Worked energetically at the introduction of the kolkhoz system in the Ukraine. After the war was in the security service in the Chita oblast. Member of the Politburo of the EK/b/P KK. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 2.3.51.

Assistant Minister:

Pressman, Alfred Gotlibi p.

During the Estonian liberation war fought on the Red side as chief of the mounted reconnaissance [intelligence] command of the Tartu Third Communist Light Infantry Regiment. Later he was in the security service. Received Badge of Honor on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 27.7.50 RH.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Deputies:

1. Pastelnjak, Pavel Panteleimoni p.

Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 25.7.50 RH.

2. Vedejev, Vladimir Ilja p.

13. Minister of Food:

Lähmus, Adolf

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR appointed him minister on 5.7.50. Latest information 2.3.51 ER.

Deputy:

Naukas, Gustav Ivani p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonia SSR. Latest information 27.7.50 RH.

14. Minister of Light Industry:

Ristmägi, Vilhelmi p.

Participated in the trial of Korotamm, Kruus, and others. Former Minister of Local Industry. Member of the EK/b/P KK. Estonian representative on the Council of Ministers USSR. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Member of the Party since 1928. Latest information 14.2.51 RH.

Deputies:

1. Vlasov

RH 22.10.50.

2. Prohhorov, Nikolai Jakovi p.

In 1948 was Director of the Main Administration of the Textile Industry of the Ministry of Local Industry Estonian SSR. Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. RH 27.7.50.

3. Saar, Oskar Hansu p.

Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Latest information 16.1.51 RH.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

15. Minister of State Farms:

Mättus, Alfred Jakovi p.

Has been minister since April 1949. Received Order of Lenin on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Last mentioned 16.1.51.

Deputies:

1. Jaanus, August Jaani p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 24.10.50 RM.

2. Klement, Minna Augusti t.

Deputy minister since August 1948. Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Last mentioned 26.7.50 RM.

3. Varimäe, Ivanbit Jaani p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 16.1.50.

4. Martianov

SR 16.1.50.

16. Minister of Education:

Oja, Voldemar Karlovich.

Born in Tõstamaa commune of Pärnumaa. In 1911 graduated from the Tartu Seminary. Went to Siberia, Krasnoyarsk Oblast, as school teacher in the Estonian Colony. Joined the Party during World War II. In 1945 the Party called him to Estonia. Director of the Tõstamaa seven-year school. The introduction of the kolkhoz system in Pärnumaa is closely connected with his name. Received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Also the title Honored Teacher. Appointed deputy minister on 5.11.50. Last mentioned 27.2.51.

Deputies:

1. Valsiner

ER 27.11.49.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2. Maran, Hell

Simultaneously lector in the Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge of the Estonian SSR. Received letter of commendation from the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Last mentioned 30.8.50 RR.

17. Minister of Social Security:

Plann, Eduard Juani p.

In this position as early as March 1949. Last mentioned 13.1.51 RR.

Deputies:

1. Virmaf, G.

2. Tamvik, A.

18. Minister of Internal Affairs:

Lomhak, Juhan Jakobi p.

Born in Viljandi in 1897. In 1918 was evacuated to Samara. Member of the Party since 1920. Took part in the national war. After the war entered the NKVD force where he served until 1938. Then he was a director of a tractor factory. During the war was promoted to major general, commanding officer of the Estonian Parachute Corps. Entered the academy [sic] in 1946 and finished in 1948. Member of the EK/b/P NK. War Minister Estonian SSR. Received Order of Lenin on the 10th anniversary of the Estonian SSR. Appointed Minister of Internal Affairs 27.2.51.

19. Minister of Communal Economy:

Meimas, Vladimir, Juani p.

Architect. Prepared plans for the reconstruction of Haapsalut. Communist. Member of the Board of Directors of the Union of Architects. Chief Deputy of the Administration of Architecture under the Council of Ministers. Received Badge of Honor on the 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Appointed minister 22.12.50.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Deputies:

1. Generalov, Vsevolod Ampilli p.

   Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information RH 26.7.50.

2. Treiberg, Arnold Mihali p.

   Simultaneously Deputy Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet. Badges of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information RH 25.1.51.

3. Kuusa, P.

   Probably former Minister of State Security. RH 14.10.50.

20. Minister of Cinematography: [illegible]

   Riin, Vladimir Antoni p.

   Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. ER 27.7.50.

Deputy:

   Tomberg, Vladimir Ernesti p.

   Former Film director. Twice a winner of a Stalin Prize. Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Last mentioned 1.1.51 RH.

21. Minister of Timber and Paper Industry:

   Laure, Heinrich Mihkli p.

   Was Minister of Timber Industry as early as March 1948. In April 1949 was appointed Minister of Timber and Paper Industry. In January 1949 became candidate for membership in EK/b/P KK; received the Order of Labor Red Banner on the 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Last mentioned 25.7.50 RH.

Deputies:

1. Parindi

   Latest information 20.1.51 ER.

2. Tarning

   Latest information 20.1.51 ER.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

3. Koni

Former director of Main Administration of Cellulose and Paper Industry.

Appointed Deputy Minister 19.1.50. Last mentioned RH 25.11.50.

22. Minister of Justice:

Ussenko, Ivan Nikolai p.

Latest information RH 5.7.50.

Deputies:

1. Trotski, Sergei

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information 27.7.50 RH.

2. Strand, Sergei Aleksandri p.

Received Badge of Honor on 10th anniversary of Estonian SSR. Latest information RH 2[illegible].7.50.

23. Minister of Construction:

Poljakov, Leonid Evlampi p.

Latest information RH 17.1.51. [NB. This name is not in Rahvo Haal, 17 Jan 51]

24. War Minister:

(Former Commissar Lombak became Minister of Internal Affairs on 27.2.51.)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

CONFIDENTIAL

The great purge, which raged for about a year and a half at the top levels of the Estonian Communist Party and the puppet government, appears now to have subsided, at least at the highest levels. The Moscow strong men have gone so far, that of the well-known Estonian communists, without speaking of the turncoats, not one still remains in power. In this respect things have gone much further in Soviet Estonia than in any other country that fell under the power of Moscow in World War II.

As an example, of those turncoats who in June 1940 formed the temporary government and who a month later, in July 1940, joined the Communist Party, not one still remains free. Some may still be alive in various Siberian slave labor camps. Of those who formed the first "purely" communist government (Soviet of People's Commissars) in August 1940, not one at present remains in office; the majority of them have been sent to various slave labor camps; two people's commissars have been demoted to positions of junior scientific workers in the Academy of Sciences of Soviet Estonia. All of the secretaries of the Central Committee of the Estonian Communist Party and the members of the Trade Union Federation who were in office during 1940-1941 have similarly disappeared from the scene. The Soviet Estonia of today is designed only as a showpiece whose destiny is dependent upon domestic communists and collaborators whom the strong men of Moscow have found fully capable of carrying out the policy of Russification.

As a result of the great purge Soviet Estonia is no longer controlled at the top by natives, but by a large number of Russians and by Estonians originating in the USSR (descendents of Estonian emigrants) who are, nonetheless, fully Russianized communists. They do have Estonian names, but usually speak very little Estonian, or with a heavy Russian accent. As an example, of the six secretaries of the Central Committee of the ECP, three are Russians, two are Russian Estonians, and only one was in Estonia during her independence and has

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

just barely qualified as an active communist. The majority of the 28 members of the puppet administration are Russians (seven, i.e. one fourth), and over two thirds are Russian Estonians. Of the 49 known vice-ministers, 19 (i.e. 40 percent) are Russians and more than half of the remainder are Russian Estonians. The departments of the police, public prosecutor, railroads, mails, telegraph, telephone, banking, oil shale industry, and state comptroller are completely controlled by Russians. Of the 115 members of the Supreme Soviet (parliment) 25 are pure Russian who cannot speak a word of Estonian and more than half of the remainder are Russian Estonians. The only place where Estonians still dominate are in the rural communist primary party organizations (cells) and in the executive committees of villages.

The fact that the ECP contains relatively few workers and peasants was deplored at the recent Sixth Party Congress held in April 1951. The majority of the Party consists of various Soviet officials transferred from Russia, and of Russian Estonians. The slow growth of the membership in recent times was also deplored. No indication of party strength has been given during the 11 years. In any event it is ridiculously small, relatively far smaller than in any of the so-called satellite countries. Judging on the basis of various indications, the party membership is from 0.5 to 2.0 percent of the population. That the Komsomol (Communist Youth) works very poorly among the youth of the workers and the kolkhozes, and that its membership consists mainly of students, young tradesmen, and teachers, was also deplored at the Fifth Komsomol Congress in May 1951.

Trade union membership is theoretically voluntary, but compulsory in practice. Thus, with few exceptions (casual, temporary workers), all wage earners are trade union members. A regular trade union convention was held in March 1951, in which the unions were urged to promote socialistic competition, increase industrial production, improve the quality of industrial output, reduction of production cost, and to develop planned competition on a higher,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

collective, stakhanovite work basis. Comment: the trade unions are employed to force out the last drop of sweat from the workers. Not a word was said at the convention about workers' wage conditions. Improvement of living conditions and cheaper commodities was mentioned only in passing.

Collectivization [kolkhozing] of agriculture is practically completed; 92.5 percent of the agriculture of Soviet Estonia is now collectivized. Amalgamation of all small kolkhozes into larger units was completed this spring. Each kolkhoz currently has an average of 2,000 hectares of land, of which 750 hectares are under cultivation, and each has an average of 100 families. The planning of large kolkhoz centers (agro-cities), intended to encompass all kolkhoz members, was undertaken this spring. This program has not yet advanced far, only 200-300 farms and tractor stations having been amalgamated, and the centers are generally not yet constructed.

The difficulty of finding suitable chairmen for the kolkhozes appears to present a serious obstacle to the strong men of Moscow. Several hundred CP members and communist youth were transferred from the cities this spring to act as kolkhoz chairmen. As a result, about one third of the kolkhozes have communist chairmen. Approximately 90 percent of the kolkhozes do not have primary party organizations, i.e., these kolkhozes do not have three party members.

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

THE PHENOMENA OF NATURE

G. P. Gorshkov

"EARTHQUAKES ON THE TERRITORY OF THE SOVIET UNION"
(STATE PUBLISHING HOUSE FOR GEOGRAPHIC
LITERATURE MOSCOW, 1949)

"Earthquakes in Turkmenia" [pages 50 to 59]

The mound of Ak-Tepe is on the right bank of the Ashkhabadka river, not far from Ashkhabad, the capital of Turkmenia. It was formed by the long and gradual accumulation of strata of settlement. At the close of the Third Millennium before the Christian Era it was already a major population center. In the beginning of the 1930's archeological excavations were initiated at the top of the mound. They uncovered the ruins of a building which had collapsed and probably also burned. It had been constructed of unburned brick and consisted of a number of small rooms, covered by a light, flat roof. To all appearances it had been abandoned hurriedly and unexpectedly. In one of the rooms the remnants of an untouched meal were found. The skeleton of a man crushed to death by the collapsing building was found near the exit. The rooms were filled with household utensils; in one of them there were a few large water jars which had fallen over on their sides; all of them had fallen in one direction, towards the west. There were also signs that there had been a fire. The roof had clearly been destroyed by flames centering in a few of the rooms.

Is this evidence sufficient to judge what the character of the catastrophe was? Clearly, we are here confronted only by indications. The thought of a seismic occurrence, however, appears

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

plausible. And if account is taken of the fact that this is the first, the very oldest case, even though not definitely dated, it is worth while presenting it.

There is another example during the first years of the Christian Era. Simultaneously with the excavations at Ak-Tepe, excavations were also made at the site of Staraya Nesa, situated in the environs of the aul of Bagir, 15 kilometers from Ashkhabad. A complicated and rich group of monumental architectural relics, with structural connections between them, was uncovered within the precincts of the fortress: a palace, a temple and two mausolea. The archeologists found the buildings destroyed. The upper parts of the pylons which decorated the western wall were broken off and had crumbled away. Of the three columns uncovered, two were completely shattered. The top of the third had fallen to the ground, and the portion of the column that was still standing had been displaced to one side. The internal part of the eastern wall with the half-columns standing below it were inclined towards the center of the hall. The interior of the hall was filled with joists, roof timbers and shattered parts of the upper half of the mausoleum. Judging by the position of the fallen and displaced columns, and by the inclination of the pylons and the inner part of the eastern wall, there is reason to believe that the building was destroyed by a seismic shock proceeding in a latitudinal direction.

The literary sources which have come down to us from antiquity are silent about this earthquake, if earthquake indeed it

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

was, and its date is unknown. But collation of various historical evidence indicates that the destruction of the fortress occurred either in the very last years of the first century B. C. or in the earliest years of our era. [Both descriptions based on oral communications from A. A. Marushchenko.]

It is clear that there is no assurance here that we really are confronted by the consequences of an earthquake. But, as in the first instance, such a possibility is not excluded.

The subsequent evidence is already more definite. In the "Book Concerning Tribute" of the Arabic writer Abul Faradzh Kulam the following passage occurs: "Al-Sidra in the environs of Balkh... this place was once a bare desert... there was only a post-station there... but when there came the year of the earthquake in Khorasan, in the outskirts of Merv and in Tokharistan, namely the year 203, a spring appeared as a result of the earthquake.. and its water flowed forth over the plain, extending even unto Merv and Amola." The year 203 is the 203rd year after the Hegira, according to the Arabic calendar, and corresponds to the year 818 of our era.

Another Arabic author, Izz-ad-din Abu-l-Khasan Ali ibn-Mukhammed ibn-al-Asir, in his work " A Complete Summary of History" describes the same earthquake in the following version: "... and there was a great earthquake in Bal'kh, Dzhudzhan, Farayab, Talakan, Maverranakhra, and it destroyed cities, and swallowed buildings, and many of the people perished thereby."

Abu-Sa'id Abd-al-khay ibn-az-Zakhkhak ibn-Makhmud Gardizi (XI Century A. D.) reports of the earthquake in the year 943 in his "Book of Delectable Information": "in the month Zi-l-Khidzhzh

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of the year 331 in the region of Nesax there was a strong earthquake. Many settlements were destroyed and over 5,000 persons perished."

If we consider the material of A. A. Marushchenko on Ak-Tepa and Staraya Nesa, we have in all three cases of Seismic catastrophe in the Ashkhabad region. It is hard to judge of the strength of these earthquakes, and, in particular, to verify the accuracy of Gardizi's statement about the death of 5000 persons. But the very considerable magnitude of the event is hardly open to question. Gardizi is a most authoritative source of historical data. There is also evidence of earthquakes in 1175 (according to Sani-ud-Doule), in 1208 (according to Ala-addina Ata melik Dzhuveyni), and many others. After this there is a gap in the reports, and evidence resumes again with sufficient accuracy only at the end of the past century. The first report refers to April 7, 1876, when two subterranean shocks were noted at Karsnovodsk; then on March 19, 1879; 1881; 1890, and so on. In all, as many as 150 earthquakes have been noted in Turkmenia from 1876 down to the present time, not counting the numerous after shocks following strong catastrophes.

The following earthquakes are the most interesting: November 17, 1892, epicenter in Kuchan, that is, in Iran, in which a few thousand people perished. It extended over an area of about 150,000 square kilometers. Within Turkmenia, the earthquake was felt over the area from Tedzhen to Geok-Tepe.

On January 27, 1895, another catastrophe occurred in Kuchan,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

killing over 8000 persons; great cave-ins and fissures were noted in the mountains surrounding the valley of the Atrek river. The area of disturbance covered 200,000 square kilometers.

Finally, on July 9, 1895, a third and even more immense earthquake occurred, which is known under the name of the Krasnovodsk earthquake. Its epicenter was located between Dzhebel and o. Cheleken. Earth tremors were felt over an area of 3 million square kilometers. Cave-ins in the mountains, fissures in the soil, interference with the activity of springs, sliding away of earth masses, warping of railroad rails, subsidence of parts of the shore beneath the level of the sea, destruction of buildings- all of these accompanied the Krasnovodsk earthquake. "For a certain length of time there was no possibility of reaching that place" said one of the eyewitnesses.

Picture on page 53. Fissure on a Hillside at the Epicenter of the Ashkhabad Earthquake, October 6, 1948. Photo by S. V. Medvedev

[See original]

After a long interruption, a new earthquake occurred on May 1, 1929. This was the so-called First Ashkhabad Earthquake. It was very thoroughly studied. Subterranean shocks in the villages of Germab, Kheyrabad and a few others destroyed almost all government and private buildings. Losses in Ashkhabad from damage to buildings amounted to half a million rubles at the prices of that time. Lives were also lost. The epicenter was located in the valley of the Atrek. Reports on the details of the earthquake were received from a large number of points. The earth-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

quake was described in detail in all local and central newspapers. "Unprecedented earthquake in Turkmenia.... The earthquake caused significant damage in Ashkhabad and Firyus. In Ashkhabad a girl was killed by landslide, and 26 were hurt, 6 of them seriously." (Thus the newspaper "Turkmenskaya Iskra" of May 5, 1929) The Ashkhabad Earthquake was followed by a chain of after-shocks, as was the Crimean Earthquake of 1927, a total of nearly 400 subterranean shocks - - most of them weak - - were noted in the course of a few months.

Still another catastrophic earthquake occurred during the night of November 4 to 5, 1948, in the region of Kazandzhik. It was only slightly studied; there is evidence that it was accompanied by large-scale deformation of the ground. Great fissures appeared in the earth, and a number of settlements were destroyed.

And, finally, the catastrophe of October 6, 1948 in Ashkhabad, which is still remembered by everyone. Its epicenter was located 25 kilometers to the southeast of the city. The force at the epicenter was 10 balls. For this reason Ashkhabad was almost completely destroyed. This earthquake was a terrible disaster for our country. A very large number of the inhabitants of the city and the neighboring villages perished in cave-ins. All single-storied buildings in Ashkhabad were completely destroyed. They had been built of unburned brick, pointed up with clay dusting. Under Ashkhabad climatic conditions this pointing mixture cannot take firm hold of the bricks and they crumbled freely away. Blows like those of a pneumatic hammer lasted a few seconds and shattered the buildings. The heavy flat roofs covered

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the ruins. As a result the joists, the crushed fragments of household utensils, the window and door frames and the iron-bound stoves appeared under the piles of bricks - all that was left of the houses. This was the typical picture of destruction of the one-storied edifices. Two- and three story buildings in some cases suffered less damage because of the fact that earthquake resistant methods of construction had been used. But all the same a large part of them threatened to collapse and had to be taken down. Single buildings, here and there, were saved, for instance, the textile factory, the Ashkhabad power station and a few others. In the construction of these buildings modern rules of anti-seismic construction had been completely observed, and thispreserved them from destruction. The destruction in the villages of Bagir, Gyaurs, Kurukhaudan, Anau and a few others was on the same scale as in Ashkhabad. The famous mosque at Anau, near Ashkhabad, was destroyed. It had been built in the middle of the Fifteenth Century and was an outstanding monument of the ancient architecture of Turkmenia.

Picture on Page 55. Fissures in the Ground on the Kel'Ta-chinor River from the Ashkhabad Earthquake of October 6, 1948. Photo by G. P. Gorshkov

[See original]

The Academy of Sciences [redacted] USSR sent a special expedition to the region of the calamity. It discovered the epicenter of the earthquake to have been in the neighborhood of the Kurukhaudan Sovkhoz, and to have completely dominated the Khalits heights, where an area of 80 square meters was broken up by numer-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

ous large fissures, resulting in cave-ins and talus.

The Government of the USSR and the Government of the Turkmenian SSR, as well as the neighboring fraternal republics, immediately sent help to Turkmenia, and an uninterrupted stream of building materials, clothing, provisions, and medical supplies poured into Ashkhabad. Electric light, water supply, and food supply were all restored in the city within a few days after the catastrophe. The population appreciated this aid, and in spite of their terrible experiences, whole-heartedly took up the work of rebuilding the city. There can be no doubt that within a few years Ashkhabad will be even more beautiful, and even more the cultural, industrial and administrative center of Turkmenia than it was before the earthquake.

What are the causes of the Turkmenian earthquake?

Our general answer is of course also applicable to Turkmenia: an earthquake is the result of the sudden displacement of masses in the earth's crust along definite tectonic lines of faulting after tectonic pressures have exceeded the limits of stability of the rock structures.

Similar lines of faulting are known on the Kopet-Dag range in the south of Turkmenia. This range, together with it appurtenant highlands, is mainly composed of Cretaceous and Tertiary rocks, collected into oblique folds and broken up by huge faults. This situation, already known to us from the Carpathians and Caucasus, predisposes to earthquakes. A more definite explanation, however, might be desired. The Ashkhabad Earthquake allows us to

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

examine in somewhat greater detail the question of the mechanism of seismic shocks. The 9-ball zone of this earthquake closely coincides with the area where Tertiary conglomerates formed by the so-called Kurukhaudan and Keshininbair anticlines, outcrop to the surface; (anticlines consisting of folds on curved surfaces convexly pointing upwards). This means that the continuous growth and development of such folds is in some way connected with the processes originating earthquakes. But this question is also linked with the depth of the seismic focus.

How is the depth of the seismic focus determined? A seismic ray arrives at the seismic station, travelling along a line between the focus and the station. The seismographs can be adjusted so that one of them will pick out and register only north-south perturbations, a second instrument only west-east perturbations, and a third only perturbations in down-to-up direction. This means that on each of the three seismograms we register only one of the component perturbational processes, and their resultant, constructed as the diagonal of the parallelopiped obtained, indicates the direction of the source.

The Ashkhabad seismic station, which had been recently opened, was destroyed by the last earthquake, but the seismologists D. P. Kirnos, D. A. Kharin and V. T. Arkhangel'skiy reestablished it within a few days, and it commenced to register numerous after-tremors from the same source. V. F. Bonchkovskiy analyzed the registrations obtained and found the bathycenters of the after-tremors to be at a depth of between 15 and 20 kilometers, along a line from Gyaurs to Geok-Tepe. This fully coincides with

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the results of analysis of the distribution of the isoseismals.

Map on Page 57: Legend: Epicenters of earthquake (10 balls) Isoseismals of earthquake. Epicenters of after-shocks (following the earthquake.)

CHART SHOWING ISOSEISMALS AND EPICENTERS OF AFTER-SHOCKS: ASHKHABAD EARTHQUAKE OF OCTOBER 6, 1948. DATA FROM V. F. BONCHKOVSKIY, S. V. MEDVEDEV AND G. P. GORSHKOV [See the original]

How then are we to understand the originating mechanism of the Ashkhabad Earthquake? It must be concluded that there is a system of tectonic faults at a considerable depth, of the order of 15 - 20 kilometers. These faults are similar to most of those generally observed in the Kopet-Dag range, and traverse the most ancient deposits - the Paleozoic - and possibly also the granitic basement underlying the sedimentary rocks - - and so not come to the surface at all. But those folds in the Tertiary deposits, over which, in particular, Ashkhabad stands, are the expression of the vast movements which accompany the development of faults and thus are enabled to indicate the position of these faults. This, then, is the situation in the given instance.

In other cases earthquake sources may be related to such faults as crop out to the surface and define the structure of the Kopet-Dag. Thus the entire mountainous part of Turkmenia, along the Iranian frontier, together with the adjacent depression, which are filled with Tertiary depositions, are revealed as potentially seismic.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Turkmenia poses for us a number of special problems in the field of seismology.

First of all we must remark that our fundamental conclusion that the earthquake is the result of intense contemporary tectonic movements - - allows us to postulate the occurrence of earthquakes even in regions where they have never been noted. Thus, for instance, in the Karabil' Oblast', a mountainous highland extending along the southeastern frontier of Turkmenia. This locality is almost uninhabited, and there have never been any reports of earthquakes there. But there are dislocated Tertiary depositions at the surface there, and the conclusion is possible that earthquakes will appear, sooner or later. As a matter of fact, only recently, in February 1948, a letter was received from Comrade Burtseva, Chief of the Hydrometeorological Station at Takhtabazar, reporting an earthquake felt in that region.

The problems may also be solved in the inverse order. In some places geologists can say almost nothing about the nature and the stages of manifestation of contemporary tectonic movements. This is true, for instance, of the deserts, where the root geological foundations are buried beneath the sands, or of the sea. But if the seismologist should succeed in locating the epicenter of an earthquake there (on the basis of data from seismic stations), then wewould be justified in assuming the existence of contemporary tectonic movements in such places. Thus, for instance, in the southern part of the desert of Kara-kum. And conversely: if there are no epicenters, this seems that tectonic quiet prevails at the moment in that place. This, for in-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

stance, is the case in the southern part of the Caspian Sea, where it is deepest. The complete absence of seismic epicenters in the southern part of the Caspian Sea forces us to assert that the structural geology of this area corresponds to some stable but deep subsurface mass, similar to thos encountered in the Black Sea depression.

We remark in conclusion that on the regional chart, seismic intensity, the entire Kopet-Dag and the appurtenant plains, including the belt of the railroad from Krasnovodsk to Dushak, belong to the 9-ball zone. In other words, the whole groups of seismo-prophylactic measures must be applied in construction in throughout this entire area. The 9-ball zone is bordered by 8-ball and 7-ball zones. The lowlands of the Caspian littoral south of Cheleken belong to the 6-ball zone; and the whole northern part of Turkmena and most of the eastern part belong to the 5-or 4-ball zone (see inset map.)

Legend of Inset Map: 5 balls 6 balls 7 balls 8 balls 9 balls

Caption of Map: THE SEISMIC PROVINCES OF THE USSR
(Map Drawn by G. P. Gorshkov, with the Participation of I. Ye. Gubin, A. Ya. Levitskaya, N. A. Linden, S. V. Medvedev, Ye. A. Rozovaya, A. D. Sabininaya, E. F. Savarenskiy, V. G. Tishchenko and others, Under the Editorial Supervision of Professor V. F. Bonchkovskiy. Geophysical Institute of the Academy of Sciences [redacted] USSR, 1947.) [See original]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

LITERATURE

1. I. I. Bogdanovich, I. M, Kark, B. Ya. Kerol'kov, D. E. Mushketov.

The Earthquake in the Northern part of the T'ien Shan on 22 December 1910 (4 January 1911). Trudy Geol. Komiteta, New Series, VYP. 89, 1914.

2. V. G. Ponchkovskiy. Microseisms and their Causes. Trudy Seysmologich. Instituta of the USSR Academy of Sciences No 120,1946.

3. Same. The Inclination of the Earth's Surface. Same, No 99, 1940.

4. Same. Division of the Territory of the USSR into Seismic Provinces and the Tasks of Antiseismic Construction.

Jubilee Collection, Dedicated to the 30th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. USSR Academy of Sciences, 1947. Part I.

5. M. M. Bronnikov, V. N. Veber, A. A. Faas, F. M. Chernyshev. The Earthquake in Andizhansk on 3/16 December 1902. Trudy Geol. Komiteta, New Series, VYP. 54, 1910

6. Byulletin Post. Tsentr. Seysm. Kommissii of the Academy of Sciences, 1902-1908, 1911-1912. (Bulletin of the Permanent Central Seismological Commission).

7. Byulletin Regionalnikh Seysmicheskikh Stantsiy Seymologicheskogo Instituta of the USR Academy of Sciences, 1927-1946. (Bull.Regional Seismic Observatories of the Seismological Institute).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

8. Byull. Teleseysmicheskikh Stantsiy of the same Institute, 1912-1946. (Bull. of the Teleseismic Observateries).

9. Ye. I. Byus, on the Question of the Seismic Provinces of the Transcaucasian SfSr. Trudy Zakavkaz. Instituta Seerusheniy, VYP. 3, Tiflis, 1931. (on the seismic characteristics of Construction).

10. Same. Seismic Conditions in Transcaucasia, Part I. Chronology of Earthquakes in Transcaucasia. Publications of the Academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR, Teilisi, 1948.

11. L. A. Vardanyants. The Seismotectonics of the Caucasus. Trudy Seys. Inst. USSR Academy of Sciences, No 64,1935.

12. P. Vasil'yev. Seismic Conditions in Southern Russia and the Adjacent Countries, with Reference to Tectonics. Zap. Novoross. O-Va Yestyestvoisp. Vol. XXXI, Odessa, 1908.

13. N. P. Vasil'kovskiy, and M. P. Repnikov. Tectonics and Seismic Conditions in the Northeastern part of Tashkentskiy Rayon. Publication of Uzbek Branch of USSR Academy of Sciences. Geological Institute. Tashkent, 1940.

14. V. N. Veber. The Shemakhinsk Earthquake of 31 January 1902. Trudy Geol. Komiteta, New Series, VYP. 9, 1903.

15. Z. G. Veys-Ksenofontova, V. V. Popov, on the Question of the Seismic Characteristics of the Urals. Same as No 2: No 104, 1940.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

16. A. V. Voznesenskiy, The Baikal Earthquake of 13/26 November 1903. Izvestia of Committee Mentioned in 6; T. 11, VYP. 1, 1905.

17. Same. The 1927 Earthquake in the Krimea. "Priroda" No 12, 1927.

18. Same. Seismic Conditions in the West Siberian Kray and the conditions for Capital Construction. Collection "Za Industrializatsiyu Sovetskogo Vostoka" No 2, 1932.

19. B. B. Golytsin. Lectures on Seismometry. St. Petersburg, 1912.

20. G. P. Gorshkov. The Geological Conditions of the Zangezur Earthquake of 27 April 1931. Same Source as No 2: No 31, 1933.

21. Same. And A. Ya. Levitskaya. Some Data on the Seismotectonics of the Krimea. Byull. Mosk. O-Va Isp. Prirody, Otd. Geologii, T XXI (3), 1947.

22. Same. The Turkmenian Earthquake. Same source as No 2: No 122, 1947.

23. Same. On the New Chart Showing the Division of the Territory of the USSR into Seismic Provinces. Trudy Geofizich. Instituta of the USSR Academy of Sciences. No 1, 1948.

24. Same. On the Seismic Conditions in the Eastern part of the Baltic Shield. Same Source as No 2: No 119, 1947.

25. Same. On the Division of Central Asia into Seismic Provinces. Same Source, No 79, 1936.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

26. Same and V. V. Popov. A Short Sketch of the Seismic Conditions of the Kamchatka Peninsula. Bynll Kamch. Vulk. Stantsii, No 4, 1938.

27. Same. The Seismic conditions in Southern Tadzhikistan as Related to its Tectonics. Trudy Tadzh. Kompl. Eksp. XVIII,1935.

28. I. Ye. Gubin, The Garmak Earthquake of 1941. Izd. Tadzh. Filiala of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Stalinabad, 1943.

29. B. Gutenberg, K. Rikhter, Seismic Conditions of the World Translated Under the Editorial Supervision of V. F. Savarenskiy. ooa. izd. Inostrank. Literatur, 1948. (State Publishing House for Foreign Literature).

30. The Erivan Earthquake of 7 January 1937. A Collection of Articles, Tbilis Nauchno-Issled. Instituta Ecooruzh, and the academy of Sciences of the Georgian SSR. Tbilisi 1937.

31. Izvestiva Post. Tsentr. Seysm. Komissii of the Academy of Sciences, T. L. I-VII, 1902,-1924.

32. Instructions for the Design and Construction of Buildings and Structures to be Erected in Seismic Regions Under War-Time Conditions. N-82-43k. Utv. NKS USSR July 28, 1943. Stroyizdat of the NKS, 1943. See also: Technical Conditions for the Design of Buildings and Structures in Seismic Regions (TU-58-48), Strov-izdat, 1949.

33. Catalog of USSR Earthquakes. Card Index in the Geophysical Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

34. S. P. Krasheninikov. Description of the Land Of Kamchatka, T. 1. 2nd Edition, St. Petersburg, 1786.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

36. A. Ya. Levitskaya. On the Krimean Earthquake, According to the Data of the Seismic Stations of the Krimea. Same Source as No 2: No 127, 1948.

37. N. A. Linden. Catalog of Deep-Focus Earthquakes, According to the Data of the Seismological Network of the USSR, Between 1909 and 1944. Same Source: No 124, 1947.

38. M. V. Lomonosov. On the Strata of the Earth, 1763.

39. Same. A Word on the Birth of Metals from Earthquakes, 1757.

40. N. V. Malinovskiy. Peculiarities in the propagation of Seismic waves in the Caucasus. Izvestiya Azerb. Gosud. Universiteta, Otdel Yestestvozn. i Meditsiny, T. VIII, Baku, 1929.

41. V. S. Manassein. Earthquakes in Eastern Siberia in the XVII and the beginning of the XVIII Centuries. Irkutsk, 1925.

42. Materials for the Study of Earthquakes in Russia, under the Editorial Supervision of I. V. Mushketov. I (supplement to t. XXVII of the Izv. Russk. Geogr. O-va -- Russian Geographical Society -- 1891* and II (supplement to t.XXX of the same).

43. S. V. Medvedev. On the consequences of the Carpathian Earthquake of 1940. Same Source as No 23: No 1, 1929.

44. F. Monessyu-de-Ballor. Seismic Conditions in the Russian Empire. Izv. Geol. Komiteta, t.XVIII, No 4, 1899.

45. I. V. Mushketov. The Vernensk Earthquake of 28 May/9 June 1897. Trudy Geol. Komiteta, T.X, No 1, 1890.

46. Same. Materials on the Akhal-Kalak Earthquake of 19 December 1899, same Source, New Series, VYP. 1, 1903.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

47. Same, and A. P. Orlov. Catalog of Earthquakes in the Russian Empire. Zapiski Russk. Geografich. O-va. (Russian Geographic Society) t. XXVI, St. Petersburg, 1893.

48. V. P. Mekhoreshev. Earthquakes in the Altay and their relation to its Structural Geology. Vestnik Geol.Komiteta,t.11,No 7,1927.

49. A. P. Orlov. Earthquakes and their relation to other Phenomena of nature. Remarks on the Earthquake of 1887. Kazan',1887.

50. Same. On Earthquakes in General and on the Earthquakes in Southern Siberia and the Turkestan region in particular. Trudy O-va Yestestvoisp. Kazan'University, Kazan'. t.111, No 1, VYP 1, 1872; t. 111, No 1, VYP 2, 1873; T. V. VYP 111, 1876.

51. A. P. Pavlov. Volcanos, Earthquakes,Seas and Rivers. Published by Mosk. O-va Ispytat, Prirody, 1946.

52. K. N. Paffenhol'ts. The Seismotectonics of Armenia and the adjoining part of the Little Caucasus. Academy of Sciences of the Armenian SSR, Erivan, 1946.

53. V. V. Popov. Catalog of Earthquakes on the Territory of the USSR. Same Source as No 2: VYP 1, No 89, 1941: VYP 2, No 89, 1939; VYP 3, No 95, 1941.

54. E. A. Presnyakov. On the Seismic Conditions in the Eastern Zabaykal'. Trudy Vost.Sib. Gos. Universiteta, No 1,Irkutsk,1932.

55. N. V. Raykov. The Epicentral Zone of the Crimean Earthquakes. Same Source as No 2: No 3, 1930.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

56. Ye. A. Kozeva The Deep Structure of the Earth's Crust in the Caucasus. Same Source: No 94, 1939.

57. Same. Earthquakes in Central Asia. Same Source, No 123, 1947.

58. Same. The Structure of the Earth's Crust in Central Asia. Same Source, No 94, 1939.

59. E. F. Savarenskiy. Earthquakes with deep Foci. Same Source, No 96, 1940.

60. M. V. Smirnov. Catalog of Earthquakes in Krimea. Published by O-va Izucheniya Kryma, Simferopol, 1931.

61. I. P. Tolmachev. The Kuznetsk Earthquake of 7/19 June 19 1898. Izv. Post Tsentr. Seyzmolog. Kommissii, T. I. VYP. 2, 1903.

62. X. Yu Tynyanov. P. Pushkin, Part 1, Izd. Sovetskiy Pisatel:, 1937.

63. Chernomorskiye Zemletryaseniya 1927 I Sudby Kryma. (The 1927 Earthquake on the Black Sea and the Fate of the Krimea). Collection of Articles Published by Krim Giz (Krimea State Publishing House), 1927.

64. O. Yakovleva. The Earthquake in Moscow in 1445. Same Source as No 2: No 117, Collection of Articles. 1945.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

C O N T E N T S

Introduction	3
Earthquakes in General	5
Earthquakes in the European Part of the USSR	17
Earthquakes in the Krimea	30
Earthquakes in the Caucasus	40
Earthquakes in Turkmenia	50
Earthquakes in Central Asia	60
Earthquakes in Western Siberia	80
Earthquakes in the Pribaikal'	86
Earthquakes in Eastern Siberia, Sakhalin and Kamchatka	108
Appendix	112
Literature	116

Editor: I. G. Golovko. Map Editor: N. S. Kuznetsov.

Technical Editor: S. M. Kosheleva.
27

Production Started July 27,1949. Printing Started August 27,1949.

A-8298. Format 84X108 1/32. Edition, 50,000 Copies.

Print-Sheets 7 1/2 +1/2 Sheet RK 6.25 Accounting Print-Sheets.

Price, 2 Rubles. Order 1327. 6th Typographic Shop of Glavpoligrafizdat, Attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Moscow,

1st. Samotechnly. Per., 17.

ERRATUM: p. 46, Line 2: свободообразное should read сводообразное

- END -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

TABLE OF CONTENTS OF THE SOVIET PERIODICAL

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

No. 7-12, 1944

No. 7-8, 1944

VESTNIK AK NAUK SSSR

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

PRAVDA, ------ "Three Years of the Patriotic War of the Soviet Union"
Soviet Information Bureau, 22 Jun 44

BAYKOV, A. A. ------ Academician, ----- "Soviet Science During Three Years of War" pp 10-22

SVETLOV, V. I., Professor, ------ "The Imperfections in the Development of Questions Concerning the History of Western European and Russian Philosophy" pp 23-29

Greetings From the Presidium of the Acad Sci to a Respected Member of the Acad, Nikolay Aleksandrovich Morozov, on the Occasion of his 90th Birthday p 30

Nikolay Aleksandrovich Morozov, Phases of his Life and Activity pp 33-36

PLOTKIN, L. A., ------ Doctor of Philological Science, ------ "CHEKOV AND THE PRESENT" (on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Chekhov's death) pp 37-50

ALEKSANDROV, A. P.) Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR
"FRAGILITY" pp 51-57

BERG, A. I., Corr Memb of the Acad Sci USSR, ------ "ALEKSANDER STEPANOVICH POPOV" pp 58-67

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"NIKOLAY MIKHAYLOVICH DELYAYEV" pp 68-70

"THIRD ANTI-FACIST MEETING OF SOVIET SCIENTISTS" ---- 18 Jun 44 pp 71-83

UL'YANOVSKAYA, V., Sr., Scientific Consultant to the Council of Affiliates and Bases of the Acad Sci USSR, -----
"DEVELOPMENT OF SOVIET SCIENCE IN THE TAKZHIK REPUBLIC" pp 84-87

YABLYOKOV, V. S., Deputy Chief, Coal Geology Branch, Institute of Geological Sciences, Acad Sci USSR, ----- "RESULTS OF GEOLOGISTS' CONFERENCE CONCERNING COAL DEPOSITS" pp 88-92

"THE PROBLEM OF ACCELERATED REDUCTION IN FRUIT AND BERRY PLANTING" pp 93-96

"AWARD OF THE FRANKLIN MEDAL TO ACADEMICIAN P. L. KAPITSA" pp 97-98

YAKOBSON, V. ----- "IN THE ACAD SCI USSR"

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Herald-~~Vol~~ No 9, 1944

VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

No. 9, 1944

BAYKOV, A. A., Academician, ----- "Periodic Law and Its Originator" pp 3-14

OPARIN, A. I., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "A. N. BAKH, - FOUNDER OF SOVIET BIOCHEMISTRY" pp 15-23

KISELEV, S. V., Professor, ----- "TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOVIET ARCHAEOLOGY" pp 24-44

VVEDENSKIY, B. A., Academician, ----- "PRESENT IMPORTANCE OF RADIO" pp 45-55

BUSHINSKIY, B. P., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "VIL'YAMS' METHOD FOR WORKING SOILS" pp 56-69

DEMENT'YEV, A. I., Engineer, Institute of Permafrost Studies, i/m V. A. Obruchev, Acad Sci USSR, ----- "USE OF HEAT TO ELIMINATE UNEVEN SETTLING OF BUILDINGS" pp 70-72

"RHYTHM OF FERMENTATIVE PROCESSES AND ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE" pp 73-74

AZIZBEKOV, SH. A., ----- "THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF AZERBAYDZHAN" pp 75-79

PAVLOV, N. N., Scientific Secretary of the Pulkovo Observatory,--- "IN DESTROYED PULKOVO" pp 80-83

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

VESTNIK AKADEMII NAUK SSSR

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

No. 9, 1944

BAYKOV, A. A., Academician, ----- "Periodic Law and Its Originator" pp 3-14

OPARIN, A. I., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "A. N. BAKH, - FOUNDER OF SOVIET BIOCHEMISTRY" pp 15-23

KISELIV, S. V., Professor, ----- "TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF SOVIET ARCHAEOLOGY" pp 24-44

VVEDENSKIY, B. A., Academician, ----- "PRESENT IMPORTANCE OF RADIO" pp 45-55

BUSHINSKIY, B. P., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "VIL'YAMS' METHOD FOR WORKING SOILS" pp 56-69

DEMENT'YEV, A. I., Engineer, Institute of Permafrost Studies, i/m V. A. Obruchev, Acad Sci USSR, ----- "USE OF HEAT TO ELIMINATE UNEVEN SETTLING OF BUILDINGS" pp 70-72

"RHYTHM OF FERMENTATIVE PROCESSES AND ITS PHYSIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE" pp 73-74

AZIZBEKOV, SH. A., ----- "THE GEOLOGY AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF AZERBAYDZHAN" pp 75-79

PAVLOV, N. N., Scientific Secretary of the Pulkovo Observatory,--- "IN DESTROYED PULKOVO" pp 80-83

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

MIKHAYLOV, A. A., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, Chairman of the Astronomy Council, ----- "REESTABLISHMENT OF ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS" pp 84-85

"CONFERENCE ON COMMERCIAL TRANSPORTATION" pp 86-91

1. Obraztsov, V. N., Academician, ----- "Significance of Industrial or Commercial Transportation in the USSR p 86
2. Berlyand, S. S., Chief Engineer Transportation Administration Narkomchermet, ----- "The State and Problems of Reestablishment of of Industrial Transportation in Ferrous Metallurgy" p 87
3. Ruban, P. S., Professor, ----- "Fundamental Types of Land-Route Surface Construction" p 87
4. Liders (fnu), Docent, ----- "Reestablishment of Land Route Surface Construction" p 87
5. Shakhun'yants, G. M., Doctor-Professor, ----- "Traveling on Curves of Small Radius with Locomotives, used on USSR Railroads" p 88
6. Trubetskiy, V. A., Professor, ----- "Locomotives of Industrial Railroad Transportation" p 88
7. Boychevskiy, G. P., Candidate Technical Sciences, ---- "Rolling Stock of Industrial Transportation" p 88
8. Stepanov (fnu), Engineer, ----- "Utilization of Internal Combustion Engines in the USA and their Prospective Utilization in the USSR" p 88
9. Obraztsov, V. N., Academician, ----- "New Problems in the General Planning of Factories" p 88
10. Kostin, I. I., Docent, ----- "Planning, Construction and Operation of Industrial Transportation" p 88
11. Kon'kov, A. F., Docent, ----- "Operation of Loading and Unloading Mechanisms in Transportation " p 88
12. Obraztsov, V. N., Academician, ----- "Informative announcement on a Technological Process" p 88

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

13. Section of Highways and Special Commercial Transportation:

a. Marek, D. P., Candidate Technical Sciences, -----
"Fundamental Problems of Construction and Operation of Commercial Highways" p 88

b. Dronshteyn, L. A., Candidate Technological Sciences, ----
"Types of Mobile Equipment on Highways" p 88

c. Ratner, E. A., Docent, ----- "Utilization of Special Types of Transportation in Industrial Enterprises" p 88

d. Nadezhin, S. P., Candidate Technological Sciences, ----
"Utilization of Overhead Cables in Coal Regions" p 88

"Results of the Conference" p 89-91

"AT 'POROK', ON THE 90TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FAMOUS ACADEMICIAN, N. A. MOROZOV" p 92

"HONORING ACADEMICIAN V. N. OBRAZTSOV" pp 93-94

"HONORING ACADEMICIAN A. A. SKOCHINSKIY" pp 95-97

"HONORING CORR-MEMB ACAD SCI USSR, P. M. NIKIFOROV" pp 98-100

"IN THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES USSR" pp 102-114

KNYAZEV, N. A., ----- "A. P. CHEKHOV - HONORED ACADEMICIAN" pp 115-116

VINOGRADOVA, K. M. AND BALABANOVICH, E. Z., ----- "JUBILEE EXHIBITION OF ARCHIVES IN THE GOVERNMENTAL MUSEUM OF LITERATURE ON THE LIFE AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CHEKHOV"

"NEW FACTS ABOUT HUMAN ENCEPHALITIS" pp 119

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

No. 10, 1944

KALININ, M., President of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet USSR)
GORKIN, A., Secretary of the Presidium, Supreme Soviet USSR)

"DECREE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET USSR AWARDING RANK OF HERO OF SOCIALIST LABOR TO ACADEMICIAN VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV, PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES USSR" Decree dated Kremlin, Moscow, 13 October 1944

COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS, SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, -----
"TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, ACADEMICIAN VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV"

"GREETINGS FROM THE PRESIDIUM OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR, TO VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV" pp 3-4

"GREETINGS FROM THE EDITORIAL COLLEAGUES OF THE JOURNAL, HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR" pp 5-6

"PRESIDENT OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES" pp 7-13

MAKSIMOV, N. A., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV - STAGES OF LIFE AND ACTIVITY" pp 14-28

BRUYEVICH, N. H., Academician, ----- "V. L. KOMAROV DURING WORLD WAR II" pp 29-34

OBRUCHEV, V. A., Academician, ----- "HEAD OF THE ACADEMICIANS OF THE SOVIET UNION" pp 35-40

BOGOMOLETS, A. A., Academician, President of the Acad Sci Ukranian SSR, ----- "IN A FAMOUS POSITION" pp 41-45

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

ZHKOVSKIY, P. M., Academician, All-Union Agricultural Academy i/n Lenin,-----
"AUTHOR OF CLASSICAL WORKS" pp 46-56

SHISHKIN, B. K., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "V. L. KOMAROV AND HIS ROLE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOTANY" pp 58-62

BARANOV, P. A., Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "HISTORICAL METHOD IN THE WORKS OF V. L. KOMAROV" pp 63-72

MESHCHANINOV, I. I. and CHERNOV, A. G., Academicians, ----- "WORTHY SUCCESSOR OF EMINENT SOVIET SCIENTISTS" pp 73-79

CHUDAKOV, Y. A.)
)
DOROSHEV, I. A.) Academicians, ----- "REMARKABLE ORGANIZER OF SCIENTIFIC FORCES" pp 80- 91

KRZHIZHANOVSKIY, G. M., Academician, ----- "SCIENTIST-CITIZEN" pp 92-95

DEBORIN, A. M., Academician, ----- "FOREMOST SCIENTIST OF THE STALINIST PERIOD" pp 96-101

TSITSIN, N. V., Academician, ----- "UNTIRING EXPLORER OF NATURE" pp 102-05

"OUR PRESIDENT"

Vavilov, S. I., Academician pp 106-07
Volgin, V. P., Academician pp 108-09
Zelinskiy, N. D., Academician pp 110
Ioffe, A. F., Academician pp 111-12
Muskhelishvili, N. I., Pres. Acad Sci Georgian SSR p 113
Obraztsov, V. N., Academician pp 114-15
Strumilin, S. G., Academician pp 116-17
Tarle, E. V., Academician pp 118-19

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RADKEVICH, O. G., Professor, ----- "V.L. KOMAROV AND THE UNIVERSITY OF LENINGRAD" pp 120-30

IL'IN, M. M., Professor, ----- "FORTY-FIVE YEARS IN THE BOTANICAL INSTITUTE" pp 131-38

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

HERALD OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR

NO. 11-12, 1944

PRAVDA, 6 November 1944 ----- "ORDER OF 'VICTORY' CONFERRED UPON MARSHALL STALIN BY PRESIDENT KALININ"

STALIN, I. V., ----- "REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE" pp 2-11

STALIN, I. V., ----- "ORDER OF THE SUPREME COMMANDER," 7 November 1944 Order No. 220 at Moscow pp 12-14

I. - DECREES(UKAZI) OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET USSR pp 15-19

A. - Decrees made in conferring honors on certain individuals.

All decrees made in names of M. Kalinin, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, and in name of A. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR

1. Order of Lenin award made to Alexhandr Yerminengel'dovich Arbuzov, Academician, on 31 July 1944
2. Order of Labor's Red Banner made to Alexandr Yevgen'yevich Poray-Koshits, Academician, on 31 July 1944
3. Order of Labor Red Banner awarded to B. A. Keller, Academician, on 28 August 1944
4. On 27 September 1944 the following were awarded:
   a. F. N. Petrov, Professor, ---- Labor Red Banner
   b. Ergard Viktorovich Britske, Academician, and former Director of the Institute, ---- Labor Red Banner
   c. Semen Isaakovich Vol'fkovich, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, Scientific Director of the Institute, ---- Labor Red Banner
   d. Dimitriy Nikolayevich Pryanishnikov, Academician, Scientific Consultant of the Institute, ---- Labor Red Banner
5. Order of Lenin awarded on 7 October 1944 to I. M. Vinogradov, Academician

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

6. SECOND CLASS, FATHERLAND WAR awarded 26 October 1944 to NIKOLAY GRIGORYEVICH BRUYEVICH, Major-General of the Engineer-Aviation Service.

7. ORDER OF LENIN awarded 28 October 1944 to YAKOV OSKAROVICH PARNAS, Academician, Director of the Physical Chemistry Laboratory in the Acad Sci USSR.

8. ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER awarded 30 October 1944 to Sergey Konstantinovich Bogoyavlenskiy, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR.

9. ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER awarded 30 October 1944 to A. P. German, Academician.

10. The following were awarded ORDER OF LENIN 4 November 1944:

a. L. A. LEONT'YEV, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR

b. NIKOLAIY GRIGOR'YEVICH BRUYEVICH, Academician, Professor of Moscow Order of Labor Red Banner, High Technical School i/n N. E. Bowman.

c. ANTON VLADIMIROVICH DUMANSKIY, Corr Memb Acad Sci, Professor of Voronezh State University.

d. MIKHAIL MIKHAYLOVICH KARANUKHOV, Corr Memb Acad Sci, USSR, Professor, Leningrad Polytechnical Institute i/n M. I. Kalinin.

e. TASHMUKHAMED NIYAZOVICH KARY-NIYAZOV, Doctor of Physico-Mathematics, Professor at the Middle Asiatic State University.

f. ANDREY NIKOLAYEVICH KOLMOGOROV, Academician, Professor, Moscow Order of Lenin, State University i/n M. V. Lomonosov.

g. ALEKSANDR NIKOLAYEVICH NESMEYANOV, Academician, Professor Moscow Order of Lenin, State University imeni M. V. Lomonosov.

h. SERGEY PETROVICH OBNORSKIY, Academician, Professor, Moscow Order of Lenin State University i/n M. V. Lomonosov.

i. NIKOLAIY GRIGOR'YEVICH CHEBOTAREV, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, Professor of the Kazan State University i/n V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

B. - DECREE OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET USSR - AWARDS AND MEDALS TO SCIENTIFIC WORKERS OF THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL AND INORGANIC CHEMISTRY. All awards made in Moscow, 13 November 1944 by M. Kalinin, President of the Presidium, and by A. Gorkin, Secretary of the Presidium.

1. Order of Lenin conferred upon:
   a. Grigoriy Grigor'yevich Urazov, Corr Memb Acad Sci, Director of the Division of Physico-Chemical Analysis.
   b. IL' IL'ICH CHERNYAYEV, Academician of the Acad Sci USSR, Director of the Institute.
2. Order of the RED STAR conferred upon:
   a. IVAN IVANOVICH KORNILOV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Director of a Laboratory.
   b. IVAN NIKONOVICH LEPESHKOV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Deputy Director for Scientific Matters
   c. SERGEY ZAHAROVICH MAKAROV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.
   d. IVAN VLADIMIRICH TANANAYEV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.
   e. OKSEND KYUREKHOVICH KHAYSMBASHEV, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.
3. Order of Labor RED BANNER awarded 13 November 1944 in connection with the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry of the Acad Sci USSR, to the following: pp 18
   a. NIKOLAY VLADIMIR AGEYEV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.
   b. NIKOLAY NIKOLAYEVICH YEFREMOV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.
   c. OREST YEVGENI ZAYASHINTSEV, Doctor of Chemical Science, Chief of a Laboratory.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

d. VYACHESLAV VASIL'YEVICH LEBEDINSKIY, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.

e. VLADIMIR ALEKSANDROVICH NEMILOV, Doctor of Chemical Science, Chief of a Laboratory.

f. SERGEY ALEKSANDROVICH POGODIN, Doctor of Chemical Science, Senior Scientific Associate.

4. Order of Badge of Honor awarded 13 November 1944 in connection with the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Acad Sci USSR, to the following:

a. ANDREY GRIGOR'YEVICH BERGMAN, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.

b. GREGORIY BORISOVICH BOKIYA, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

c. VASILIY IVANOVICH GOREMYKIN, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

d. ALEKSANDR TARASOVICH GRIGOR'YEV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

e. VASILIY GRIGOR'YEVICH KUZNETSOV, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

f. NINA PETROVNA LUZHNAYA, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

g. VASILIY IVANOVICH NIKOLAYEV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Laboratory Supervisor.

h. NIKOLAY KONSTANTINOVICH PSHENITSYN, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

i. MARK IL'ICH RAVICH, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

j. ABRAM MIKHAYLOVICH RUBINSHTAEYN, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Division.

k. YEVGENIY MIKHAYLOVICH SAVITSKIY, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

1. VIKTOR GRIGOR'YEVICH TRONEV, Doctor of Chemical Sciences, Chief of a Laboratory.

5. Medal for LABOR VALOUR was awarded to the following: 13 November 1944 at Moscow by M. Kalinin, President, and A. Gorkin, Secretary, respectively, of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR: p 19

a. VERA IVANOVNA MIKHEYEVA, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

b. IVAN SEMENOVICH MOROZOV, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

c. FEDOR IVANOVICH SHAMRAY, Candidate of Chemical Sciences, Senior Scientific Associate.

d. IVAN DMITREYEVICH CHIGAREV, Mechanic in Preparation of Apparatus.

THE AWARDING OF THE MILITARY RANK OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL IN THE AIR-ENGINEER SERVICE TO N. G. BRUYEVICH AND B. N. YURYEV, and the MILITARY RANK OF MAJOR-GENERAL IN THE AIR-ENGINEER SERVICE TO VLADIMIR VASIL'YEVICH GOLUBEV. Council of Peoples Commissars USSR, 26 October 1944 p 19

PRAVDA, 14 October 1944, ----- "IN THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS (SOVNARKOM) - MARKING THE OCCASION OF THE 75th BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF ACADEMICIAN VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV, president of the Academy of Sciences USSR" p 20

PRAVDA, 22 October 1944, ----- "AWARD OF THE ORDER OF LENIN AND THE GOLD MEDAL 'SERP i MOLOT' TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACAD SCI USSR, ACADEMICIAN V. L. KOMAROV"

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

GENERAL SESSION OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, USSR pp 21-50

(14-17 October 1944)

A. - GREETING TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE COMMITTEE ON DEFENSE, COMRADE I. V. STALIN

B. - GREETING FROM THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACAD SCI USSR TO THE ASSISTANT CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL OF PEOPLES COMMISSARS, COMRADE V. M. MOLOTOV.

C. - GREETING FROM THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE SUPREME SOVIET USSR, COMRADE M. I. KALININ

D. - GREETING FROM THE PARTICIPANTS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACAD SCI USSR TO THE GENERALS, OFFICERS, NCO'S, AND SOLDIERS OF THE RED ARMY.

E. - KOMAROV, VLADIMIR, 14 October 1944, ----- "Letter to the Chairman of the Soviet Peoples' Commissars USSR, Comrade I. V. Stalin"

F. - THE GRAND ASSEMBLY, DEDICATED IN HONOR OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACAD SCI USSR, ACADEMICIAN V. L. KOMAROV.

1. BAYKOV, A. A., Academician, ----- "OPENING ADDRESS OF THE ASSEMBLY" pp 26-30
2. ORBELI, L. A., Academician, ----- "VLADIMIR LEONTOVICH KOMAROV AND THE ACAD SCI, USSR pp 31-35
3. KOMAROV, V. L., Academician and President of the Acad Sci, USSR, "RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ACAD SCI, USSR" pp 36-37
4. BAYKOV, A. A., Academician and Vice-President of the Acad Sci, USSR, "ADDRESS OF ADJOURNMENT BY THE VICE-PRESIDENT OF THE ACAD SCI, USSR" p 38
5. VASIL'YEV, Doctor O. A., Doctor of Biological Sciences, ----- "PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE ACAD SCI, USSR, 14-17 October 1944" p 50

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

KOMAROV, V. L., Academician and President of the Acad Sci, USSR -----
"SPEECH MADE AS PRESIDENT OF THE ACAD SCI AT A GENERAL CITY ASSEMBLY DEDICATED TO HIM BY THE SCIENTIFIC WORKERS OF LENINGRAD, 28 October 1944" p 51

KOMAROV, V. L., Academician and President of the Acad Sci, USSR,
BRUYEVICH, N. G., Academician and Academic Secretary of the Acad Sci, USSR)
"GREETING FROM THE ACAD SCI, USSR, TO THE ACAD SCI OF THE UKRANIAN SOVIET SOCIALISTIC REPUBLIC ON THE OCCASION OF THE 25th ANNIVERSARY OF THE ACAD SCI OF THE UKRANIAN REPUBLIC" p 52

PALLADIN, A. V., Academician and Vice-President of the Acad Sci, Ukrainian SSR ----- "TWENTY-FIVE YEARS OF THE ACAD SCI OF THE UKRANIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC" pp 53-58

DEBORIN, A. M., Academician, ----- "FRANCOIS-MARI VOLTAIRE - TWO HUNDRED FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTH" pp 59-77

BLAGOY, D. A., Professor, ----- "IVAN ANDREYEVICH KRYLOV - ON THE OCCASION OF THE HUNDRETH ANNIVERSARY OF HIS DEATH" pp 78-89

VASIL'KOV, D. A., Candidate of Physico-Mathematical Sciences ---
"PAFNUTIY L'VOVICH CHEBYSHEV - FIFTY YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH" pp 90-3

LIVANOVA, T. N., Doctor of Arts and Sciences, ---- "HONORING Academician B. V. ASAF'YEV, MUSICIAN AND PLAYWRIGHT" p 94-96

TURBIN, N. V., Doctor of Biological Sciences, ----"HONORING ACADEMICIAN B. A. KELLER" pp 97-99

KRAKOV, S. V., Professor, ----- "In memory of M. I. Averbakh, Oculist and Ophtalomologist" pp 100-01

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

IOFFE, A. F., Academician, ----- "Pavel Mikhaylovich Nikiforov" pp 102-05

IN THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES pp 106-141

I. - In the Presidium pp 106-107

A. - Representatives of the Presidium to the Jubilee, Session of Acad Sci:

1. A. A. Baykov, Academician
2. V. P. Volgin, Academician and Vice-president of the Acad Sci
3. B. D. Grekov, Academician

II. - In the Departments pp 108-141

A. - Department of Physico-Mathematical Sciences pp 108-113

1. A. I. Shal'nikov, Professor, ----- "Analysis of the characteristics of super-conductors" p 108
2. G. G. Lemmleyn, Doctor of Geologico-Mineralogical Sciences, "New method of measuring crystals" p 108
3. Yu. V. Linnik, Professor at the Mathematics Institute, im V. A. Steklov ----- "Question of the smallest prime number in arithmetical Progression" p 109
4. Reestablishment of the seismological stations in the Crimea p 109
5. V. G. Gogoladze, Senior Associate, Seismological Institute, Acad Sci USSR, ----- "Defense of Dissertations"
   a. Opponents of the view were:
      1) N. Ye. Kochin, Academician
      2) L. N. Sretenskiy, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR
      3) A. Yu. Ishlinskiy, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences
6. O. Yu. Shmidt, Academician, ----- "New Theory of the Origin of the Planets" p 109
7. G. A. Gamburtsev, Doctor of Physico-Mathematical Sciences

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

8. In the Committee on Spectroscopy p 110

9. "Fundamental Problems in the field of Mathematics and Science"

a. Taking part in the discussion were:

1) A. F. Ioffe, academician, on Physics

2) O. Yu. Shmidt, academician, on Geo-physics

3) S. L. Sobolev, academicians, on Mathematics

4) A. A. Mikhaylov, Corr memb Acad Sci USSR, on Astronomy

5) P. L. Kapitsa, academician

6) A. N. Krylov, academician

7) N. D. Papaleksi, academician

8) V. I. Smirnov, academician

9) G. I. Shayn, academician

10) N. I. Muskhelishvili, academician

11) S. I. Vavilov, academician

12) A. N. Kolmogorov, academician

10. October sessions:

a. Session on luminescence, 6-10 October

b. Preparation toward observing the total eclipse of the sun.

c. Session on questions of astronomy 23-24 October at which G. A. Shayn, academician, took an active part, along with V. V. Nikonov, V. G. Fesenkov, D. D. Maksutov.

B. - Department of Chemistry pp 113-117

1. The departmental Institutes:

a. Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry (IONK)

b. Institute of Organic Chemistry (IOK)

c. Institute of Colloido-electro-chemistry (KEIN)

d. Concerning means for further development of scientific research in which discussion the following took part: 17 October 1944:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

1) A. N. Frumkin
2) S. S. Nametkin
3) M. M. Dubinin
4) V. M. Rodionov
5) A. Ye. Poray-Koshits
6) A. Ye. Arbuzov
7) A. A. Grinberg
8) A. I. Brodskiy
9) V. V. Chelintsev
10) N. I. Nikitin
11) I. A. Kazarnovskiy
12) S. N. Ushakov
13) V. I. Goremykin

e. October Session 12 October 1944 in which the following took part:

1) A. A. Balandin
2) A. I. Arbuzov
3) S. Z. Roginskiy
4) M. M. Shemyakin
5) S. Yu. Yelovich
6) A. V. Nikolayev
7) I. V. Grebenschikov
8) A. Ye. Poray-Koshits
9) V. M. Rodionov
10) A. I. Brodskiy
11) P. A. Rebinder

C. - Department of Geological and Geographic Sciences pp 117-23

1. Ice Reservoirs p 117
2. In the Geography Institute p 117
3. Meteoric Display pp. 118-19
4. All-Union Society of Soil Scientists pp 119-20
5. The Status and Tasks of the Geological and Geographic Sciences pp 120-21

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

6. The October Session at which took part:

a. B. B. Polynov, Corr memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "Soviet Soil and its place in the study of the Earth"

b. N. M. Strakhov, Professor, ----- "About the significance of sea and pool reservoirs for the knowledge on sinkings" p 122

D. - Department of Biological Sciences

1. In memory of the eminent Czech Biologist Jan Purkin's death, a session took place at which were the following:

a. Fnu) Vierlinger, Czech Minister

b. Kh. S. Koshtoyants, Asst. Secretary of the Department

c. Z. R. Neyedli, Professor

d. G. I. Khrushchov, Asst. Director of the Institute of Cytology, Histology, and Embriology of the Acad Sci USSR.

e. S. L. Sobol', Professor

2. In the Biological Departmental Institutes:

a. Institute of Plant Physiology i/n K. A. Timiryazev

1) Laboratory of Growth and Water Regime N. A. Maksimov, Chief

2) Laboratory of Photosynthesis (Bot) - L. A. Ivanov, Chief

3) Laboratory of Bio-Energy - V. O. Tauson, Chief

4) Laboratory of Winter Resistance - I. I. Tumanov, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Chief

5) Laboratory of the Physiology Of a Plant Cell, P. A. Gyenkyel, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Chief.

6) Laboratory of Comparative Physiology - pp 128
A. A. Nichiporovich, Professor, Chief

7) Laboratory of Growth - M. Kh. Chaplakhyan, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Chief p 128

8) Laboratory of Reproductive Processes - Doctor of Biological Sciences, Chief p 128

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

9) Laboratory of Mineral Nutrition - A. P. Shcherbakov, Candidate of Biological Sciences, Chief p 128

b. Institute of Bio-Chemistry: p 128

c. Micro-biological Institute p 129

d. Institute of Genetics p 130

e. Institute on Cytology, Histology and Embriology

f. The Physiological Institute i/n I. P. Pavlov p. 131

3. The October Session in which the following took part:

a. L. A. Orbeli ---- "The Life of Komarov in the Organization and the work of the Dept. of Biological Sciences"

b. S. V. Yusepchuk, Doctor of Biological Sciences, ----- "Monographic work of Komarov and its significance in the Filo-genetic system" p 132

c. A. A. Zavarzin, Academician, ----- "The development of Histology and Embryology in the USSR" p 132

d. A. V. Palladin, Academician, ----- "Bio-chemistry in the Training of Mice" p 132

e. E. A. Asratyan, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "Strengthening Effect from the Transfusion of Preserved Blood" p 132

f. O. N. Podvysotskaya, Corr Memb Acad Sci, USSR, ----- "Significance of Vitamins in Pathology"

g. G. D. Belonovskiy, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "On the Question of the Reasons for Sterility of Blood and Organs in the Organism" p 132

h. I. S. Beritashvili, Academician, ----- "The Effect of an Aerial Shock Wave on an Organism thru Observations on Humans and Animals" p 132

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

E. - Department of Technical Sciences pp 132-141

1. Thematic Program of the Power Engineering Institute p 132

2. The October Sessions pp 133-35

a. I. P. Bardin

b. K. I. Shenfer, Academician, ----- "Methods of Development in the Construction of Electrical Machinery during the War and Post-War Period" p 133

c. A. A. Skochinskiy and V. N. Voronin, ----- "Question of the Physics of Turbulent Water Streams" p 134

d. L. D. Shevyakov, Academician, ----- "Determining Placement of the Lifting Platform in a Mine Shaft" p 135

e. I. S. Stekol'nikov, Academician, ----- "High Voltage Transmission and its Role in Technology" p 135

F. - Department of History and Philosophy pp 135-39

1. Records for the first-half year 1944

a. Institute of History

b. The Institute of History of Material Culture i/n N. Ya. Marr

c. Institute of Ethnography

2. The October Sessions p 138

a. V. P. Volgin

b. R. Yu. Vipper

c. A. M. Deborin, Academician, ----- "History of the Second World War"

d. V. N. Lazarev, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----- "American Mosaic Discoveries in Sofia in the IX and X Centuries"

e. S. P. Tolstoy, Professor , ----- "New Data Concerning Numismatology of Ancient Khoresm"

f. B. A. Rybakov, Professor, ----- "Military Engagement of Early Russia"

g. V. M. Alekseyev, Academician, ----- "The Chinese Historian in Ideal and Actuality"

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

h. A. Yu. Yakubovskiy, Corr Memb Acad Sci USSR, ----
"The Uygurski-Turfanski Princedom in the IX and X Centuries"

i. S. N. Dzhanashia, Academician, ----- "Latest Results of the Archeological Excavations of the Ancient Georgian Metropolis, Mtskhet"

G. - Department of Literature and Languages pp 139-141

1. In the Institute of Literature

2. In the Institute on World Literature i/n Gor'kiy 19 October

a. B. V. Mikhaylovskiy, Professor

b. L. P. Grossman, Professor, ----- "Bryusov and the West"

c. N. B. Friedman, Lecturer

d. S. V. Shervinskiy, ----- "Bryusov and Antiquity"

e. I. M. Bryusova

f. N. Ya. Bryusova

H. The October Session

a. T. I. Raynov

b. V. M. Alekseyev, Academician, ----- "Bualo and his Chinese Poets"

c. N. S. Derzhavin, Academician, ----- "Academician V. I. Lamanski as a Slavonic-Leader" sub 13 October

d. S. P. Obnorskiy

ANDRADE, President of the Royal Society of Physicists at London, -----
"Letter to Academician Abram Fedorovich Ioffe on Ioffe's election as an honorary member of the Royal Society of Physicists at London". Letter dated at London 1 May 1944 p 142

Award of Honorary Member of the British Association of Engineer-Shipbuilders made to Academician Aleksey Nikolayevich Krylov. Award made 5 September 1944 at Moscow at a meeting of the Scientific section of the All-Soviet Association connected with cultural ties abroad. Present at the meeting was Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to the USSR. p 142

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

STAT

THE LIMNOLOGICAL STATION ON LAKE PUNNUS-YARVI /KARELIA/

V. P. Matveyev

/The following report appeared in the regular "In the Institutions of the Academy of Sciences USSR", section of Vestnik Adademii Nauk, No 2 (1950) pages 100-101/.

A limnological station, Located in the western part of the Karelian Isthmus on Lake Punnus-Yarvi, was organized 1949 and incorporated into the Laboratory of Limnology, Academy of Sciences USSR.

The comprehensive study of lakes and also the handling of methodological problems in limnology and new methods for the investigation of lakes are included in the tasks of the station. The investigations planned for the station are intended to obtain scientific data for solving a number of practical problems connected with the mastering and utilizing of the enormous wealth of lakes in the USSR for the sake of the national economy. In this connection, stationary investigations on Lake Punnus-Yarvi and the comprehensive regional investigations of various types of lakes located on the Karelian Isthmus are included in the program of works at the station. Investigations of this nature will be extended in the future to typical lakes of other regions of the Soviet Union, for the sake of general conclusions.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

One of the tasks of the station is to study the conditions surrounding sediment-formation in lakes and, in particular, the conditions governing the formation of iron and manganese ore in lakes. With this goal in mind, station has begun to develop methods for measuring the oxidation reduction potential and pH (with glass electrode) directly in the zone of sediment-formation; that is, in the lake itself. The station is also planning to develop methods for conducting special sediment tests and tests of water near the lake bottom that do not disturb stratification in the most important parts of the bottom.

Much attention will be given to the study of the composition of loam and clay solutions in water near the lake bottom, and also in deep layers, inclucing solution of fundamental rocks. It was suggested that in this way knowledge would be obtained of the conditions governing the formation of sediments in the lake and their change during the diagenesis process. The physico-chemical equilibrium in the contact zone between the lake's water mass and bottom is an important topic of study that may explain the movements (mobilization) of biogenic elements from bottom deposits, a phenomenon of great significance for the theory of biological productivity of water basins. The study of solutions pressed out from loams and rocks is also important in problems of applied hydrogeology. Therefore these investigations will be carried out in close contact with other specialized scientific establishments.

Although the Punnus-Yarvi station has just been newly organized and is very much hampered by lack of space, it has already carried out scientific investigations of the lakes in the Karelian Isthmus, which were

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

conducted in the summer of 1949 together with an expeditionary party from the Laboratory of Limnology, Academy of Sciences USSR.

In the past year, the station has begun systematic round-the-year methodical observations on Lake Punnus-Yarvi for the purpose of studying the annual cycle of variations in physico-chemical factors, and has also examined various types of lakes located in the region near the station. Eleven lakes were examined.

On the basis of calculations of the iron balance in Lake Punnus-Yarvi from data of the above mentioned investigations, it was established the accumulation of iron in the lake is due to the fact that the iron is brought in by surface waters; the role of ground waters from the lake bottom is of secondary significance in this process. As shown by samples of loam borings collected during the summer of the past year, ore fields generally become underlaid with a layer of ribbon clays, of a variety impermeable to water. Experimental areas were set up on Lake Punnus-Yarvi for investigating the processes governing precipitation of deposits in lake bottoms and also for determining the rapidity of deposition of loams in temperature-zone lakes.

As one of the biological works of the station, the station has begun to investigate high water vegetation with a view to finding methods for combatting the choking of ponds, small lakes and water reservoirs by rampant overgrowth.

The station has also participated, together with the Laboratory of Limnology, in the works of the extensive expedition of the Academy of Sciences USSR, in connection with state reforestation and field protection.

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

RETAIL FOOD PRICE INDEX ON THE FREE MARKET IN INDONESIA DURING THE SECOND HALFYEAR 1950, Djakarta economisch weekblad voor Indonesie, 28 April 1951

In the following index prices of 19 food commodities, the data of some regions was not received, thus making difficult an accurate report of the prices. Because of the lack of data, the South Moluccas are not listed.

The similarity was previously pointed out of the developments of the rice price in Java and Madura for the first halfyear 1950 with that of the first half of 1949. However, the development of the former was much less pronounced. In the second half of 1950 there were also tendencies in the prices of rice which corresponded with those of the preceding year. After September there was a gradual seasonal decline which merely brought about a relative decrease in prices, and actually, in some places, increased and even surpassed the prices of the last months of 1949.

The situation outside of Java and Madura was entirely different. In many areas there were abnormal tendencies towards rice price increases, namely in West Sumatra, East Sumatra, West Borneo, South Borneo (normally the prices of rice are much lower here than elsewhere in Borneo), the North Celebes, the Middle Celebes, the South Celebes (incomplete), Flores, Sumba and the North Moluccas.

These price increases were caused by decreases in rice imports and were, therefore, not necessarily of a permanent nature. Strikes

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

and other local disorders impeded a smooth distribution of rice as well as an efficient use of available shipping space of which there was really no great shortage. In some places, probably due to underestimation, the rice allocations were lowered. The rice outlook is perhaps least favorable in rubber producing areas, because the rubber boom has resulted in a reduced interest in rice cultivation.

The price increases in Palembang, Billiton, East Borneo (incomplete), Pare Pare and Palopo were not so great. The prices even developed favorably in the Straits Dollar region, and in Banka Balikpapan, Taraken, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa and Timor (incomplete.)

Nowhere in the archipelago were declining tendencies observed with respect to other foodstuffs during the first half of 1950. In comparison with 1949, the prices of almost all commodities were notably higher. Except for the local factors already mentioned concerning rice prices, the price increase is attributed to foreign exchange regulations which went into effect at the beginning of March 1950 and an insufficient import of foodstuffs. The September 1949 prices of some articles for consumption in five representative localities in Indonesia indicate that the prices generally rose from 30 to more than 100 percent. The sometimes sharp price increases in 1950 were not always followed by temporary price declines, and this resulted in the gaps in imports.

Java and Madura

Compared with the last half of 1949, the 1950 price indexes of the 19 foodstuffs, are all higher in Java and Madura. However, the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

tendency for prices to increase, which was evident in the first month of 1950, disappeared after July. There was a tendency for prices to increase during the first months of 1950, but after July there was a decline in prices which was sharper than in 1949. This can be accounted for by the recent Lebaran [a Moslem holiday], and the decline again from the sudden price increases which followed the introduction of new monetary measures. Towards the end of 1950, the price indexes show, without exception, a clear tendency to increase.

Sumatra

The price level in Sumatra during the last months of 1950 was higher than the previous year and proportionately higher than that in Java. Because rice is the predominant food import in Sumatra, the price of rice was often higher than in Java. The prices of other foodstuffs in Sumatra were satisfactory.

Up to September 1950, the prices sometimes had a tendency to decline, but altogether remained at about the level that was reached in June 1950. Since September, however, there has been a tendency for prices to increase, surpassing even, the same tendency in Java.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Retail Food Price Index On the Free Market, July, October and December 1950. (September 1949= 100)

RESTRICTED

Commodity	Djakarta			Medan			Pangkalpinang, Banka			Pontianak, Borneo			Makassar		
	July 1950	Oct.	Dec.	July 1950	Oct.	Dec.	July 1950	Oct.	Dec.	July 1950	Oct.	Dec.	July 1950	Oct.	Dec.
Corned Beef	151	146	153	180	160	--	183	183	183	--	--	--	281	219	219
Concentrated milk	247	134	136	236	145	--	300	210	200	236	236	--	300	150	--
Tea	200	204	205	300	433	--	140	160	180	142	142	167	150	183	183
Beef	130	122	128	120	107	--	217	150	167	167	167	183	114	121	124
Sugar	164	105	103	333	333	--	150	125	125	85	110	100	400	320	--
Salt	155	153	174	167	167	--	119	160	160	110	89	110	160	150	160

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Dorothy C. Tang d

Java and Madura

Retail Food Price Index On The Free Market, July-December 1950

(July 1938 Prices at Djakarta = 100)

Localities	19 Food Articles (including Rice)						18 Food Articles (Excluding Rice)					
	July 1950	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July 1950	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	N v.	Dec.
Djakarta	1526	1411	1414	1437	1541	1693	1779	1607	1581	1542	1575	1637
Bogor	1448	1369	1321	1422	1631	1631	1526	1454	1383	1533	1574	1573
Bandung	1484	1337	1448	1430	1451	1517	1717	1453	1527	1500	1442	1430
Chirebon	1415	1366	1416	1516	1464	1647	1524	1450	1480	1465	1461	1299
Semarang	1291	1225	1241	1276	1450	1541	1456	1357	1273	1288	1331	1358
Pekalongan	1513	1322	1296	1337	1545	1694	1716	1431	1355	1380	1436	1514
Purworkerto	1321	1239	1247	1246	1454	1506	1501	1414	1331	1244	1337	1378
Surabaya	1336	1257	1284	1324	1302	1643	1524	1369	1336	1342	1327	1343
Malang	1358	1212	1220	1399	1409	1658	1592	1302	1205	1290	1378	1388
Bondowoso	1307	1294	1267	1289	1371	1412	1515	1424	1311	1271	1322	1376
Pamekasan	1264	1387	1288	1289	1263	1537	1434	1504	1288	1346	1297	1295

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Dorothy S. Tengood

Sumatra

Retail Food Price Index On the Free Market, July-December 1950.

(July 1938 Prices at Djakarta = 100)

Locality	19 Food Articles (including Rice)						18 Food Articles (Excluding Rice)					
	July 1950	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July 1950	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Padang	1778	1697	1968	2105	2587	3000	2020	1989	2054	1964	2139	2776
Medan	1921	1787	1865	2252	2786	--	1947	1797	1805	2021	1983	--
Bindjei	1924	1837	2054	2156	2683	--	1857	1655	1761	1913	1975	--
Tandjungbalai	2308	1791	2060	2266	2366	--	2313	1945	2061	2113	1900	--
Pematangsiantar	1913	1782	1890	1935	2420	2432	1986	1989	1879	1947	1945	2145
Palembang	1944	1913	1915	--	--	2251	1887	1913	1916	--	--	2272
Tandjungenim	2154	2148	2216	2192	2247	--	2236	2336	2330	2221	2304	--
Martapura	1980	2047	2171	2439	2465	--	2158	2149	2154	2263	2302	--
Tandjungpenang *	793	756	815	847	847	--	670	615	704	751	751	--
Pangkalpenang, Banka	3025	2397	2285	2208	2591	2593	2703	2129	1961	2027	2055	2058
Tandjungpandan, Billiton	2444	2296	2252	2355	2291	2420	2343	2267	2202	2246	2152	2344

* Riouw Archipelago. Price quotation in Straits dollars, figured at the official rate of exchange.

The index figures of Bangka clearly show how a better rice situation directly affects the development of the index figures. In the Straits dollar region the price indexes of the 19 as well as the 18 food commodities during the last three months of the year were higher than during the same period in 1949.

Compared to the rest of Indonesia the price development is still very favorable.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[redacted]

RESTRICTED

Borneo

In Borneo also, there was a general price rise in 1950 over 1949, which is greater in West and South Borneo than in East Borneo. In past years, in West Borneo, price indexes were characterized by an ascending line to October, after which descending tendencies appeared. In 1949, this October peak was less pronounced than in the preceding year. Nevertheless, after that there was still the tendency to drop. This was not the case for 1950. The high October price level was essentially maintained, while in places such as Pontianak and Sintang, there were further strong price increases.

 RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Dorothy S. Tengood

Borneo

Retail Food Price Index On the Free Market, July-December 1950 (July 1938 Prices at Djakarta = 100)

Locality	19 Food Commodities (including rice)						18 Food Commodities (excluding rice)					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Pontianak	2324	2402	2471	2826	3021	3057	2019	1954	1984	1970	2334	2570
Singkawang	2499	2450	2739	2819	3226	3334	2507	2388	2276	2214	2540	2712
Mempawah	2933	3050	3062	3789	3811	3719	1931	2051	2123	2121	2154	2289
Ketapang	2171	2113	2133	2406	3043	3065	2298	2211	2277	2323	2730	2581
Sintang	2827	2732	2997	3059	3490	--	2680	2537	2774	2935	4578	--
Bandjarmasin	2067	2609	2242	2325	2441	2988	1999	2264	2214	2292	2375	2558
Kandangan	--	--	2322	2457	3072	3329	--	--	2144	2159	2547	2703
Kuala Kapuas	2084	2534	2639	2119	2227	2746	2023	2151	2127	2075	2145	2332
Sampit	2494	2871	2635	2736	3142	--	2273	2401	2393	2199	2515	--
Samarinda	1856	1868	1795	1754	1739	1998	1937	1918	1738	1676	1653	1714
Balikpapan	2259	2047	1907	1718	1775	--	2212	1968	1795	1674	1743	--
Tenggarong	1885	1802	2081	2051	--	--	1908	1693	1746	1701	--	--
Tandjungseilor	2789	--	--	--	2084	2166	2350	--	--	--	2224	2147
Tarakan	2300	--	--	--	2017	--	2200	--	--	--	1923	--

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

EAST INDONESIA

In the former state of East Indonesia, the development of prices should always be viewed as a regional trend. In the Celebes, the price level during the last months of the first half year of 1950 underwent an increase and the price indexes obviously were higher than in the last half of 1949. In regions such as Minahassa and the Middle Celeves as well as some localities in the South Celebes, a tendency was observed towards stabilization of prices as well as price decreases. The rice situation here was better than previously.

In 1949 the price level increased in Bali and Lombok before it did in the Celebes. The 1949 level was maintained during 1950. In Lombok the rice prices caused the general price indexes to decrease during the last months of the year. Insufficient data has been received from farther outlying regions, making a complete analysis impossible. The price level in Sumbawabesar was higher than the preceding year, but the price rise was gradual. The scanty data received from Kupang made it impossible to present the full picture on Timor. During the middle of 1950, the price indexes in the North Moluccas were very high as a result of shipping problems. The price index for Ternate, North Moluccas, for December 1950, is 2,310, which is 1,000 points higher than December 1949, but 1,000 points lower than July 1950.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

EAST INDONESIA

Food Price Index On the Free Market, July-December 1950 (July 1938 Prices at Djakarta =100)

Locality	19 Food Commodities (including Rice)						18 Food Commodities (excluding rice)					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Tomohan	2307	2220	2105	2028	2065	1962	1755	1656	1782	1759	1723	1796
Menado	2380	2220	2181	2056	1865	2055	1967	1773	1896	1709	1650	1708
Toli-Toli	2438	2416	2283	2128	2404	2582	2369	2521	2321	2287	2316	2392
Posc	2797	2511	2399	2493	2219	2113	2355	2294	2422	2562	2225	1992
Makassar	1662	1578	1537	1555	1613	1693	1831	1721	1705	1731	1638	1712
Sungguminasa	1564	1465	1592	1500	1409	1689	1837	1689	1833	1696	1560	1842
Bonthain	1673	1522	1503	1529	1521	1586	1681	1546	1518	1558	1546	1642
Watampone	1690	1727	1723	1484	1326	1302	1933	1990	2029	1626	1482	1354
Pare-pare	1626	1587	1485	1425	1437	1507	1747	1690	1650	1515	1533	1570
Madjene	1758	1549	1580	1700	--	1775	1627	1587	1679	1723	--	1653
Palopo	1650	1738	1708	1741	1731	1625	1920	1960	1960	1919	1950	1928
Makale	1330	1400	1344	1428	1537	1435	1397	1455	1417	1498	1660	1509

(continued on next page)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(continued from page 10)

RESTRICTED

	July	Aug.	Sept	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Kendari	1998	1777	1515	1647	1801	1724	1850	1791	1581	1688	1782	1803
Den Pasar	1734	1594	1555	1578	1591	1665	1610	1437	1415	1450	1432	1471
Mataram	1381	1383	1348	1339	1329	1366	1360	1484	1324	1311	1223	1314
Sumbawabesar	1408	1341	1314	--	1337	--	1468	1456	1463	--	1452	--
Raba	1577	1535	1408	1383	1453	1584	1782	1704	1558	1521	1516	1603
Kupang	--	--	--	--	1674	1540	--	--	--	--	1568	1325
Ternate	3386	2706	--	--	3006	2310	2548	2454	--	--	2901	2176

DECLASSIFIED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

COMMODITIES OTHER THAN FOOD.

Following is a survey of average retail prices of some domestic and foreign commodities in five important cities in Indonesia. The date, 15 September 1949, is taken as the basis for calculating the index figures since it is the last available date before the first monetary regulation [redacted] went into effect.

In general, the prices of imported articles fell during the last half of 1950. The prices of such articles as low quality textiles and matches were even lower than at the time of the currency devaluation. Domestic commodities, on the other hand, were all higher than during September 1949. Except in Medan, where imported cigarettes are more easily obtainable, this luxury item is the only one priced lower at the end of the year than at the time of the devaluation. The price of cigarettes still fluctuates strongly.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Non-Food Retail Commodity Price On the Free Market, July-Dec. 1950. (15 December 1949 Prices = 100)

Locality	Imported Commodities						Domestic Commodities					
	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Toothpaste, Colgate						Washing-soap, Sunlight					
Djakarta	100	85	66	62	58	57	209	207	207	207	207	207
Surabaya	200	133	117	117	117	117	207	214	214	214	214	214
Medan	169	131	125	--	--	--	209	207	207	207	207	--
Pontianak	142	142	133	133	125	--	238	236	242	242	250	242
Makassar	138	138	150	125	125	200	207	207	207	207	207	214
	Cotton fabrics						Cigarettes, Escort					
Djakarta	78	67	78	60	65	68	118	118	132	92	88	91
Surabaya	140	107	90	80	80	83	140	128	111	94	94	94
Medan	91	--	--	--	--	--	140	100	180	180	200	--
Pontianak	149	149	160	160	170	--	83	75	67	92	--	92
Makassar	89	89	133 ~~160~~	100	100	111	89	89	56	56	56	56

(continued on following page)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

(Continued from page 13)

Imported Commodities

Domestic Commodities

	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	White drill / fabric /						Men's shoes, Javabox					
Djakarta	58	58	58	59	61	62	159	157	158	150	158	[illegible]
Surabaya	139	111	111	100	100	100	114	114	121	106	114	113
Medan	100	91	91	91	91	--	217	183	150	150	150	[illegible]
Pontianak	135	130	135	150	135	140	143	136	157	114	114	114
Makassar	67	67	62	67	50	58	131	129	129	114	114	114
	Matches, Swedish						Petroleum					
Djakarta	117	90	86	78	77	68	98	100	100	104	111	108
Surabaya	111	111	100	87	100	67	142	150	133	150	150	117
Medan	115	77	77	87	90	--	143	143	143	143	143	--
Pontianak	120	100	120	120	100	90	146	146	183	183	183	183
Makassar	100	100	80	--	112	112	100	100	100	100	100	100

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Next 1 Page(s) In Document Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

CONTENTS

Greetings from comrade J. V. Stalin to the President of the German Democratic Republic, Wilhelm Pieck, and Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Mr. Otto Grotewohl.

Reply from the President of the German Democratic Republic and the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic to the President of the Council of Ministers USSR, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin.

Resolution of the President of the German People's Council and Anti-Fascist Democratic Bloc.

(ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC) Session of the German People's Council.

Message to the Foreign Ministers of the Four Powers

Message to the Landtage (State Assemblies).

Resolution to establish the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

Address of Wilhelm Pieck

Speech of Otto Grotewohl

Speech of Kastner

Speech of Otto Nuschke

Speech of Herbert Warnke

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Speech of Dr. Bolz

Speech of F. Scholz

Speech of Georg Dertinger

Speech of Hermann Matern

Speech of Elli Schmidt

Speech of Kerting

Inaugural Session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

Legislative Measures of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

Inaugural Session of the Provisional Land Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

Wilhelm Pieck, President of the German Democratic Republic, Joint Session of Both Chambers of the Provisional Parliament of the German Democratic Republic. FOR THE NATIONAL UNITY OF GERMANY, FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY, FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION AND ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLE. An Address by the President of the German Democratic Republic, Wilhelm Pieck.

Formation of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Government Statement by the Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl.

Session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Appendix:

An Important Step for the German People (Pravda Editorial, 11 October 1949).

A Turning Point in the History of Europe (Pravda Editorial, 19 October 1949).

National Front of Democratic Germany and Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Executive Committee of the SED of 4 October 1949.

Statement of the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, in Connection with the Decisions of the German People's Council regarding the Promulgation of a Constitution for the German Democratic Republic and the Formation in Berlin of a Provisional Government for the German Democratic Republic.

Statement by the Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, relating to the Formation of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Governments of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania, the Chinese People's Republic, and the Korean People's Democratic Republic and the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Government of the USSR and the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Governments of

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria and the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Government of Poland and the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Rumanian People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

Exchange of Diplomatic Missions between the Chinese People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

Decision of the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic to Establish Diplomatic Relations with the German Democratic Republic.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

TO: THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MR. WILHELM PIECK, AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, MR. OTTO GROTEWOHL.

Permit me to congratulate you, and through you the German people, on the establishment of the German Democratic Republic and the election of the former as President and the latter as Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

The formation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a turning point in European history. There can be no doubt, that the existence of a peace-loving democratic Germany, together with the existence of a peace-loving Soviet Union, precludes the possibility of new wars in Europe, puts an end to bloodshed in Europe, and makes it impossible for world imperialists to enslave the European countries.

The experience of the last war showed that the greatest sacrifices were borne by the German and Soviet peoples and that these two peoples possess the greatest potentials in Europe for the performance of great actions of worldwide importance. If these two peoples display the determination to fight for peace with the same amount of effort as they expended during the War, peace in Europe may be considered as assured.

Thus, laying the foundation for a unified democratic, and peace-loving Germany, you, at the same time, are performing a great service for all Europe, guaranteeing a secure peace.

Do not doubt that, following this path and strengthening the cause of peace, you will find great sympathy and the active support from all the peoples of the world, including the American,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

English, French, Polish, Czechoslovakian and Italian peoples, not to mention the peace-loving Soviet people.

I wish you success along this new, glorious road.

Long may the unified, independent, democratic, peace-loving Germany live and prosper!

J. Stalin

Pravda, 14 Oct 1949,

13 Oct 1949

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OF THE USSR, GENERALISSIMO I. V. STALIN

In the name of the German people we express to you, most esteemed Mr. Generalissimo Stalin, our deepest thanks for the touching and moving words you addressed to us on the occasion of the establishment of the German Democratic Republic and its Government.

The German people are delighted by the consistently peaceful policy of the Soviet Government, which brings with it such great advantages. The German people once more thank the Soviet Government and above all you, for the statement by which you, on 10 October, through your chief representative in Germany, General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, handed over to us the governmental functions in Germany and thereby made possible the formation of the German Democratic Republic.

In connection with the generous words expressed by you, the German people feel it is important that they once again accept the historic blame, which they brought upon themselves as a result of their attack on the Soviet Union. The German people sincerely accept the obligations of the Potsdam Agreement, the fulfillment of which is, above all, in their own interests.

The German people have accepted with deep emotion the words with which you characterised the establishment of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic as a turning point in European history.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

They can appreciate the meaning of your statement that peace in Europe may be considered as assured if the Soviet and German peoples "display the determination to fight for peace with the same amount of effort that they expended during the War."

We solemnly promise you to do everything that will enable us, in the future, to mobilise with greater determination the considerable forces of the German Democratic Republic for safeguarding and reinforcing peace.

In the accomplishment of these objectives, the German people draw their strength and assurance from the knowledge that the great Soviet peoples, their Government, and you personally, will not deny it your approval and active support. The German people could not help feeling the warmth of your words.

With the object of creating a unified, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany, thereby finding sympathy and the support of all the peoples of the world, the German people send greetings through us to the valiant Soviet people, whose will for peace and whose achievements serve as shining examples. They send their special greetings and thanks to the Soviet Government and to its wise, generous leader.

President of the German Democratic Government, Wilhelm Pieck

Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic, Otto Grotewohl

Pravda, 16 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESOLUTION OF THE PRESIDIUM OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE'S COUNCIL AND ANTI-FASCIST-DEMOCRATIC BLOC

A joint session of the Presidium of the German People's Council and the Anti-Fascist-Democratic Bloc took place on 5 October in Berlin. A communique was issued after the meeting and published today in the press. The communique reads:

"Members of the Presidium of the German People's Council and Anti-Fascist-Democratic Bloc held a joint session on Wednesday, [illegible], in the German People's [illegible] Wilhelm Pieck presiding.

The following resolution was [illegible] unanimously:

[illegible] of the [illegible] in [illegible] the dismantling, refusal to [illegible] peace treaty, and the controls exercised [illegible] commissioners even in such matters as the devaluation of the mark and the conclusion of economic treaties for the exchange of goods between Eastern and Western Germany -- all this points to the gravely aggravated national situation in which Germany finds itself, all on account of the dictatorial policy of the Western powers. In order to safeguard the national interests of the German people by means of national self-help, the German People's Council, elected by the third German People's Congress of 30 May 1949, is called upon in accordance with the Constitution adopted by the Third German People's Congress of the German Democratic Republic, to reorganize itself into the Provisional People's Chamber and to establish a Government of the German Democratic Republic, in accordance with the Constitution.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

.n this connection, the Presidium of the German People's Council calls for a plenary session of the German People's Council on 7 October, 12 o'clock noon, in Berlin.

(TASS)

Pravda, October 1949

Berlin, 6 October.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

(Session of the German People's Council)

The Ninth Session of the German People's Council was held today, 7 October, in Berlin, the capital of Germany. By 12 o'clock noon, the deputies of the German People's Council, selected at the general democratic elections of 15-16 May 1949, assembled in the Great Meeting Hall of the German Economic Commission.

The hall was filled with numerous guests, people's representatives of Greater Berlin and the German Laender, also Soviet representatives and personnel of missions of People's Democracies accredited in Berlin.

Seats for the representatives of the press were filled by correspondents for newspapers, cable agencies, and radio.

The appearance at the presiding table of the President of the German Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Wilhelm Pieck, was greeted by the applause of those present. Next to him were seated representatives of political parties and democratic organizations: Otto Grotewohl, Professor Hermann Kastner, Otto Nuschke, Walter Ulbricht, Dr. Lothar Bolz, Ernst Goldenbaum, Herbert Warnke, Academician Johannes Stroux, Wilhelm Koenen, Friedrich Ebert, Professor Walter Friedrich, and others.

Wilhelm Pieck declared the Ninth Session of the German People's Council in session. At his suggestion, the deputies accepted the following agenda:

1. Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2. Evaluation of the political situation and adoption of necessary measures.

Wilhelm Pieck announced the draft Manifesto worked out by the President of the Presidium of the German People's Council. The draft Manifesto states the aim of the National Front of Democratic Germany, which is the unification of all democratic and patriotic forces of the country.

Otto Grotewohl (SED), Professor Hermann Kastner (LDP, Liberal-Democratic Party) and Otto Nuschke (CDU, Christian Democratic Union) expressed, in their addresses in the name of their parties, complete agreement with the draft Manifesto.

On behalf of the League of Free German Trade Unions (FDGB) Herbert Warnke also expressed himself in favor of accepting the suggested draft Manifesto.

Wilhelm Pieck proposed that the session of the German People's Council adopt the announced draft Manifesto. The delegates rose from their seats. The Manifesto was unanimously accepted. The hall was filled with intense, prolonged applause.

The historic act of the establishment of the German People's Republic had come to pass.

On the second item of the agenda, the 9th Session of the German People's Council, after due discussion of the political situation, adopted the following [redacted]:

MESSAGE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE FOUR POWERS

In connection with the World Peace Congress the German

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

People's Council has received to date 48 of telegrams and resolutions from representatives of all strata of the German population, from collectives of business enterprises and schools, from churches and universities, from the Party, and from other numerous organizations. The demand of the democratic and peace-loving forces in Germany to reestablish unity, conclude a peace treaty, and withdraw the occupation forces has been taken up by millions of people in all the zones of Germany. The German people, as stated in many of these resolutions, do not intend to shirk from the fulfillment of the Potsdam Agreements. The German people, therefore, demand the creation of a German democratic government, whose object it will be to guarantee a peaceful, democratic reconstruction of Germany and to present to the occupation powers the demands of the German people for the conclusion of a peace treaty and the recall of the occupation forces.

The German People's Council takes the liberty of bringing these decisions and resolutions of the German people to the attention of the Foreign Ministers assembled in New York. The German People's Council requests the Foreign Ministers to include the German question in their agenda and to discuss measures that may lead to a speedy conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

MESSAGE TO THE LANDTAGE (STATE ASSEMBLIES)

It was suggested to the presidents of the Landtage (State Assemblies) that they:

1 Convene an extraordinary meeting of the Landtage on 10 October 1949;

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2 Elect representatives to the Land Chamber;

3 Accept by the stipulated majority the laws extending for one year the authority of the Landtage, whose terms expire in the fall of this year, so that new elections will be held concurrently with the elections to the People's Chamber and the elections to the Kreistage and community governments, on 15 October 1950, to which effect the People's Chamber will pass the necessary legislative resolution.

RESOLUTION TO ESTABLISH THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The German People's Council proclaimed itself the Provisional People's Chamber in accordance with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic accepted by it on 19 March 1949 and confirmed by the Third German People's Congress on 30 May 1949.

At this point the German People's Council terminated its work, during the morning session of 7 October. The First Session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic will take place in the afternoon of 7 October.

Berlin, 7 October (TASS)

Pravda, 8 October, 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

On 7 October, in Berlin, during the 9th Session of the German People's Council, the Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany was unanimously accepted. The Manifesto reads:

[redacted], the Third German People's Congress [redacted] to establish the National Front of Democratic Germany, the struggle of the patriotic forces of the German people against the splitting of Germany and the colonial enslavement of the Western zones assumes more and more the character of a people's movement.

The national [illegible] in which the German people find themselves is a result of the violation by the Western imperialist powers of the Potsdam Agreement and leads all Germans to fight for the high ideals: creation of a single, independent, democratic Germany, the speediest possible conclusion of a just peace treaty with Germany, and the recall in a short time of all occupation troops.

Four and a half years have passed since the guns became silent. The hopes of the German people for the preservation of their economic and political unity, for the democratic, anti-militarist reorganisation of Germany, and for the conclusion of a peace treaty, which they have been solemnly promised by the Potsdam Agreement, have been betrayed. Germany is split by the imperialist policies of the Western Powers. The German economy is deprived of the Ruhr and Saar areas. The German people are denied a peace treaty. Instead, an occupational statute retaining

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the occupation for an indefinite period of time is saddled upon the Western Zones. The establishment of a separate Bonn government completed the splitting of Germany.

The puppet government in Bonn may do only what is dictated to it by the High Commissioners of the Western Powers, on the basis of the occupational statutes. Illegal dismantling continues to eliminate German competition. The harshness of the imperialist occupation policy was once again illustrated in the devaluation of the West mark and the establishment of new coal prices. The obstructions placed in the way of signing a trade agreement between Eastern and Western Germany are another manifestation of the control exercised by the High Commissioners.

The separate Bonn government has for its objective the inclusion of Western Germany in the military bloc -- Atlantic Pact, -- and the reduction of the youth of the separatist government into Landknechte (Serfs) of American imperialism. To this end in Western Germany, German fascism and militarism are being openly revived and thoughts of revenge are nurtured; the first meeting of the Bonn Parliament gave the alarm signal.

The dismembering colonial policy of the imperialist powers threatens the peace and the existence of the German nation, making it imperative to create a common battle front of all the patriotic forces of the German people.

The high aspirations of the National Front of democratic Germany have been discussed during the past months in every part of our fatherland. Considering the wishes of all strata of the population, the German People's Council believes it imperative to

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

to formulate in a condensed and clear form the aims of the National Front of democratic Germany.

GERMAN UNITY

1. Restoration of the political and economic unity of Germany by eliminating the separate West German state, annulling the Bonn treaties, abolishing the independence of the Saar, and creating an all-German government on the basis of the German Democratic Republic.

PEACE TREATY

2. Speedy conclusion of a just peace treaty with Germany. Recall of all occupation troops from Germany within a strictly defined period of time after the signing of the peace treaty.

3. Complete and unconditional acceptance of the Potsdam resolutions on demilitarization, as well as all other prescribed German obligations toward other nations.

SOVEREIGNTY

4. Restoration of complete sovereignty for the German nation and recognition of its right to an independent foreign policy and independent foreign trade.

Free and independent development of the German Democratic Government and the German people after the conclusion of the peace treaty.

FIGHT AGAINST WAR-MONGERS AND DISSENTERS

5. An unrelenting and active battle against instigators of new war in Germany. A ban on all military propaganda in the press, on the radio and at meetings.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

An unrelenting fight against involving Germany in aggressive military blocs, the European Council (Union) and the North Atlantic Pact.

6. A ruthless, active battle against traitors to the German nation -- German agents of American imperialism, criminal accessories in the division of Germany and enslavement of her Western districts; a fight against particularists and separatists who support the imperialist policy of dismembering Germany.

7. Complete and unlimited support of forces all over the world which are fighting for peace, equality and friendship among nations. Cooperation and friendship between Germany and all peace-loving peoples and countries, admitting the national interests of democratic Germany.

BERLIN - THE CAPITAL OF GERMANY

8. Immediate restoration of unity and normal life in the capital of Germany -- Berlin.

PLANNED RESTORATION

9. One currency for the whole of Germany. Unrestricted trade and economic cooperation. Free movement of population and goods between all areas and zones of Germany.

10. Immediate cessation of expropriation of the German economy by foreign capitalists. Foreign credits may be accepted only on condition of non-intervention in the internal affairs of Germany and the right of German institutions to use these credits at their discretion.

11. Immediate cessation of dismantling and other measures limiting and suppressing the peaceful German economy.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

12. Annulment of all limitations on German foreign trade, introduced by the Western Powers for competitive reasons. Encouragement of German trade with the Soviet Union and countries of Eastern and Southeastern Europe as natural trading partners of Germany. Unhindered development of peaceful German industry and merchant shipbuilding, trades and crafts.

13. Protection of the German national economy and private property, in accordance with the law.

14. Improvement of the standard of living for the German population through development of industry and trade. Planned abolition of the rationing system. Elimination of unemployment.

15. Increase in agricultural productivity; help to needy peasant farms. Just allocation of land to peasants and resettlers all over Germany.

16. Assurance to resettlers of housing and work in all zones. Restoration of demolished towns and villages.

EQUALITY

17. Complete equality before the law, irrespective of class, political opinions, and religious convictions, for all German nationals.

CULTURAL PROGRESS

18. Freedom of the press, radio, and motion pictures. Abolition of Anglo-American censorship.

19. Adoption of active measures for the preservation and development of German research thinking, technology, science, literature, and art. Improvement in the status of intelligentsia all over Germany.

20. Close cultural ties between all districts of Germany, without

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

any outside interference and limitations.

To achieve success in the struggle for these objectives, the National Front of Democratic Germany intends to support any possible form of cooperation among patriotic forces, in the political and cultural fields as well as in financial, commercial, and economic problems. The more varied the forms and work methods of the National Front, the greater the significance of its work, and the sooner the great objective will be reached -- German unity and a just peace.

The National Front of Democratic Germany is beginning to develop as a powerful force. We call upon laborers, office workers, peasants, technicians, scientific workers, and artists, all the youth, as well as all patriotic [redacted] businessmen and every German woman, [redacted] independent of party affiliation and opinions, to support the aims of the National Front. Membership in the National Front of democratic Germany does not depend upon an individual's political or social standing or his opinions of an individual. In the face of a national calamity the first prerequisite is the creation of fighting cooperation among all true patriots striving for the peace, unity, and liberty of their Fatherland.

German men and women, German youth! The German Democratic Republic is unanimously created on the basis of the Constitution ratified by the Third German National Congress at the German capital -- Berlin -- by all Party and mass organization members comprising the German People's Council. The Provisional German government which will be created in accordance with the Constitution will consider as its main objective the struggle for peace,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

unity, and sovereignty of Germany. It will be a powerful bastion in the struggle for the realisation of the program of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

We call upon all Germans to realise the dangers of the moment as well as the possibilities of defense.

We appeal to the German people to take the liberation of the nation into their own hands and by supporting the fight of the National Front of Democratic Germany to pave the way to peace, reconstruction, and the national freedom of the united German Democratic Republic.

Long live the National Front of Democratic Germany."

(TASS)

Berlin, 7 October

Pravda, 8 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

ADDRESS OF WILHELM PIECK

On 7 October, after the unanimous acceptance of the Manifesto, [illegible] on the second point of the agenda for the day of the session of the German People's Council -- evaluation of the political situation and the adoption of necessary measures, the President of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Wilhelm Pieck, addressed the Assembly.

"Among the sessions of the German People's Council since it was established by the Second German People's Congress of 17-18 March 1948", said Pieck, "the present session is of the greatest importance in the life and future of the German people. Strange as it may sound, the People's Council, in order to accomplish its objectives, had to be dissolved and reorganized into the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic to adopt a further form of struggle for unity and a just peace. (Applause). A great national problem faces this People's Chamber -- the creation of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. (Applause).

"The legality of this action is based on the fact that the present members of the People's Council were chosen by the elections of 30 May of this year conducted by the Third German People's Congress, which, in turn, was elected by the German population in the general elections 15-16 May of this year. In spite of this, with the creation of the People's Chamber and the Provisional Government, this temporary body will be disbanded after the elections for the People's Chamber, Kreistage, and community governments, called for 15 October 1950 by unanimous agreement in the Presidium and in the Bloc. (Applause.)

"As a result of measures taken by the western occupation [illegible] the German people find themselves in a very difficult situation.

"National poverty has reached the point where it affects the national existence of the German people, and it has reached this

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECRET

advanced stage as a result of the partitioning of Germany, detaching a part of Germany and forging it into a separate Western government, created by the Western occupation Powers as a means of achieving their imperialist plans. The fact that West-German politicians have expressed their readiness to commit this crime against the German people is a most painful and to be regretted. Solution of the problem concerning the German people depends on establishing a peace that will assure freedom and independence to the German people and create conditions under which they will be in a position to manage their own affairs. We are faced with the regrettable fact of nonfulfillment of promises made to the German people by allied occupation Powers [illegible] Germany with economic unity, enabling the German people to establish their own central organs, and finally, by withdrawal of all forces, demilitarizing and denazifying Germany; further establishing in Germany an actual democracy, which would give the world a guarantee that it would never again be subject to an attack from Germany and that Germany would enter the ranks of the peace-loving peoples headed by the great Soviet Union. The Western occupation Powers found it convenient to violate this agreement and to carry out unilaterally such measures as subject a part of Germany to the direct dictates of those Western Powers, as in the case with the introduction of the occupation statute.

However, all this is not only an infringement upon [illegible] of the national freedom of the population of Western Germany, but above all constitutes an economic policy that has brought about serious economic difficulties for the German people. All economic measures in Western Germany are directed toward disrupting relations between West and East Germany.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"Yes, we are confronted with the fact that the Western Occupation Powers have issued direct orders against the restoration of economic cooperation between East and West Germany.

"Naturally, as a result of all these measures in the West, the economic status of the laboring masses has been particularly circumscribed and jeopardized. However, not only the working masses, but also entrepreneurs, craftsmen, representatives of intelligentsia circles -- all these are victims of the fatal economic policy of the Western Occupation Powers. This applies particularly to American imperialists, who endeavor by the crudest means to enforce their measures in order to stifle all German competition and place Germany under the economic domination of American monopolist capital.

"All the above-mentioned actions have contributed to a considerable degree to the growth of the conviction that these means cannot assure the economic existence of the German people, but that on the contrary they threaten the national existence of the German people. This growing conviction has been the source of increasing resistance to that policy, referred to in the recently passed Manifesto of the National Front. Yes, the situation is such that, unless these forces within the German people unite, the future of the people is indeed dark.

"Everything that the Western Occupation Powers undertake to deceive the German people, to lead them astray, or even more -- to turn them into cannon fodder -- all this, described to in the West by the West German politicians. All this has imposed on the population of Western Germany a duty to analyse seriously the results of this policy, so that the efforts of American imperialism to throttle the German economy completely will be shattered by the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

combined resistance of workers and businessmen. However, this is not only a threat to the economic and national existence of the German people, but also a fatal plan to give the imperialist powers an opportunity to expand their domination in Europe by means of a new war. "And indeed, the imperialist powers are striving with all means to prepare a new war, not only by those actions which ostensibly serve to aid and restore the German people, as for example the Marshall Plan, but also by taking steps to incorporate Western Germany, as a separate western government, into military pacts directed against the east, against Eastern Germany, against the people's democracies, and against the Soviet Union.

"The purpose of the daily Hitlerite baiting of the East is to lead the German people astray and to condition them for use as cannon fodder in such a war. The actions of the American imperialists and the arrival of members of the General Staff of the USA in Europe and in Germany have exposed their plan to entrench themselves in areas where fronts of the new war will be established. Offers to deliver arms have been made simply to prepare the people to participate in this war.

"From all the above it follows that it is imperative to use all possible means to make the people realize the danger threatening them and to create a solid front to combat the military plans of American imperialism.

"Thus a threatening situation has arisen, aggravated lately by the creation of a separate Western German government and the Bonn Parliament (Bundestag). These actions are meant to distract the German people from their predicament and from the coercion of the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Western Powers. Elections to the Bundestag were not democratic elections but were conducted under conditions of ruthless terror against the German Communist Party. An effort was made to present the case in the fraudulent light of creating an independent parliament and a free democratic government by elections.

However, the facts prove how the German people were deceived. By giving their votes to the parties, they hoped that, in accordance with promises, and as a result of suitable actions, the standard of living would be improved, and that the German people would be granted due influence in administration and government. All this turned out to be a fraud. The governors of the Western Powers are extremely cruel to the German people and in every respect limit the authority that should have been bestowed upon the Bundestag and the Government. The German people are faced with the great responsibility of drawing the proper conclusions from this situation. Out of the recognition and realization of the difficult situation of the German people grew the movement of the German People's Congress, which set for itself the aim of laying the groundwork for German unity and a just peace treaty. The German People's Congress movement has grown in scope; it has mobilized, even in West Germany, those forces which understand the seriousness of the situation and are willing to go along in step with the democratic, peace loving forces of East Germany. The German People's Council assumed and carried out the great task of mobilizing forces, [redacted] and creating a battle front to achieve its objective. We are now faced with the necessity of going beyond those measures and with creating here, in East Germany, a body which, in the name of the German people, must achieve our democratic aims, reorganize the economy in such a

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

manner as will guarantee the existence of the people, and, above all, see to it that the name "German", disgraced by the Hitler government and its war, regains the confidence of other peoples. The People's Council must establish a government capable of representing the actual national, economic, political, and cultural interests of the German people. (prolonged ovation).

"The decision of the People's Council to reorganise itself into the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic was taken in view of the unheard-of impoverishment of our people. In our zone we need a government that will do everything to assure freedom for the German people. Therefore, we heartily welcome the support given us by the Soviet Government and the Soviet occupation forces in Germany in overcoming this distressing situation (Lively applause).

"At a time when the western occupation Powers are doing everything to deprive the German people of their rights, destroy their economy, and involve them in a new war, the Soviet Union after the war, at the Potsdam Conference and later at the Warsaw Conference, put forward persistent demands in the interest of peace in Europe and in the national and economic interests of the German people. One of the great merits of the Soviet Union Policy is that the idea of the creation of a united Germany is spreading all over the world. At the meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers, the representatives of the Soviet Union set forth very clearly the conditions for concluding a peace treaty with Germany. They have done everything to enable the German people to build by themselves a democratic and free Germany. In opposition to these aspirations, the Western Occupation Powers have hindered in every way the conclusion of a peace treaty

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

with Germany. At the Paris meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers the question of a peace treaty was again raised. However, the representatives of the Western Occupation Powers declared unequivocally: 'We do not intend to discuss a peace treaty with Germany'. They definitely and clearly stated that it is important for them to retain occupation troops in Germany for many more years and thereby deny the German people all possibility of democratic development. Thus the German people must understand, and they do understand, what this means for their future. The Occupation Statutes of the Anglo-American imperialists clearly and unequivocally state that the German people ... not determine their own living conditions through their own parliament or government, but that in all respects they will be dependent on the imperialist interests of the Western Powers.

"The problems facing the German people are plain to view. The tasks of the great battle which the German people must wage with wholehearted unanimity lies in the declarations of the People's Council in its manifesto of the National Front. We here in the East have shown an example of cooperation among all democratic forces. The Socialist Unity Party, the Christian Democratic Union, the Liberal Democratic, National Democratic, and Peasant Democratic Parties, by their common work in the bloc and in the People's Council, have shown to the German people that the center of attention should be German national interests common to all, irrespective of divergent political and other views, and that all political-egotistical interests should be pushed into the background (Prolonged applause).

"This is the strength of our movement in the East -- the unity of the Party trade unions and mass organizations, which, in

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

contrast to the bickering in the West German Federal Government, decide all questions jointly to assist the German people to find their way out of the national catastrophe. All that will be decided here in the People's Council and in the People's Chamber, and will serve as a basis for strengthening this unity of action in the struggle for the national interests of the German people. We express the well-founded hope that when the People's Chamber is formed, it will please the Soviet Government to grant the German people sovereignty for the purpose of independently solving their economic problems, and overcoming want. As a will result not only in strengthening the power of the German people in the struggle against war instigators but will also aid the cause of peace in Europe; the People's Chamber will receive complete support from the Soviet Government for its request for the granting of sovereignty to the German Democratic Government now being formed. (Loud applause).

"The Provisional People's Chamber is faced with a grave problem. Therefore, it must clearly visualize what the conditions are under which the People's Chamber and Government will be established. It is self-evident that we shall realize our policy, keeping in mind the interest of West Germany, which we shall further with the aid of progressive forces in West Germany. Our policy will be directed toward mutual understanding with the population of the West, to align it with the policy and measures of the People's Chamber and government.

"The honor of explaining this situation fell to the German People's Council, which performed a major part of the preliminary work. During past sessions it repeatedly appealed to the West German population. We addressed ourselves to the parties of the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

West, requesting a joint meeting to decide what should be done regarding the plans of the Western Occupation Powers and the unity and peace of Germany. These efforts of the People's Council have been unsuccessful. Western politicians underestimated the grave danger threatening the German people, and did not understand their problem -- to prevent, in cooperation with us, the partitioning of Germany, and to create the basis of an economic life for the German people.

"Thus, the objective of the People's Council is to see to it that resolutions are adopted today, unanimously, which will bring to an end the activities of the People's Council and will point the way to the work of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

"I believe that there is no need for verbosity in understanding this objective, and that we shall do our utmost in assuring the successful solution of the problems before the People's Chamber now being formed.

"We must win the confidence and mutual understanding of the people, who, entering upon the road of democracy to peace for the whole world, are carrying on the fight against imperialism. We are pleased to see that our neighbors in the East have such forces at their disposal that, as a result of the international situation and national problems, they have shifted to the establishment of People's Democratic regimes, which to a great extent are directed towards cooperation, mutual support, and, above all, the establishment of peace.

"We welcome all forces in the People's Democracies which are already cooperating with us. We welcome first of all the great

DECLASSIFIED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Soviet people, who with the help of their Government, make this development possible and are doing everything for the maintenance of peace throughout the whole world. (Wild and prolonged applause).

"We must solve great and serious problems; and the formulation of economic relationships is one of these serious problems.

"Nevertheless the warmongers used the Oder-Neisse boundary question to sow discord and to create war psychosis among the German people, we want to state quite clearly that we consider the Oder-Neisse boundary, established as a result of the war, not as a cause for enmity and war, but as a peace boundary between the German and Polish peoples. (Will a change).

"All that is said on this subject by the enemies of democracy and peace is calculated to make use of as common fodder the unfortunate victims of war, people who have been expelled from their native land as a result of the drawing this boundary. We have the deepest sympathy for these victims and aim to aid them in their misfortune to help them find employment, land and a means of existence, and in this manner to compensate for the losses brought about by Hitler's war.

"A different situation exists in West Germany, where the families of resettlers are not cared for, where they are given neither land nor work, where they are consoled simply by the idea that they will regain their homeland through a new war. We know what a new war means for Germany, in particular for the resettlers, who are faced with the loss of even that which was left over after Hitler's war. The German people should not forget the cruelty with which the American Government participated in the destruction of Germany, [illegible]

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

at this time when the Americans are using this boundary for propaganda against peace. At a time when the outcome of the war was already evident, German towns and establishments were destroyed with a cruelty that bore witness to the desire to deprive Germans of all possibility of revival. Americans can never be forgiven for this, and it is very regrettable that, as a result of the shocking lies and baiting practiced by the Western politicians against the East, the above-mentioned fact is pushed into the background.

"In this case we are faced with a great possibility to continue the work begun by the German People's Congress, inasmuch as the liquidation of the People's Council has not destroyed the democratic movement of the People's Congress. On the contrary we should do everything to see to it that the People's Congress Movement is accepted and finds adherents, particularly in West Germany.

We want to unite, in spite of contrary interests, the most divergent strata of West Germany's population -- from the laborer to the entrepreneur, as well as those who followed Hitler in his time, were drawn into his organizations and participated in [illegible] fatal war -- into a united front defending the national interests of our people. We want them to participate in a joint reconstruction effort. We insist on one condition only: They must completely renounce the Fascist ideology and accept the ideology of Democracy and Peace.

"This, the same forces which up to now participated in the People's Congress movement must direct their efforts, on an even larger scale, towards supporting the Provisional People's

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Government.

"On that day when the People's Council ceases to exist under its former name, we shall call upon the population to extend the same confidence to the work of the People's Chamber and People's Government which they accorded to the People's Council. We are firmly convinced that the work done by the People's Council was not in vain. To participate in this work is the primary objective of all forces supporting the relationship between the East and West. The essence of this relationship is the strengthening of the forces of democracy, economic rehabilitation, and peace.

"We wish to cooperate as much as possible with the population of the West, and I hope that the measures outlined today as a result of the formation of the Provisional People's Chamber will lead to the victory of those things for which we fought as the People's Council, that is -- for a guarantee of German unity, for democracy and peace, for a better and happier future for the German people." (Stormy and prolonged applause)

Berlin, 7 October (TASS)

Pravda, 9 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SPEECH OF OTTO GROTEWOHL

Partaking in the discussion on the Manifesto of the National Front, the President of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Otto Grotewohl, said:

"We welcome this Manifesto, stating that at this time it is necessary for the German People's Council once again to explain the important work just accomplished, which has brought about the creation of the National Front.

"We welcome in this Manifesto the intention to fight for the aims and aspirations of the National Front, to support every conceivable form of cooperation among patriotic forces, in the political and cultural spheres, as well as in the financial, commercial, and other fields dealing with the problems of economic life. The more varied the forms and methods of the National Front, and the greater the number of ways the German people can express their will to join this comprehensive organization, the sooner an all-German Government can be established, general privation alleviated, and our mutual future built.

"For these reasons we are in complete accord with this Manifesto. For the same reasons we also connect with this Manifesto the hope that the union it mentions of all population strata, all Germans, regardless of party affiliation and opinions, will serve the aims of the National Front. We welcome this step and hope that the National Front will be able in the near future to create from the People's Committees formed during the progress of the German People's Congress a central political administration which will be in a position to achieve the aims of the National Front.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"Therefore, we consider as absolutely correct the conclusion of the Manifesto which states that, in view of our national distress, it is first of all necessary to create militant cooperation among all honest patriots who strive for the peace, unity, and freedom of our fatherland.

The louder this appeal to the German people, the greater the effect on forces struggling for unity, the sooner we will approach the day when we shall be masters of our own destiny."

SPEECH OF KAUTNER

"All that we do here," said Kastner (Liberal Democratic Party), "we do with the clear purpose of creating a united free, democratic fatherland."

Kastner called upon the people of Western Germany to acquaint themselves with the Constitution developed by the German People's Council and to decide "which of the two constitutions is the democratic constitution of Germany -- that which is dictated by the Western Occupation Powers to the Bonn 'government', or the one that has been developed by the delegates of the German People's Council."

In concluding his short address, Kastner said that the Liberal Democratic Party is in full accord with the Manifesto of the National Front, "whose objective is the union of all Germans in peace and justice."

SPEECH OF OTTO NUSCHKE

"In the name of the Christian Democratic Union" said

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Nuschke (Christian Democratic Union), "I declare that my party sees in its agreement with the Manifesto its duty toward all Germany. The content of the Manifesto should go far to enlighten all Germany and should become an accusation against the forces, that have split Germany, and thereby Europe and the whole world, into two ideological camps. This Manifesto demands peace for us, and we, at the same time, declare that peace must be guaranteed by all countries of the world. This Manifesto is also a passionate appeal to other peoples to enter the path of peace now and completely denounce war. We are certain that the above-mentioned sentiments represent the convictions of all Germans, in the West as well as in the East of our country.

"The aims of the National Front are to continue the work of the German People's Council. This work should be conducted without cease and with full confidence in Germany's contribution to peace, as was that of the German People's Council.

"The struggle has just begun; we foresee resistance which will stand in the way of achieving our objectives and our intentions. Nonetheless, we are responsible before history to do our utmost to realise these objectives. Therefore, when the German People's Council gives its attention to other problems, its objectives will be pursued with greater perseverance by the National Front, which all Germans should join voluntarily."

SPEECH OF HERBERT WARNKE

"The formation of the separate Western Government, with its Bonn Constitution, as well as the Occupation Statute with its re-

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

jection of a peace treaty", pointed out Warnke (League of Free German Trade Unions), "it is an obvious violation of the Potsdam Agreement and thereby of the unity of Germany. Bonn can never be the capital of Germany, because it represents foreign and not German interests. In an official statement, Adenauer said, 'simultaneously with the formation of the Government', the occupation statute came into effect. His statement indicates the rejection of a peace treaty, unity, and sovereignty for Germany. The occupation statute is a disguised dictate of the western powers, and poorly disguised at that, as evidenced by the currency devaluation, dictated by the western Powers. The Bonn Constitution also does not comply with the wishes of the people; on the contrary, it is a document perpetuating the economic exploitation of the working masses, a document which denies them the right to participate in economic administration.

"How little the reactionary, anti-democratic, anti-social and anti-national "government" of Adenauer is concerned with the interests of the German people is proven by its official declaration, which left unanswered questions of basic importance as to the existence of our nation. In Western Germany 1.3 million people are unemployed, while 500,000 people work only part time, which means that, including members of their families, there are 5 million people without any means of existence. The winter will bring additional unemployment; youth is without a future; the major part of industry is being dismantled, contrary to the Potsdam Agreement, to eliminate competition for the Western Powers. All this does not affect this house of cards which, on orders from abroad, has declared itself a government. Only by strengthening and enlarging the National Front is it possible to

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

defend German industry, economy, and culture and to unite Germany. It must embrace all forces willing to defend the demands set forth in the manifesto. The trade unions of our zone extend to all these forces an offer of cooperation."

In conclusion, Warnke stated:

"We need a government that will revolutionize German history and lead the people from military delirium to peace, from national schism to national unity, from political-social reaction to democracy and progress."

ADDRESS OF DR. DOLZ

Dr. Dolz (National Democratic Party) addressed the meeting of the German People's Council.

"We, national democrats," said Dr. Dolz, "demand the carrying out of all measures necessary for establishing an independent German Democratic Republic in the shortest possible time. The blow delivered in the West to our fatherland, our unity, our peace, and our independence does not permit us to procrastinate. It requires an immediate answer in the form of decisive measures. The separate Bonn State and Bonn Government are creating instead of political unity, a schism; instead of independence, subservience; instead of peace, conditions for war, instead of improving the well-being of our people, they are saddling the people with forced labor in foreign interests. This is national treason. It should be eradicated everywhere and anywhere. We are very much pleased with the fact that the Soviet Occupation Authorities, in con-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

trust to the Western Occupation Authorities, not only do not hinder the return of our national honor but encourage it. They believe in the sincere efforts of all free people toward peace. We shall be worthy of this trust, when we make use of the freedom granted us."

Dr. Bols welcomed the transformation of the German People's Council into the People's Chamber and the coming into effect of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, and in conclusion said:

"Our first national duty is to support the measures of the independent government of the German Democratic Republic. When we have fulfilled this duty, we may say: 'From this moment German history has entered a new epoch, in which we can say that we too participated.'"

SPEECH OF P. SCHOLZ

In his address, Scholz (Democratic Peasant Party), remarked that the Democratic Peasant Party has received many letters from the rural population stating that the time has come to create a real German government instead of the separate West German colonial government

"Now", continued Scholz, "when, contrary to all promises, to the Potsdam Agreement, and to the basic interest of the German people, unscrupulous German politicians, on orders from the Anglo-American monopolists, have succeeded in splitting Germany by establishing the West Bonn Government, the question of forming a real democratic government, a government of the German people

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and for the German people, has become a question of the existence of our nation. The majority of our people in towns and villages express their hope and their confidence in the present session of the German People's Council.

"The evaluation given by Mr. W. Pieck of the situation created by the establishment of the separate West German Government coincides with the point of view of our party. The Democratic Peasant Party of Germany considers the formation of the German Democratic Republic and other government-constitutional measures the correct, and only possible, avenue to the achievement of national independence for our people, an avenue to the achievement of a just peace and the withdrawal of all occupation troops.

"In acknowledging responsibility toward the farming population, as well as toward the entire German people, I can state, in the name of my Party, that the German Democratic Peasant Party, in cooperation with all progressive forces of our fatherland, will support all measures that guarantee our people a restoration of national independence and unity, the conclusion of a just peace, the withdrawal of all occupation troops, and thereby a bright future."

SPEECH OF GEORG DERTINGER

"The Christian Democratic Union states with pleasure," said Dertinger, "that its political activities conducted with other German democratic forces have not been unsuccessful. Now is the time for Germans to assume sovereignty once again and to create by their own decision a parliamentary-democratic order. The readiness of the Soviet Occupation Authorities to restore

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

sovereignty to the German people is to be considered as their recognition of the efforts of the German democratic forces and as proof of their trust. The German democratic forces in the young German Democratic Republic thereby assume the responsibility for a democratic policy within Germany and a policy of peace and friendship outside its borders. The CDU thanks the Soviet Occupation Authorties for this act and responds with an honest avowal of friendship between Germany and the USSR. The CDU aligns itself with the proposed measures."

ADDRESS BY HERMANN MATERN

"Under the dictates of the American Government" said Matern (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), "Germany was split by the formation of a separate Bonn government. The Socialist Unity Party is happy that the German people, irrespective of the zone in which they live in, have responded to this partition of Germany by demanding the establishment of an all-German democratic government to lead the German people in its struggle for existence. The Socialist Unity Party supports the transformation of the German People's Council into the Provisional People's Chamber in accordance with the German Democratic Constitution adopted by the Third German People's Congress.

"The partition of Germany threatens the existence and the future of our people and the German nation. This deadly danger must be parried with supreme effort and decisive measures. The decision of the German People's Council to transform itself into the Provisional People's Chamber has become for the German People

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

a question of survival. In the struggle for the deliverance of the German nation, the German people will have a leading role. This great political step is an expression of the will of the German people and their readiness to take their destiny into their own hands. At a time when the life and future of our fatherland is involved, we cannot be hindered by petty doubts. We are deeply convinced that all real German patriots throughout Germany will welcome and support this step. In their great struggle the German people are aided and supported by the great Soviet Union, the People's Democracies, and also, doubtlessly, by all progressive people the world over. We have this support because our cause is right. We shall be victorious."

ADDRESS BY WILLI SCHMIDT

Greeting the establishment of the German Democratic Republic and its Provisional Government in the name of the Democratic Women's Federation, Willi Schmidt emphasized that the Constitution developed by the German People's Council accords women full equality in the realms of politics, economics, and culture for the first time in the history of Germany.

"We women", said Schmidt, "hate those forces of American-English imperialism which split and break up Germany and try to make West Germany a bridgehead for a new war. We know that all the measures instituted in West Germany again are leading Germany along the path to world war and destruction, and we, as women and mothers, recognizing our responsibilities toward our children, must not permit this to happen again.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

"Together with all the people, we must strive for a peace for Germany, and we consider the decision of the German People's Council, transforming the People's Council into the Provisional People's Chamber, as a historic event of the greatest importance. This opens the way to the formation of a democratic republic, and we heartily welcome this new government.

"We promise that the Democratic Women's Federation of Germany, which, with a membership of 4,0,000, is the strongest women's democratic organization in Germany, today will work among women for complete support of the measures of the new democratic government; not only should we support these measures, but, by practical participation in the reorganization of our lives we should assist this government to create a truly new life for the German people, for the entire German population.

"We support the Government of the German Democratic Republic because it is a government of the people and because it is a government dedicated to fight for the unity of Germany."

SPEECH OF KERTING

Kerting (Democratic Peasant Party) stated in his address that the establishment of a separate West-German government, the acceptance of the Occupation Statute, and the delay in concluding a peace treaty, has led to Germany to the state of a national calamity. Consequently, all strata of the German population demand action from their representatives in the People's Congress and from members of the German People's Council.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

"In the name of the 600,000 peasants united into Farmers' mutual aid committees", said Kerting, "we state: the separate West German Government of Adenauer is proceeding contrary to the basic interests of the German people with respect to achieving unity and independence, concluding a peace treaty, and effecting the withdrawal of occupation troops. It is a government which is dependent in all its actions upon the High Commissioners of the Western Powers, and which subjects German agriculture and industry to the interests and wishes of foreign powers. Irresponsibly transforming the Bundestag into a tribune for the baiting of peoples, they steer the German people once again toward the fatal path of a new war.

"We note that the Soviet Union is the only occupation power which, during the Four-Power talks, defended the most elementary demands of the German people, constantly showing its willingness to discuss the conclusion of a peace treaty and the withdrawal of occupation troops. We also note that the Western Powers not only showed no inclination for such negotiations, but even refused to listen to German popular opinion on this subject.

"We have the right and the sacred duty to champion the interests of Germany for the future of our nation, and, if necessary, to defend this right by all peaceful means at our disposal.

"The transformation of the German People's Council into the Provisional People's Chamber and the formation of a Provisional Government based on a Constitution of the German People's Council is a turning point in our history."

Berlin, 8 October (TASS).

Pravda, 10 October 1948.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The first (inaugural) session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic took place in the evening of 7 October, in Berlin. In addition to representatives of the Soviet authorities, the following were among the numerous guests in the meeting hall: Bulgarian vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Gunovskiy, and heads of the accredited missions in Berlin of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Norway.

During their first meeting the delegates of the Provisional People's Chamber [illegible] Johannes Dieckmann (LDP) President of the Presidium of the Chamber.

The Provisional People's Chamber ratified the law making effective the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, which was ratified by the German People's Council on 19 March 1949 and confirmed by the Third German People's Congress on 30 May 1949.

Next, the Provisional People's Chamber ratified the law forming the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic, consisting of a Prime Minister, 3 Deputies, and 14 Ministers.

Then the Provisional People's Chamber ratified the law forming the Land Chamber, consisting of representatives of the five Laender in the Soviet Zone of Occupation of Germany.

The capital of Germany, Berlin, in conformity with the laws of the Provisional People's Chamber, sends to the Land Chamber seven representatives with an advisory vote. The Landtage of the five Laender in the Soviet Zone of Occupation, during their

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

regular meetings on 10 October, are to elect representatives to the Land Chamber, scheduled to convene for its first session on 11 October at noon. At 1600 hours on the same day the 1st and 2nd chambers of the German Democratic Republic's Parliament are to hold a joint session.

The Chairman of the Chamber, Dickmann, declared that the President of the German Democratic Republic is to be elected at this session.

Toward the end of the session of the Provisional People's Chamber, the President of the Presidium, Dickmann, announced that he had been handed a note from the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, to the effect that, in accordance with the Constitution, and by virtue of it being the strongest party in the lower chamber of Parliament, it had nominated Otto Grotewohl as its candidate for the post of Prime Minister of the German Democratic Republic.

This statement was greeted by stormy applause from the [redacted] Chamber members and guests.

Chairman Dickmann announced that the Provisional People's Chamber had agreed to the suggestion of the SED that Otto Grotewohl form a Provisional Government for the German Democratic Republic.

In closing the first session of the Provisional People's Chamber, Johnannes Dickmann expressed a feeling of deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for giving the German people in the Eastern Zone of Occupation an opportunity to take the administration of government affairs freely into their hands. These words were greeted with a ringing ovation.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

With this, the first session of the Provisional People's Chamber ended.

Berlin, 7 October, (TASS).

Pravda, 8 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES OF THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 7 October at the Inaugural Session of the Provisional People's Chamber, the Presidium of the Chamber was elected, consisting of the following: Johannes Dieckman (Liberal Democratic Party), Chairman of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber, Hermann Matern (Socialist Unity Party of Germany), Professor Hugo Hickman (Christian Democratic Union), and [illegible] Lehr (National Democratic Party) Vice-Presidents. The [illegible] were elected members of the Presidium: Herbert Hoffman (Democratic Peasant Party), Erich Geske (Social Democratic Party of Germany), Friedel Walter (Free German Trade Union), Elli Schmidt (Democratic Women's Federation of Germany), and Friedrich Ebert (Ober-Burgomeister of Berlin).

The laws passed at the First Session of the Provisional People's Chamber are as follows:

LAW ESTABLISHING THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Article 1. The Provisional People's Chamber of the Democratic Republic is established within the framework of the German People's Council, elected by the German People's Congress of 30 May 1949, and on the strength of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic adopted by the German People's Council on 19 March 1949 and confirmed by the 3rd German People's Congress of 30 May 1949.

Article 2. This law becomes effective immediately upon adoption. The law is drawn up and promulgated by the Chairman of the Pre-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

sidium of the Provisional People's Chamber.

Berlin, 7 October 1949.

LAW ESTABLISHING THE PROVISIONAL LAND CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Article 1. In accordance with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, adopted by the German People's Council of 19 March 1949, and ratified by the 3rd German People's Congress of 30 May 1949, the Provisional Land Chamber, as a representative body of the Laender, is established.

Article 2. The Provisional Land Chamber consists of 11 delegates from [redacted], 8 delegates from [redacted] Anhalt, 6 delegates from [redacted] Thuringen, 6 delegates from [redacted] Brandenburg, and 4 delegates form [redacted] Mecklenburg.

Article 3. Delegates to the Provisional Land Chamber are elected by the landtage, proportionally to the strength of [redacted]. As a rule they must be members of the landtage.

Article 4. The capital of the German Democratic Republic, Berlin, may send seven representatives to the Provisional Land Chamber as observers.

Article 5. This law becomes effective immediately upon adoption. It is drawn up and promulgated by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber.

Berlin, 7 October 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

LAW ON THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Article 1. The Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, drawn with the participation of the entire German people, adopted by the German People's Council 19 March 1949, and ratified by the third German People's Congress of 30 May 1949, is hereby declared to be in effect.

Article 2. This Law becomes effective immediately upon adoption. It is countersigned and promulgated by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber.

Berlin, 7 October 1949.

LAW FOR THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Article 1. Pending the election of a People's Chamber, there is established a Provisional Government which will assume function on the basis of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic approved on 19 March 1949 by the German People's Council and ratified on 30 May 1949 by the Third German People's Congress.

Article 2. The Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic is composed of a Prime Minister, 3 Deputy Prime Ministers, and 14 Ministers. The Ministers are in charge of the following Ministries:

1. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
2. Ministry of Internal Affairs
3. Ministry of Planning
4. Ministry of Finance
5. Ministry of Industry

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

6. Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry
7. Ministry of Foreign Trade and Material Supply
8. Ministry of Trade and Supply
9. Ministry of Labor and Health
10. Ministry of Transport
11. Ministry of [illegible] Press and Communications
12. Ministry of Reconstruction
13. Ministry of Public Education
14. Ministry of Justice

Article 3. This law goes into effect immediately upon adoption. It is drawn up and promulgated by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber.

Berlin, 7 October 1949.

All laws are signed by the Chairman of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber [illegible] of the German Democratic Republic.

Berlin, 8 October

(TASS).

Pravda, 9 October 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

INAUGURAL SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL LAND CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 11 October in Berlin, the first (inaugural) session of the Provisional Land Chamber of the German Democratic Republic took place in the former building of the German People's Council. By 12 noon there were gathered in the conference hall 34 land representatives of the Eastern Zone, chosen by the Landtags, and also 7 representatives (with [redacted] vote) from the German capital, selected by the Democratic Bloc of Greater Berlin. Numerous representatives of the German and foreign press were present in the auditorium.

The first session of the Land Chamber was opened by the oldest deputy, President of the Landtag [redacted] August Fröhlich (German Socialist Unity Party). He announced the text of the law on the formation of the Provisional Land Chamber, adopted by the Provisional People's Chamber on 7 October. Then, [redacted] he read off the names of the members of the Provisional Land Chamber, chosen by the Landtags in accordance with this law, and also the names of observers from the capital of Germany, Berlin. Members of the Chamber voiced no objections to these land representatives. After [redacted] the authority of the deputies of the Provisional Land Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, the Chamber started to elect the Presidium.

At the suggestion of the Democratic Bloc of the Party [redacted] proposed by August Fröhlich, ex-president of the Provisional Land Chamber, [redacted] Dr. Reingold Lebedanz (Christian Democratic Union) was unanimously elected. The Vice-Presidents of the Chamber, also unanimously elected, Otto Buchwitz (German Socialist Unity Party)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and Kurt Schwarze (Liberal Democratic Party), and members of the Presidium, Robert Nedermeyer (Central Union of Farmer's Mutual Aid Committees) and Olga Körner (German Socialist Unity Party).

In his introductory speech, the President of the Chamber, Dr. Lobedanow, briefly outlined the tasks of the Provisional Land Chamber which, in close cooperation with the Provisional People's Chamber must, through its activity, help the development of the German Democratic Republic on the basis of the Constitution, and lead Germany to unity and peace.

In conclusion, Dr. Lobedanow said, "The Provisional Land Chamber bends every effort to the establishment of friendly relations with all peoples and first of all with the Soviet Union, thanks to whose magnanimity the German people have gained the opportunity of taking their own steps freely."

At the end of the session Dr. Lobedanow informed the deputies of the Provisional Land Chamber of the decision of the Provisional People's Chamber to conduct on 11 October at 1600 hours a joint session of both chambers to hear an announcement of the Soviet Government and to elect the President of German Democratic Republic. This concluded the first session of the Provisional Land Chamber.

Berlin, 11 October. (TASS).

Pravda, 12 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

WILHELM PIECK, PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

JOINT SESSION OF BOTH CHAMBERS OF THE PROVISIONAL PARLIAMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

There was a joint session of the Provisional People's Chamber and the Provisional Land Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 11 October in Berlin. By 4:00 p. m. the deputies of both chambers took their places in the large auditorium of the German Economic Commission. Places for the guests were occupied by the Soviet Representatives, headed by the political adviser of S.C.A., Ambassador V. S. Semenov, then the heads of the missions from Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Bulgaria. German correspondents were present from all zones of Germany, also representatives of the foreign press.

At the table of the Presidium were Johannes Dieckmann, president of the Provisional People's Chamber, and President Reingold Lobedanz of the Provisional Land Chamber, and their respective deputies.

Opening the session, Johannes Dieckmann greeted the representatives of the Soviet Union and other foreign guests. He said: "The presence of the foreign guests is considered by the Deputies of both Houses as evidence of sympathy toward the democratic and peace-loving German Republic."

The Deputies approved the agenda for the joint session of both chambers:

1. Reading of a letter from the President of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

in the name of Commander-in-Chief of SVAG.

2. Reading of a statement by the Representative of the USSR Government.

3. The joint [redacted] of all factions of the Provisional People's Chamber relative to acceptance of the law on transferring administrative functions.

4. Election and administering of oath to the President of the German Democratic Republic.

On the first and second points of the agenda, [redacted] was made by President Dikmann of the Provisional People's Chamber. He read the letter, which was sent to him 8 October of this year by the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, General of the Army V. I. Chuikov. In this letter the announcement was made of the reorganization of the German People's Council into the Provisional People's Chamber, the selection of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber, the [redacted] of the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic going into effect and other laws adopted at the first session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic. [redacted] the letter, [redacted] a request was [redacted] that the Representative of the Soviet Government [redacted] the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber and also Otto Grotewohl, [redacted] whom the Provisional People's Chamber suggested [redacted] forming a government.

Amidst stormy applause from the Deputies, President Dikmann of the Provisional People's Chamber announced that this request

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

was granted by the Commander-in-Chief of SVAG. The Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber and Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl were received on 10 October by General of the Army Chuikov. At this reception, the Commander-in-Chief of SVAG made a statement on behalf of the Soviet Government relative to the decisions of the German People's Council to put into effect the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic and to establish the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin.

Johannes Dikmann then read the text of the announcement of the representative of the Soviet Government, General of the Army, V. I. Chuikov. The deputies of both chambers listened to this announcement with great attention.

When Dikmann pronounced the following phrase from the announcement, an ovation spread throughout the auditorium, lasting for several minutes: "The Soviet Government has decided to hand over to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic the functions of administration, which up to the present time have been in the hands of the Soviet Military Administration." The deputies and guests all rose and expressed with stormy applause the common feelings of thanks and gratitude of all Germans striving for their national independence and for peace.

Pointing to the demonstration of heartfelt gratitude to the Soviet Union, with which the announcement of the Soviet Government was received by both chambers, Dikmann stated: "We want the Government of the USSR to be convinced that everything that has been said here is the expression of the mind and feelings of the whole German people."

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Then the joint session of both chambers moved on to a consideration of the third point on the agenda. The Chairman, Dikmann, stated that suggestions had come from many factions of the Provisional People's Chamber to approve the law on transferring all administrative functions of the Chairman and Secretariat of the German Economic Commission to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. The organs of administration for the Republic, Laender, and communities must carry out their administrative functions in accordance with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic.

After introducing a number of corrections, the Provisional People's Chamber unanimously approved this law.

After this, the President of the Land Chamber, Dr. Lobedanz, turned to the deputies of his chamber with the question as to whether they had any objections to the law. There was no objection to the law in the Provisional Land Chamber. The law was approved and took effect on the day of its ratification.

On the fourth point of the agenda "Election and Administering of the Oath to the President of the German Democratic Republic", Otto Nushke (CDU- Christian Democrat Union) said: "In the name of all factions I have been honored with the responsibility of proposing that Mr. Wilhelm Pieck be elected to the position of President of the German Democratic Republic". These words were greeted with loud, prolonged applause. The Deputies arose from their seats. Nushke's speech was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Otto Nuschke said further: "Your enthusiastic applause makes it unnecessary for me to justify my proposal in detail. I wish to make only the following remark. We know Wilhelm Pieck as an ardent leader of the workers and as Party chief. During the past four years we have come to know him even more closely. Pieck is a devoted son of the German people. He, as no one else, is in a position to know the needs, and to be concerned over his people."

The chairman asked whether the Deputies had any other motions. No further motions were heard.

In accordance with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic both chambers began to vote.

All the Deputies of the Provisional People's Chamber and the Provisional Land Chamber unanimously elected Wilhelm Pieck President of the German Democratic Republic. Announcement of this was greeted with wild applause throughout the auditorium.

The Chairman invited President Pieck of the German Democratic Republic to occupy the position of honor among the Presidium. With general approval, Dikmann, in connection with the election of Wilhelm Pieck as President of the Republic, stated the following:

"The unanimous election of Wilhelm Pieck as President of the German Democratic Republic, a legal representative of the German people, is an honor to the representative of the strongest faction of our chamber, the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. Pieck is a tireless fighter of the National Front for a unified Germany. In

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the person of our President we greet an unswerving anti-fascist, a genuine supporter of the cause of Peace, a sincere friend of the peace-loving Soviet Union. We extend to him wishes for the best of health, [redacted] of the German people, on the occasion of his assuming this high position.

Then Wilhelm Pieck took the oath. Through the quiet which ruled, the President of the German Democratic Republic stated:

"I swear that I shall dedicate all my strength for the well-being of the German people and that I shall uphold the Constitution and the laws of the Republic, carry out my duties with all conscientiousness, and be just to everyone."

Having taken the oath, Wilhelm Pieck presented an address directed to the German people.

On the evening of 11 October in the capital of Germany, the city of Berlin, there was a demonstration of a million people in connection with the [redacted] of the German Democratic Republic and the election of Wilhelm Pieck to the post of President of the Republic. Pieck made a speech to the people.

Columns of demonstrating people enthusiastically greeted the first President of the Republic, the leader of the German toilers, Wilhelm Pieck. The demonstrators carried portraits of the great leader of all laborers of the world, J. V. Stalin, and of the President of the German Democratic Republic.

(TASS).

Berlin, 11 October.

Izvestia, 12 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

FOR THE NATIONAL UNITY OF GERMANY,
FOR PEACE AND DEMOCRACY,
FOR FRIENDSHIP WITH THE SOVIET UNION
AND WITH ALL PEACE-LOVING PEOPLES

SPEECH BY PRESIDENT WILHELM PIECK OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Wilhelm Pieck, after being elected President of the German Democratic Republic, made the following speech, directed to the entire German people:

"Honorable Chairman! Gentlemen Deputies! As members of the supreme organs of the German Democratic Republic, the Provisional People's Chamber and the Provisional Land Chamber, have just unanimously elected me at these joint sessions as President of the German Democratic Republic. By such an election you have accorded me the highest honor that could befall ever a citizen of the German Democratic Republic. From the bottom of my heart I thank you for this demonstration of trust and I assure you that at all times I shall try to justify your confidence. All my energy and the experience of a rich life of work and with political [illegible] I commit to the service of the welfare of the German people. Cognizant of the tremendous responsibility which stems from this confidence of the German people, I shall always, as I have just said in taking the oath, 'uphold the Constitution and the Laws of the Republic, carry out my duties with all conscientiousness and be just to everyone'. I shall always consider myself as the representative of the interests of the German people who with their labor shall achieve an even richer and brighter future.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"The path will not always be easy. There are still great difficulties ahead for our people. Many towns and villages still lie in ruins, and the sad aftermath of Hitler's rule and Hitler's war are far from been overcome. Millions of Germans still feel the after-effects of the war in their lives.

"It seems particularly important for us in these days of [illegible] for the German people to point to the [illegible] and difficult, but nonetheless honorable, tasks which it is the responsibility of the first government of the German Democratic Republic to carry out. Working out all these tasks will not be easy and will require much patience. In order to solve great difficult problems, the concentrated effort of all Germans and the cooperation of the entire people is essential. It is necessary further to [illegible] the accompanying circumstances of the peaceful work of anti-fascist democrats and to [illegible] this cooperation into the formation of the work of organs of parliament and government. Only in this way can we eliminate the material and ideological destruction which was left [illegible] us after Hitler's war. Only in this way can we achieve a planned construction of life, of our [illegible] economy, [illegible] of peace, of a happy Germany respected by all nations.

"The tasks are stupendous and the difficulties immense. But there will be no grounds for half-heartedness and pessimism, if at this hour we think of what we already have been able to create during the past few years in the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany, and if we remember the extent of need and chaos left in Germany after Hitler's war, which threatened the physical existence of the German people. Actually, comparing the condition of our

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

people at that time and now, we are able to judge the extent of what already has been accomplished by the democratic forces of our land [illegible] the end of the war. In essence, we have succeeded with our own efforts in overcoming the more serious difficulties. We have consciously refused that which, for a mess of pottage of enslaving dollar credits, would have sold the national future of Germany and the freedom of the German people. With pride and satisfaction we can look over the results of this work, and this gives us confidence that we shall accomplish those tremendous tasks which lie before us (Applause).

[illegible] of [illegible] historic truth and justice, [illegible] it essential to bring up something which is often forgotten, that during the years of greatest need for the German people, the best representatives of the German working class were not subject to doubts and panic; and while the ruins of our towns and villages were still smoking, they courageously and decisively turned to reconstruction. On empty stomachs and without enough clothing, often with their literally bare hands and [illegible] of pay for their labors, they went ahead and cleared up the debris, started factories and transportation facilities operating, repaired agricultural equipment and machines, and helped the peasants to cultivate the fields made barren by war. The best activists of the German people joined together in this with the best representatives of the German working class.

"These toiling people were the forerunners of today's activists of labor, who have developed a wide and powerful movement as the basis for further advance by the German people. We

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

cannot better note the significance of this movement of activists in working out those problems before us than by awarding national prizes, which has already been begun and will be continued on Activist Day, 13 October. I think that I shall have your full support if at this time I thank all activists for the work which they have done. Honor and glory to the activists of labor who have laid the foundations for the formation of our German Democratic Republic and who are creating conditions which guarantee the further rise of Germany for a reunion of our torn fatherland. I ask you to assent to honor the activists of labor. (All deputies stand and with wild applause greet the activists of labor).

The happiness and satisfaction which the German people feel in connection with receiving sovereignty and the formation of a free Germany -- our German Democratic Republic -- is overshadowed by the fact that Germany is split by the Western Occupying Powers. We can only express the hope that the splitting of Germany will be overcome and its unity reestablished, and to that end we shall exert every effort. So far, only the Government of the Socialist Soviet Union has decided in actual practice to recognise the sacred right of the German people to unified and independent statehood, peace, and national independence. (Prolonged applause).

With depth of emotion we have taken note of the announcement of the Commander-in-Chief of SVAG, General of the Army Chuikov, made by him yesterday evening at the reception of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber and of the future

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

prime minister, upon authorization by the Soviet Government, read also at today's session of both chambers.

"Pointing to the violation of the Potsdam Agreement by the Western Occupying Powers and the resultant national distress for the German people, to the threat to national existence, to the creation of the Bonn puppet government, and to the refusal of the Western Powers [illegible] a peace treaty, the Soviet Government not only recognizes the justice of establishing the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic in Berlin, but even transfers administrative [illegible] to our Government, which, until today, belonged to the Soviet Military Administration. This is [illegible] a farsighted and magnanimous [illegible] by the Government of the Socialist Soviet Union under the leadership of the wise Prime Minister Generalissimo Stalin. (Wild Applause). As to its act, the German Government was accorded the [illegible] unlimited work for the good of the German people, and it was given full sovereignty. There are no words by which we [illegible] express our thanks to the Soviet Government and to Generalissimo Stalin for this magnanimous act. We can express [illegible] gratitude only through self-sacrificing labor.

"We can note an entirely different situation in the Western Zones of Occupation. Our brothers and sisters there suffer the humiliating impact of the Occupation Statute, in which the Western Occupying Powers have embroiled the German population. Germany is split up and the most valuable German industrial areas are subjected to [illegible] regime of exploitation and robbery. The Occupation Statute is an excuse to continue the occupation of West Germany for all time. They are trying to convert part of

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

our Fatherland into a colony of American imperialism and a bridgehead for a new war against Democratic Germany, against the Soviet Union, and [redacted] the People's Democracies, and against the peace camp.

"But [redacted] is one thing what they are trying to do in the West Zones of Occupation of Germany and another [redacted] what they are actually able to a complish. Whether the Western Occupying Powers are able to carry out their plans or whether these plans will be broken by the unified struggle of the German people depends upon the political work of the progressive and democratic forces of all Germany, joined together in the National Front.

"In this struggle a decisive part is played by the establishment of a sovereign German Government in the capital of Germany, Berlin. This Government which has the legal right to speak in the name of all the German people, protect the interests of the entire German people, through its work will not only win the popular confidence, but also serve [redacted] strengthening the National Front of all Germans. Thanks to this, [redacted] a higher level, [redacted] end in victory for the fight for peace, for national unity in Germany, and for establishment of economic ties between East and West. The German Democratic Republic [redacted] never recognize a divided Germany, a permanent military occupation of West Germany with the help of the Occupation Statute, and the [redacted] of the Ruhr area from the economic [redacted]. We shall not rest easy until such time as the illegally [redacted] part of Germany subjected to Occupation.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Statute is united with the German Democratic Republic, in a unified Democratic Germany.

We are able to point out with great satisfaction that with the formation of the German Democratic Republic the struggle of the National front of all Germans for a unified Germany and a just peace, has entered into a new phase. Now we can carry on the struggle for our just cause better than ever, and with greater chance for success. The German Democratic Republic is not alone. In its struggle for peace, unity, and right, it can rely upon the friendship of the great and powerful Soviet Union, and upon the [illegible] of the [illegible] Democracies [illegible] peace [illegible] the world.

"[illegible] Hitlerism the Soviet Union has been of great and invaluable assistance to the German people. In the material [illegible] help [illegible] in the form of supplies of food, machines and factory equipment and by [illegible] a rich experience in planned economy [illegible]. As far as politics is concerned, it has found expression in help for carrying out democratic reforms throughout all [illegible] of our life and in setting up a democratic order.

"The Soviet Union has made it now possible for us to conduct our own foreign policy and establish democratic and peaceful cooperation with other peoples. The events of recent weeks have proven to all honest Germans that only the policy of true friendship with the Soviet Union can secure unity, freedom, peace, and economic and cultural improvement for the German people.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Our honest friends in with the Soviet [illegible] will expand through establishing friendly relationships with the People's Democracies, particularly with our neighbors, Poland and Czechoslovakia. We shall never tolerate the imperialists who are interested in a new war, using the Oder-Neisse line to turn the German people against our Polish neighbor. The border along the Oder-Neisse must become the border of peace and must never interfere with the friendly relationships with the Polish people. We wish and we shall try to establish close economic ties to the benefit of both peoples. It is our desire to accomplish this in relationships with the peoples of Czechoslovakia and the other Peoples' Democracies, and also with all peace-loving peoples of the world. This is the sole policy which [illegible] with the interests of the German people.

We are fully cognizant of the great responsibility which is placed on the German people for its tolerant attitude and support of the barbaric Hitler regime. It is equally clear to us that [illegible] payment must be made in compensation for losses to countries involved in the war with Hitler. We shall honestly carry out [illegible] obligations which have been placed upon us by the Potsdam Agreement, thanks to which we again are winning the confidence of the world and are joining the family of peace-loving democratic peoples. But in order to do this, it is necessary for us to guarantee the fulfillment of our obligations for all of Germany and to put an end to the policy which helps to establish in West Germany a rule of Fascist militaristic force, a policy directed to the support of a new agression.

"Accordingly, I am calling upon all members of the West German Federal Parliament and the West German Federal Government

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

to recognize the danger which threatens the existence of the German people, in connection with the [illegible] of the Western Powers, which is destroying the unity of Germany, hinders the conclusion of a peace treaty, is gambling with the existence of the German people, and is endeavoring to get them involved in a new war. All this can be thwarted if the West German Federal Parliament and the West German Federal Government adopt the decision not to support these measures of the [illegible] Occupy[illegible] Powers but fight against them.

[illegible] does not involve any [illegible] recognition of the [illegible] of the [illegible] is, that in living to-[illegible] we should serve the national interests of the German people and carry on the fight for the unity of Germany, for a peace treaty and national independence for the German people." (Prolonged applause). "If this is done by the West German Federal Government and the West German Federal Parliament, then we shall come closer to one another, eliminate the division of Germany, and create a unified Germany, [illegible] Germany will not be turned into a colony of American imperialism and a bridgehead for a new imperialist war. We want [illegible] a democratic national and economically independent Germany, living at peace and with friendship toward all peoples. (Wild applause).

"I call upon the population of West Germany not to be fooled by [illegible] the East, but to join the population in the East Zone in the overall struggle for German unity and peace and establish the prerequisites for victory in this common struggle by creating a National Front of Democratic Germany. The unanimous

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

decision of all parties and all organisations of the Democratic Bloc and of the German People's Council to establish a government of the German Democratic Republic and the election by a unanimous vote of the President of the German Democratic Republic cannot fail help show to the population of West Germany the great strength of the democratic movement of the East Zone. This force will forestall the catastrophe toward which the Western Occupying Powers are pushing Germany and the German people."

"This unanimity among the parties and organisations of the East Zone fundamentally differs from that sad picture which is seen in the West German Federal Parliament and the West German Federal Government, where self-centered squabbles [illegible] between the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats. The President of the West German Federal Republic, Heuss, was elected with the votes of 416 of the 500 deputies of the Federal Assembly. Adenauer, the Prime Chancellor was elected only [illegible] his own parliamentary majority, as he received 202 votes of 402 votes in the Federal Parliament. These differences in the parties simplify the tasks of the Western Powers in carrying out their plans and turning the parties against one another."

"Today we stand on the threshold of our history. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the best strength of the German people and thanks to the help given us by the Soviet Government, we are undertaking the first independent steps of government. On a basis of determined, loyal, and friendly cooperation we must demonstrate that we are capable of solving historical tasks and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

decision of all parties and all organisations of the Democratic Bloc and of the German People's Council to establish a government of the German Democratic Republic and the election by a unanimous vote of the President of the German Democratic Republic cannot fail to help show, to the population of West Germany the great strength of the democratic movement of the East Zone. This force will forestall the catastrophe toward which the Western Occupying Powers are pushing Germany and the German people."

"This unanimity among the parties and organisations of the East Zone fundamentally differs from that sad picture which is seen in the West German Federal Parliament and the West German Federal Government, where self-centered squabbles are going on among the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats. The President of the West German Federal Republic, Heuss, was elected with the votes of 416 of the 500 deputies of the Federal Assembly. Adenauer, the Bonn Chancellor was elected only with his own participation in the voting, as he received 202 votes of 402 votes in the Federal Parliament. These differences in the parties only help the tasks of the Western Powers in carrying out their plans and turning the parties against one another."

"Today we stand on the threshold of our history. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the best strength of the German people and thanks to the help given us by the Soviet Government, we are undertaking the first independent steps of government. On a basis of determined, loyal, and friendly cooperation we must demonstrate that we are capable of solving historical tasks and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

decision of all parties and all organisations of the Democratic Bloc and of the German People's Council to establish a government of the German Democratic Republic and the election by a unanimous vote of the President of the German Democratic Republic cannot fail to help show the population of West Germany the great strength of the democratic movement of the East Zone. This force will forestall the catastrophe toward which the Western Occupying Powers are pushing Germany and the German people."

"This unanimity among the parties and organisations of the East Zone fundamentally differs from that sad picture which is seen in the West German Federal Parliament and the West German Federal Government, where self-centered squabbles are going on among the bourgeois parties and the Social Democrats. The President of the West German Federal Republic, Heuss, was elected with the votes of 416 of the 800 deputies of the Federal Assembly. Adenauer, Chancellor was elected only because of his own participation in the voting, as he received 202 votes of 402 votes in the Federal Parliament. These differences in the parties only help the tasks of the Western Powers in carrying out their plans and turn the parties against one another."

"Today we stand on the threshold of our history. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the best strength of the German people and thanks to the help given us by the Soviet Government, we are undertaking the first independent steps of government. On a basis of determined, loyal, and friendly cooperation we must demonstrate that we are capable of solving historical tasks and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

that in time we shall be able to stand up to the verdict of history."

"I call upon the entire German population to fight together to keep the unity of our fatherland and to achieve a just peace treaty."

The life and future of our people is tied up in unity and in peace.

"I am asking you to join me in saying:"

"All-hail Germany, the German people, and its national unity, its democracy, its economic, political and cultural growth, and friendship with the Soviet Union and with all peace-loving people! All-hail to these basic elements of the German Democratic Republic." [illegible], prolonged and uninterrupted applause. All rise from their seats. The Deputies standing, greet the [illegible] of the German Democratic Republic).

Berlin, 11 October (TASS).

Pravda, 13 October 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

FORMATION OF THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 12 October, in Berlin, [redacted] took place the third session of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic.

The Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber suggested, and the Deputies unanimously approved, the following agenda for the session:

1. The message of the Prime Minister on the forming of a Government.

2. Declaration by the Prime Minister of the program of the Government.

3. [illegible]

4. [illegible]

Dikmar, the President of the Provisional People's Chamber, read Articles 92 and [redacted] of the Constitution establishing the procedure for the formation of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

After these words, Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl was introduced, [redacted] as follows:

"On the day of the establishment of the Provisional People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, on 7 October of this year, the strongest faction [redacted] the chamber, [redacted] the faction

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany proposed me as a candidate for the position of Prime Minister of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. In accordance with the wishes of the President of the Chamber I immediately entered into negotiations on the formation of the government with all factions of this high Chamber. The desire and wish of all factions to take part in building up the German Democratic Republic and in working out those difficult tasks confronting us quickly brought us to our objective. Today, I have the honor to present for your approval the government which I have formed and ask for the approval of the government program."

In accordance with the acceptance on 7 October of the Law of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic, three representatives of the strongest factions of this Chamber entered government service as Deputy Prime Ministers of equal rights."

The People's Chamber of the Provisional German Democratic Republic [illegible]:

Prime Minister: Otto Grotewohl (SEPG).

Deput Prime Ministers: Walter Ulbrecht (SEPG). Prof. Hermann Kastner (LDP), Otto Nushke (KhDS),

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Georg Dertinger (KhDS),

Minister of [illegible] Affairs: Dr. Karl Steinhoff (SEPG),

Minister of Planning: Heinrich Rau (SEPG),

Minister of Finance: Dr. Hans Loch (LDP),

Minister of Agriculture and Forestry: Ernst Goldenbaum (Democratic Peasant Party);

Minister of Foreign Trade and Material Supply: Georg Handke (SEPG),

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Minister of Trade and Supply: Dr. Karl Hamann (LDP),

Minister of Labor and Health: [redacted] Steidle (KhDS),

Minister of Transport: Professor-Engineer Hans Reigruber (non-Party),

Minister of Post and Communications: Fritz Burmeister (KhDS),

Minister of Reconstruction: Dr. Lothar Bolz (NDP),

Minister of [redacted] Education: Paul Wandel (SEPG),

Minister of Justice: Max Fechner (SEPG),

The government made the decision that under the prime minister there should be a State Secretary, inasmuch as [redacted] would be appointed State Secretaries in the different ministries to represent the various factions in Parliament.

After the introduction of the Provisional People's Chamber, Prime Minister Grotewohl read before the Deputies of the Chamber an announcement of the program of the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The Prime Minister stressed that the formation of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic was an expression of the unswerving will of the democratic forces of the German people to overcome the national calamity and take their future into their own hands. The formation of this government expressed the fact that the democratic forces of the German people did not intend to put up with the splitting of their fatherland and the enslavement of its western regions, but on the contrary were determined to carry on with an iron will an

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

unyielding struggle to reestablish the unity of Germany and its sovereignty upon a foundation of democracy and peace.

In the first part of his speech for the Government, Otto Grotewohl exposed the characteristics of the policy of the Western Occupation Powers in Germany, a policy of systematic division, finding its realization in the creation of the separate Bonn Government. The Prime Minister indicated that in their policy hostile to the Potsdam Agreement, the Western Powers had not been able and would not be able in the final analysis to rely upon the democratic and progressive forces of the German people who wanted a unified, democratic, and peace-loving Germany. This is why the Western Powers stopped carrying out demilitarization in their zones, interfered with the destruction of the large capitalistic monopolies, and brought to power in West Germany those same forces which had prepared the way for the Fascists to come to power in Germany, and who had been responsible for Hitler's war.

The united progressive forces, it was stated in the government announcement, assumed the task of forestalling attempts of German imperialism to again destroy the living foundations of the German people. The new way, Grotewohl stressed further, is the path of democracy, peace, and friendship with all peoples. Following this path, the Government of the German Democratic Republic would rely upon the decision of the Potsdam Conference.

Further, the Prime Minister stated: "The government will be directed solely upon the basis of the Constitution of the German

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Democratic Republic, accepted by the German People's Council and ratified by the Third German People's Congress, and put into effect by the People's Chamber." (Prolonged applause). "The Government is undertaking everything which can serve the unity of Germany and peace, and it will interfere with everything which threatens these aims". (Stormy applause).

The Prime Minister expressed his confidence that the forces of democracy would also win in West Germany. [redacted] indicated further that the German Democratic Republic was not alone in its struggle for national unity, which was an integral part of the overall fight for peace. In this struggle the German people would find support from the powerful camp of peace headed by the great Soviet Union.

"The announcement of the Soviet Government of 10 October 1949 through General of the Army Chuikov" he said "supports the consistency of the Soviet policy for friendship and peace. This announcement means a change in the history of Germany."

Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl thanked the Soviet Union in the name of the Government of the German Democratic Republic for presenting to the German people the right to govern themselves. Wild applause resounded throughout the auditorium. "Particular thanks", continued Otto Grotewohl, "we extend to the head of the Soviet Government, Generalissimo J. V. Stalin". The applause in the auditorium of the chamber turned into an ovation.

Following a detailed [redacted] of the foreign policy

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

program of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic, Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl [illegible] the concluding part of his announcement with the program of the Government in the field of domestic [illegible]

(TASS).

Berlin, 12 October.

Pravda, 13 October 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC, OTTO GROTEWOHL

On 12 October, Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic made the following statement for the Government in the Provisional People's Chamber:

"The formation of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic is an expression of the unswerving will of the democratic forces of the German people to overcome the national calamity and to take its fate into their own hands. The formation of this Government is an expression of the fact that the democratic forces of our people do not intend to put up with the split in their fatherland and the enslavement of their western areas, but on the contrary, are adamant in their steeled determination to carry on the struggle to reestablish the unity of Germany and its sovereignty on a foundation of democracy and peace.

"The separate Bonn Government, brought to life by the Western Powers, represents the establishment of a divided Germany, which the Western Imperialist Powers have been trying to achieve persistently for a long time.

"The solemn pledges given to the German people in the Potsdam Agreement have been stamped under foot by these powers so that they could carry on in Germany their own imperialistic politics.

"Even right after the end of the Second World War, the ruling Anglo-American circles, by furthering the Truman Doctrine and the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Marshall Plan, embarked upon measures hostile to the Potsdam Agreement. They stubbornly refused and still refuse the promised peace treaty to the German people. They have interfered with the formation of central organs of German government, and in a whole series of violations of agreements they have been breaking up the unity of Germany guaranteed by the Potsdam Agreement. As early as December 1946, the Governments of US and Great Britain concluded agreements on the formation of 'Bizonia', which was the first practical step in the direction of the dismemberment of Germany. In the form of a bizonal economic council there was set up a separate administrative organ for West Germany. It is absolutely clear that with these measures the four-power administration of Germany envisaged in the Potsdam Agreement was undone. In spite of the warnings and protests of the Soviet Government and in spite of the resistance of the German democratic circles, the imperialist powers and their trusted German agents carried on the policy of division. In 1947 they accomplished the economic separation of the Ruhr region from Germany, and placed this important German industrial area under the control of the US and Great Britain. In 1948 the Western Imperialist Powers, together with the Benelux countries, worked out in London the notorious 'London Recommendations', which consisted of new decrees on carrying on the process of division.

"The separate monetary reform in West Germany and in West Berlin has meant still another fundamental step along this ruinous path. In April 1949, these powers made a decision in Washington to saddle the Western zones with the Occupation Statute in order to

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

for their benefit, West Germany on a war basis for an unlimited time. In order to strengthen their domination over the Ruhr, they [illegible] the Ruhr Statute. Finally, with the creation of the separate Bonn Government, they brought the division to actual realisation. They are trying to camouflage their systematic policy of division [illegible] with the Bonn Constitution, is nothing but [illegible] on how to apply the Occupation Statute.

"The imperialist powers of course were not able with such [illegible] to count upon the democratic and progressive forces of the German people who want a united, democratic, and peace-loving Germany. This is precisely why the Western Powers have stopped carrying out demilitarisation and democratisation of Germany, why they have interfered with the destruction of the big capitalist monopolies, and why they have brought to power in the western zones those same forces which were the inspiration for the Fascist domination of Germany and responsible for the Hitler war.

"The foundations of German imperialism have again been laid in the Western zones of Germany. West Germany is the arena of the activity of foreign and German imperialists and monopolists. These elements at present again have secured reactionary domination in the separate Bonn Government and are preparing for a third time to push the German people along the ruinous path of capitalist economic crises and imperialist war ventures. The effects of the monopolist economic policy already have laid a tremendous burden upon our countrymen in the Western occupation zones. The debt burden of the separate West Government is already more than five million dollars and is continually increasing. Even though many towns of the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

western zones are still lying in ruins, the ghost of unemployment has advanced among the mass of people, bringing them hunger and calamity. And again, as during the time of Hitler, this calamitous condition of the people is used [illegible] to push the people into [illegible].

"[illegible] the orders of their imperialist [illegible], [illegible] of West Germany are transforming the Ruhr [illegible] of American imperialism, establishing [illegible] the [illegible] German [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] and the North Atlantic Pact. The path which the [illegible] to poverty, destruction, [illegible] Hitler [illegible] people to the [illegible] of imperialist [illegible] [illegible] of developing [illegible] leadership for the fight [illegible] Germany, for [illegible] reconstruction, and for peace. For this purpose, we [illegible] the German Democratic Republic and we have set up its Provisional Government. In this connection, the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic can justify itself only if it carries out its task and only if it [illegible] the new road - the road to peace and democracy."

(Prolonged applause.)

"As a result of the policy of German imperialism the German people twice have undergone a national catastrophe on a tremendous

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

scale. German imperialism, which in dividing up colonial regions and spheres of influence was outdone by Anglo-American imperialism, has tried in the shortest possible time to effect a redivision of the world to its advantage. Herein lies the reason why in the past German imperialism showed its particularly aggressive characteristics and in 1914 provoked the First Imperialist World War, which ended in a catastrophe for German imperialism. But its underhanded bosses were cleverly able to transfer the effects of defeat upon the shoulders of the toiling masses, and, moreover, were able to reap gain for themselves from this defeat. They did not consider their cause lost. They supported and [illegible] the coming of fascism to power in Germany, and after the suppression of the democratic forces in the nation, they drove Germany into a Second World War in order to win a dominating position in the world.

"The Second World War ended in total defeat for Hitler Germany and its satellites. Germany was changed into a mass of rubble. Millions of people fell as war casualties. This was the [illegible] result of the policy of aggression, robbery, military adventure, and national [illegible] of other peoples. The German people [illegible] had to pay dearly for this policy. For a second time it led them to unavoidable catastrophe.

"The tragedy of the German people was that after the First World War, it did not recognise sufficiently what forces had led Germany into [illegible] and to defeat. The large landholders who ruled over large areas of our country, as the junkers, who at the same time were the [illegible] of militarism -- banded together with monopoly capital, [illegible]

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[illegible]) which thus acquired a particularly aggressive character. The junkers, militarists, and representatives of monopoly capital were those [illegible] forces in Germany that were interested in wars and annexations. At the same time the greater part of the German people could have their life based only upon peaceful development.

"The junkers, the militarists, and representatives of [illegible] capital kept for themselves after 1918 all the [illegible] positions. They controlled not only industry, banks, and agriculture, but also so-called 'public opinion', and as a result of such concentration of power they could, of course, control any government. The [illegible] interfering with these reactionary forces [illegible] the [illegible] were unable to [illegible] carry out a united and decisive policy [illegible] of the imperialist instigators of war. After the [illegible] has been established, the workers' movement was [illegible], and after [illegible] methods, any other democratic movement among the German people was out of the question.

"If the democratic forces in Germany had been united, they would have been in a position to avert this catastrophe. However, they permitted the enemies of the German people to break up their unity, and that is why they were defeated and destroyed. Insufficient strength and lack of maturity of the German democratic forces made possible the success of Fascism and the second-large scale effort of German imperialism to carry out a new redistribution

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of the world for its own advantage. Two world wars in one generation [redacted] to the German people. This must not be repeated. The united progressive forces must see to it that German imperialism in its effort at aggression never again is able to destroy the basis of life for the German people. (Applause.)

"In understanding this, the Government assumes the [redacted] of the People's Chamber. It will carry out the tasks set before it fully in keeping with the decisions of the Potsdam Conference and other joint declarations of the Allies. In this connection, the Government clearly recognizes the full weight of the blame and the responsibility which the German people have incurred as a result of having blindly followed the aggressive policy of Nazi power and having put up with the terrible crimes which were perpetrated during the Second World War against the people of Europe and, in particular, against the people of the Soviet Union.

"The new road is the road of democracy, peace, and friendship with all peoples. Following this road, the Government must and will rely upon the decisions of the Potsdam Conference. The Potsdam decisions stem from the fact that Hitler Germany was totally defeated and the fascist governmental apparatus destroyed. In the [redacted] created by this vacuum a four-power administration was supposed to be developed. But from the very beginning, it was clear that the occupation of Germany would be temporary. Occupation and a four-sided administration of Germany was to have destroyed the basis of German imperialism, [redacted] root out German militarism, [redacted] re-educate the German people in the spirit of democracy, and [redacted] them

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

blaze the path of peace. Accordingly, as a cornerstone of the Potsdam Agreement there was to have been established a unified administration over all Germany and the four-power administration was to be superseded by the German peoples' own democratic government as soon as the administration had served its main purpose, namely finally — the destruction of the basis of German imperialism and militarism. The Potsdam decisions contain, as a legal basis for the vital requirements of the German people, a point on the union of all parts of Germany into a single democratic republic.

The Government rejects the view that not one German can guarantee these legal foundations. In its actions the Government will be directed only by the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, accepted by the German Peoples' Council, ratified by the Third German Peoples Congress, and put into effect by the Provisional Peoples Chamber. (Provisorische Volkskammer.) The Government has been created as a result of the free German people's movement and strife for this reason also it is the first independent German Government. If only because it has come from the German people, it differs from the separate West-German Government, created on the basis of the Bonn Constitution, the latter serving as [illegible] of the Western Powers for [illegible] the Occupation Statute into [illegible]. The constitutional situation effected in West Germany must in no case be recognised as a self-expression of the political will of the German population. The West-German state was born not in Bonn but in London. Bonn as a whole has carried out recommendations from London, which in fact have been the dictates of the Western Allies.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

"The former German Peoples' Council, today transformed into the People's Chamber, more than once sent suggestions to the West-German politicians for working out a common political platform for the democratic expression of the will of all Germany. In West-Germany they have rejected this democratic path and they have decided to go further along the path of [illegible] and libel against the Soviet Union and against the Soviet Zone of Occupation in Germany. In contrast to this policy of chauvinistic propaganda, the Government of the German Democratic Republic will work for unity among all healthy political forces in Germany on the basic problems of national unity and the realisation of a peace treaty. The Government will undertake anything that might serve the unity of Germany and peace and it will interfere with everything endangering this aim. (Wild applause)

"The West-German politicians, the Western Powers, and the entire peace-loving public must know that only then when the German people are given the the right of governmental self-determination, can the problems of Germany be worked out. (Prolonged applause) We are convinced of our historical success also in West-Germany since our aims correspond completely with the basic elementary laws of the life of our people. The separate West-German Government showed signs of political miscarriage even at the moment of its inception. It will not stand up under the judgment of history.

"The path of peace along which the Government of the German Democratic Republic has decided to go also presupposes assumption of those obligations of reparation which have been placed upon us. It involves carrying on the fight against the spirit of Fascism and militarism and their organisational rebirth, creating a democratic

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

statehood, and establishment of a peaceful, friendly relationship with all the peoples of the world. These principles lie at the base of all the tasks which the government sets before us. These principles correspond with the spirit infused into the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic. We fully recognise that we still have much work to do to enable the Germans again to earn respect and recognition in the world. With all effort we must work for the spiritual regeneration of the German nation. There are no situations which can interfere with our carrying out these tasks. Likewise, there is no situation which could interfere with our accomplishing what we already are doing: commencing to develop an independent, democratic, and peaceful German sovereignty.

The greatest obstacle to the development of our German democratic and peaceful government depends upon the Western Imperialist powers which have brought the division of Germany to its present state. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the policies of dividing and dismembering Germany originated in 1944. Even before the war energetic moves were noted among the Western Powers to cut up Germany into a number of splinter governments, antagonistic to each other. It is known that even during the conference at Teheran in 1943, the US suggested the division of Germany into five parts following the end of the war. The Government of Great Britain was not against subscribing to that suggestion. In October 1944, Churchill and Eden suggested dividing Germany into three separate governments. The fact that at the Potsdam Conference, Great Britain and the US had to give up their plans to divide up Germany, was due to the consistent policy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which invariably insisted on keeping the unity

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of Germany, and [redacted] decisively resisted all plans for a division. This was expressed specifically in the announcement of Generalissimo Stalin on 9 May 1945, when he stated that the Soviet Union does not intend to dismember and does not intend to destroy Germany. (Applause.)

"In the Declaration on the Defeat of Germany of 5 June 1945, it was determined that the occupation was to be carried out on a temporary basis by the four Powers, until such time as an independent German Central Government could be established. In that Declaration, it was stated clearly that the temporary assumption of power by the Allied Governments 'is not the annexation of Germany'.

"The Potsdam decisions envisaged [illegible] the same way only a temporary occupation of Germany. However, today we see that the Western Occupying Powers with the assistance of the German politicians have created an occupational statute, which has as its purpose a change in the legal basis for temporary occupation into a illegal armed intervention in West Germany, subject to no time limitation. (Shouts of indignation from the Christian-democratic benches.)

"In this way, the sovereign right of the German people to work these things out for themselves is being trampled underfoot. The Occupation Statute is in flagrant contradiction to the unity accepted in decisions of the allied powers. In these decisions the right of the German people was solemnly recognised to have their own national self-determination founded upon democracy and

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

peace. The German people were shown the way to follow for the achievement of independent statehood and a peaceful future. The Allies made among themselves only the stipulation that a rebirth of German imperialism and its aggressive ambition would not be permitted. Such a decision can never evoke among us any political disagreement with the Allies. We also are striving for a state founded upon democracy, capable of overcoming the terrible after-effects of fascism and militarism, and we support friendly relationships with all the peoples of the world.

Our political aims correspond with the aims [illegible] established by the Allies at Potsdam as requirements for Germany. [illegible] Powers have broken the solemn agreement signed by them. In place of the policy of democratisation, and demilitarisation of Germany envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement, they are trying to turn the regions they occupy into a colony, to be administered and exploited by the traditional methods of imperialist colonial domination.

"Democratisation, demilitarisation, and denazification are not the question. Carefully preserved, the forces of German reaction [illegible] strengthened by neo-fascism, raising its head more and more in West Germany, have again taken the old dominating positions [illegible] with the active support of the Occupying Powers. The dismantling of German war industry envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement — in this connection, it must be stressed unequivocably that the German people [illegible] opportunity for the development of peaceful production — was transformed according to [illegible] of competition into a dismantling of industrial enterprises and entire branches of

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

peace. The German people were shown the way to follow for the achievement of independent statehood and a peaceful future. The Allies made among themselves only the stipulation that a rebirth of German imperialism and its aggressive ambitions would not be permitted. Such a position can never evoke among us any political disagreement with the Allies. We also are striving for a state founded upon democracy, capable of overcoming the terrible after-effects of fascism and militarism, and we support friendly relationships with all the peoples of the world.

Our political aims correspond with the aims which were established by the Allies at Potsdam as requirements for Germany. But the Western Powers have broken the solemn agreement signed by them. In place of the policy of democratisation, and demilitarisation of Germany envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement, they are trying to turn the regions they occupy into a colony, to be administered and exploited by the traditional methods of imperialist colonial domination.

"Democratisation, demilitarisation, and denazification are not the question. Carefully preserving the forces of German reaction from the very beginning, [illegible] strengthened by neo-Fascism, raising its head more and more in West Germany, [illegible] again have taken the old dominating positions [illegible] with the active support of the Occupying Powers. The dismantling of German war industry envisaged by the Potsdam Agreement — in this connection, it must be stressed unequivocably that the German people [illegible] opportunity for the development of peaceful production — was transformed according to [illegible] of competition into a dismantling of industrial enterprises and entire branches of

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

of industry which served exclusively the needs of German peace economy. At the same time they are going ahead with the re-establishment of war potential in the Western Zones.

"According to the Potsdam Agreement dismantling was to have been accomplished years ago. The Government will never put up with [redacted] the Occupation Statute, which is without any legal basis, being used to transform a part of our fatherland into a colony in the West Occupation Zones of Germany. We shall be able to find the way for the German people to have a united, democratic and peaceful Germany. (Applause)

"We know that in our struggle for the unity of Germany, which is part of the fight for peace, we are not alone. We are happy that in this struggle we can count upon the most powerful peace camp in the world, the growing strength of which step by step is squeezing out the imperialist warmongers. The peace forces of the whole world are headed by the Soviet Union, which does not know and cannot know [redacted] any [redacted] other than the [redacted] of peace. (Prolonged applause)

"'Hitlers come and go, but the German people and the German state remain.' These words of Generalissimo Stalin, [redacted] by him even when the war was still going on in February 1942, have inspired in the German people hope and confidence. The [redacted] of the Soviet Government, beginning in May 1945, has been in a straight line and without any deviation directed toward the establishment of a lasting peace, which would be unthinkable without a unified, democratic, and peaceful Germany. Over the past years the Soviet Union has made use of every opportunity at con-

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

ferences with the other occupying powers again and again to demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, the establishment of a German Government, the restoration of a unified Germany, and the removal of all occupation troops following the conclusion of a peace treaty.

"The insistence of the Soviet Union has invariably led to the frustration of the divisive policies of the Western Powers. The Soviet Union has no intention of continuing the occupation of Germany over an indefinite time. When the Soviet Government was forced to point out that, as a result of systematic violations of the Potsdam Agreement on the part of the Western Powers, and a part of the occupation of Germany through the formation of the separate West-German Government, a new situation was created which required [illegible] then the Soviet Government on its part, as far as it was able gave to the German people without hesitation the rights guaranteed by the Potsdam Agreement.

"The announcement of the Soviet Government, transmitted by General of the Army Chuikov on 10 October 1949, again is evidence of consistency and sincerity of the Soviet policy of friendship and peace toward the German people. This announcement established the basis for a new page in the history of Germany. In the name of the Government of the German Democratic Republic and in the name of the German people I thank the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialists Republics for its [illegible] guarantees the German people the development of their own state. (Wild applause.) We express particular thanks to the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Generalissimo Stalin. (Wild, prolonged and uninterrupted applause, turning into an ovation.)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"The [redacted] Soviet Union, which has made it possible for us to set up our own German Government, compels us in the future to do even more for friendship with the Soviet Union. Peace and friendship with the Soviet Union are prerequisites not only for prosperity, but for the national existence [redacted] of the German people and Government. (Prolonged applause.) Friendship with the Soviet Union will give us the strength to accomplish important national objectives which have been placed before the Government.

"The policy of peace and friendship with the Soviet Union must be extended to our relationships with the countries of the People's Democracies, first of all with our neighbors -- the [redacted] republics of [redacted] Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as with all peace-loving peoples. In their efforts to enlist mercenaries against the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, the Western Powers have tried to make the border along the Oder-Neisse [redacted] border between Germany and its eastern neighbors, even though these Western Powers themselves took part in establishing the Oder-Neisse border, and not only made the decision, but actively carried out a removal of the German inhabitants from the[redacted] regions involved. The imperialist Western Powers and their assistants [redacted] to use the [redacted] the Oder-Neisse to stir up chauvinism only after it became clear to them that the Polish Republic had been lost to Anglo-American imperialism. For us, the border along the Oder-Neisse is the border of peace, which makes it possible for a friendly relationship with the Polish people. It is criminal to think that the [redacted] German people should again be subjected to war and catastrophe.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

This applies to him who has agreed to the Occupation Statute, and who, accordingly, has expressed his willingness to give away all of Germany to the imperialist powers as a colony. He has no right to raise his voice and call attention to the border problems in the East. (Prolonged, uninterrupted applause.)

"The government knows that its position on the question of the border along the Oder-Neisse corresponds with the point of view of all Germans of the democratic parties. This position of the German democratic parties has found its expression in the unanimously approved basic conditions of the Democratic Bloc.

"In connection with the Paris Conference which took place in June 1948, the Governments of the People's Democracies together with the Soviet Union adopted [illegible] which contain the demands for the unity of Germany, for conclusion of a just peace treaty, and for the evacuation of all occupying forces. This decision signifies tremendous support for the German people. Therefore, in order to again win confidence and establish a relationship based upon mutual respect with all peoples, it is necessary, more than ever before, to forestall any turning of peoples against one another. Accordingly, the basis of the government's foreign policy is friendship with the Soviet Union, with the People's Democracies, and with all peace-loving peoples.

"The German Government is ready to establish friendly and peaceful relations with all governments which, in turn, are ready to live at peace and in friendship with Germany and are ready to recognize our national interests. The government sees as one of

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

its most important tasks the development of trade relationships with all governments which are prepared to trade with us on a basis of equal rights. Of particular importance to us are trade relations with the Soviet Union and with the People's Democracies. These relationships, we are glad to state, during recent years, already have amounted to a considerable volume. The Government is striving also to develop extensive trade connections as soon as possible with the youngest of the People's Republics — China. (Applause.)

"The support which the German people in fighting for their national rights have received from the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and upon which we can count in the future, must not close our eyes to the fact that the German people themselves must fight for their rights and they themselves must achieve these rights. Support in the realm of international politics [redacted] is of inestimable importance; yet it is only support and it presupposes that all patriotic forces of Democratic Germany will stand up for the rights of the German people.

"The source of our strength lies in the National Front of Democratic Germany, which is trying to unite all honest Germans in the struggle for common national aims. On the question of the unity of Germany, the conclusion of a just peace treaty, and the recall of all occupation troops within a prearranged short period of time following the conclusion of the peace treaty; and on the question of demilitarisation, the reestablishment of national independence and sovereignty of the German people on a democratic basis, — on these matters there can be no disagreement among honest

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

German patriots. That is why they must stand together and work together. The salvation of the German nation depends upon their unity and cooperation. (Prolonged applause.)

"The demands contained in the Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany can be subscribed to with a clear conscience by all honest Germans, regardless of their party affiliations or convictions. Carrying out the demands of the National Front contained in the Manifesto, which at the same time are the demands of the German Government, guarantees a democratic, peaceful and free Germany with a thriving economy and a rising standard of living. It guarantees, further, a well-rounded development of the cultural forces of the German people, which will help strengthen the authority of Germany among the peoples of the world. But [illegible] to the demands of the National Front will approve the aims of the National Front. For the sake of the aims of the National Front, all Germans must carry on the struggle who recognise these aims.

"The political and economic unity of Germany, [illegible] the abolition of the Occupation Statute, liquidation of the separate West German Government, or the recall of all occupation forces from Germany, will not be just handed to us. It is quite clear that the reestablishment of the economic unity of Germany, the institution of a single power over all Germany, non-interference with trade, free movement of the population, and the movement of commodities between all the [illegible] and the zones of Germany — all this will be met with resistance — and must be won by the National Front, that is, by the national majority of the German people. Devastated German

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

towns and villages, devastated residences and factories are not going to rise out of the debris if the German people sit with folded hands. Therefore, all honest Germans must work together so that the scars of war are eradicated as quickly as possible, and there is built a free, flourishing, democratic, and peaceful Germany.

"The tremendous tasks which confront us, and which must be carried out in the interest of saving the German nation, do not permit us such a luxury as breaking down and paralyzing the strength of the German people in an internecine struggle. The National Front of all honest Germans who take to heart the future of their fatherland is creating the genuine prerequisites needed to overcome the national calamity. The [illegible] tasks which confront us and the extent of danger threatening the German people demand new relationships between the parties and organizations. [illegible] close friendly cooperation and [illegible] in decisions and in actions. This cooperation answering the [illegible] the German people, has been [illegible] the bloc of democratic parties. A close cooperation of all democratic parties and organizations has permitted us and will permit us [illegible] to concentrate all the living and untiring energy of the German people, the full, vital impact of the working class, peasants, scientists, and other [illegible] of the population, and to direct these efforts with confidence in success to working out the tremendous national tasks of the German people.

"By standing together [illegible] all the forces of the German people, and refraining from petty quarrels between parties and organizations, the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[redacted] of the bloc of democratic parties already has led us to great successes. We are carrying on the reconstruction of the devastated economy at full speed, and we are approaching the pre-war level at full speed at a time when in West Germany they are showing all the indications of a developing economic crisis, at a time when there are millions of people without work and means of existence. We, thanks to the help of the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies, and cooperation with them, have succeeded in protecting our economy from the crises of the capitalist world. Our economy is being reconstructed according to plan. In 1950, gross industrial output will have increased by 18 percent and will have reached the level of 1936. Already, we are able to point with pride and satisfaction to the fact that the Two-Year Plan for the chief branches of industry will be completed during the summer of 1950 if advantage is taken of all the opportunities which we have to bring this about.

We have gotten over our way with reconstruction without dollar credits, without becoming dependent upon foreign financial circles. With us, reconstruction is being accomplished by the strength of all [redacted] of the German people, and these forces of the German people have shown themselves to be stronger than could be supposed, considering the war, devastation, and exhaustion. We shall be in a position next year to invest in reconstruction of our national economy the significant sum of two million marks. This is four times more than in 1948. With the [redacted] successes of the Two-Year Plan, confidence of the population is growing in their own power, which is a prerequisite to generating even [redacted] effort and [redacted] to

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

achieve decisive successes. The first goal [redacted] which we have set ourselves is achieving prewar level of production. [redacted] is, [redacted] the goal of eradicating the more serious scars of war. [redacted] is the aim of restabilizing the economy. New construction must far surpass prewar production and it must considerably [redacted] the standard of living of the population. This, of course, is not simple and demands a great concentration of strength. We shall still have great difficulties, inasmuch as the after-effects of the catastrophe brought about by Hitler's war require even greater expenditures before they can be overcome [redacted] the loss of the Ruhr area, which is a serious blow to the entire German economy and because the divisive policy which has caused economic ties to be disrupted between the East and West.

"However, we now already know that the second year of the Two-Year Plan, 1950, will be followed by the first year of a new, even larger plan. (Applause.) In working out this plan, which presents completely new problems of economic and technical development, the Government intends to draw upon broad groups of scientists and technicians. Today it is still early to speak of the prospects of this plan. Only one thing may be stated upon the basis of experience we have gained in connection with the Two-Year Plan: The development of planned, peaceful economy opens up unheard-of possibilities, if toward this purpose we concentrate all efforts of the people, and finally, if the people are freed from the dangers of new wars and catastrophes.

"In carrying out the Two-Year Plan for our economic reconstruction, in overcoming the losses and destruction with which we

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

have been left by Hitler's regime, the toiling people, primarily the workers, and also the intelligentsia, the laboring peasantry, office employees, and other segments of our population already have accomplished great results under difficult conditions of life and work. The activists of industry in mines and factories, in transportation, in agriculture, and in the apparatus of our young democratic administration deserve the thanks of the entire German people for their heroic, untiring labors. (Mild applause)

"The thanks of the German people likewise also go to the extraordinarily specialized and administrative personnel of the staff of the Soviet Military Administration, which from 1945 on gave us extensive assistance and whose experience in directing a planned economy was made use of in organizing our national economic planning. Further, the thanks of the German people must be expressed also to the employees of the German Economic Commission and the Central German Administrations which have done a great job and have laid a solid foundation upon which now the German Government can continue to build. After the administrative functions which up to the present time have been in the hands of [illegible] are given over to the German Government, it is up to us to bend every effort to accomplish these tremendous tasks [illegible] before us.

"At a time when in West Germany the so-called 'social market economy' is leading to [illegible] profit for the capitalist monopolies, on the one hand, and to increasing poverty for the laboring people, on the other hand, the government of the German Democratic Republic is adhering to the principle of economic planning, the basis of which

- [illegible] -

DESTROYED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

is the [redacted] Sector of Economy. In this planned economy, the right [redacted] to a decisive vote by the Free German Trade Unions, [redacted] the United Committees of Peasants' Mutual Assistance, and [redacted] other mass organizations of laboring people." In this consists the guarantee of success for the new democratic order.

"The planned construction of our economy under way, the planned elimination of destruction caused by the war, and the planned increase of production, already have broken [redacted] the [redacted] which [redacted] threatened to make impossible new progress. For [redacted] Labor productivity, better commodity supplies are needed for the workers, but better supply is possible only when labor becomes more productive. The activist movement within our working class has broken [redacted] this [redacted]. At the expense of great initial sacrifices, production has improved and increased, and now the increase in production goes to benefit the laboring people. If we compare the supply situation at present with, and the way, what it was a year ago, then we shall convince ourselves that the situation in all respects has significantly improved. (Shouts from the auditorium: 'Right!.) But all this is insufficient. The toilers who are working hard must have better food supplies and consumer goods of various types. The most important [redacted] achieving this is [redacted] raising the productivity of labor. [redacted] this end, our activists are fighting stubbornly. The government is sparing no efforts to ensure success in the struggle to raise labor productivity.

"Successes achieved during the year in industry soon will make themselves felt in agriculture and in foreign trade. Tractors

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

and agricultural machinery made available to the peasants by the machinery rent stations help increase the output of our own agricultural produce. The first fruits of this work already are at hand. The harvest will increase from year to year. In 1950, the aim is, to achieve prewar crop yield, which will make it possible to abolish rationing for food products, with the exception of meat and fats, at the end of the next harvest. The Government will announce, in the immediate future, what measures are necessary to accomplish this. Laborers in industry, scientists, and peasants must work hand in hand to accomplish this result for the benefit of the entire population. But at the first opportunity, the Government will institute a number of most urgent measures, as abolition of fourth [illegible] ration cards and improvement of the supplies to certain groups of workers, so as to [illegible] in this way the condition of our working people.

"The Government will lay particular stress upon the development of foreign trade which plays a decisive role in improving supplies. This year there already will be an increase in the import of rolling-mill products and cotton, thereby facilitating an increase in the export of goods. Thanks to the [illegible] our industrial output, the Government will have a significantly greater quantity of commodities for export, which should make it possible to increase the import of food. The further development of our trade relations with the People's Democracies and particularly with the Soviet Union will permit the Government to increase significantly the import of grain and fats.

"These are the real data which give me a basis to awaken the hope [illegible] a significant improvement in the commodity supply situation.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

The Government does not intend to deceive the mass of the people with empty promises. It sets forth the specific steps which can be taken under existing conditions and the success which can be considered assured. (Applause.)

"In carrying out measures to improve the overall condition of the population, the Government will take particular care of old men, those unable to work, and orphans. In general, questions of social security will receive a great amount of attention.

"The Government furthermore will stress handicrafts and the productive activity of the middle class. In this the Government also sees an important factor in the overall system [illegible], and that is why the basis of existence of handicraft and the middle class must be preserved. The Government will do everything to make the initiative of private enterprise of service to the development of our economy. (Applause from the right benches.)

"The measures undertaken for economic construction make it necessary to draw into this work all able-bodied German people. As part of its moral duty, the Government is looking into a further sensible inclusion of settlers in the overall production process. The Government will try to [illegible] the quickest return of war prisoner [illegible] regardless of where they might be. (Applause.) Exactly in the same way the Government considers it its duty to return former members of the Nazi Party, unless they are serving a sentence for crime, to our public life as citizens with equal rights. We cannot turn down a single pair of working hands.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"The rising standard of living must keep in step with the development of cultural life. Cultural measures must become the successes of all [illegible] of our people. The Government owes its honorable duty to continue the school reform which has been begun. In this regard, particular attention is to be given to assist the [illegible] of workers and peasants. Measures instituted to preserve and expand German science and art also will be continued and expanded by the Government. The Government recognizes the tremendous influence which is being exerted by the workers [illegible] for the development of our economic and cultural life. Accordingly, it will be [illegible] necessary to make easier the work of the [illegible].

"The Government will protect the freedom of conscience and faith guaranteed by the Constitution.

"At this hour of the rebirth of the German State, the Government of the German Democratic Republic reverses the memory of the [illegible] of victims of all [illegible] who have died under the plagues of Hitlerite fascism. (All deputies and guests rise.) In reverence we bow before the warriors' death of the tens of thousands of German men and women who gave their lives in the struggle against the barbaric Nazi regime, for the prevention of war and for ending it, for peace, and for the fatherland. They died so that the [illegible] live. These German men and women through their struggle and death of immolation laid the foundation for new confidence in a different Germany, on the part of progressive people and [illegible] nations. Their heroic example must be propagated in our youngsters and in our people,

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

regardless of political and religious views.

"You may be seated from your seats. I thank you.

"The Government considers it its duty to help the widows and orphans of the dead warriors of the resistance by providing for their existence. Likewise, the Government will extend aid to pensioned workers.

"At the same time, the Government considers it its duty to enforce with all severity the law against any efforts to revive Fascism, militarism, and anti-Semitic ideas. We do not want to return to barbarism! (Wild applause.)

"The Government appeals to all Germans of good will with the plea to take part in working out the gigantic tasks which stand ahead of us. This German Government is a government of labor, democracy, and peace. The program of the German Government is the program of the German people. We shall not substitute for the Constitution an occupation statute! (Applause.) We value our freedom of action too highly, which we gained as a result of the liberating act of the Soviet Government. Now the problem is to see to it that this freedom is properly made use of in the cause of peace and for the welfare of the German people. (Prolonged applause.)

"This Government has received its authority from the people, and in all its actions it will feel itself responsible to the people. Therefore, members of the German Government consider it their first duty to turn to the activists of industry, [illegible] the job of building the economy and the state, without which our work would be

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

impossible. On Activist Day (13 October) we shall tell about the program of our Government We the workers [redacted] and we shall submit it for approval to the laboring people. (Wild applause.)

"On 11 October all of us witnessed how the population, in particular our youth, triumphantly received the governmental-political acts of the last few days. This took place in the view of everyone in the capital of Germany. With a nation that has such young people, the Government can confidently undertake its responsible work. (Wild, exclusive and unintermitted applause.)"

(TASS)

Berlin, 13 October. Dated, 13 October 1949

- [redacted] -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

SESSION OF THE PROVISIONAL PEOPLE'S CHAMBER OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 12 October during the evening session of the Provisional People's Chamber, [illegible] began on the statement [illegible] Government presented at the morning session by Prime-Minister Otto Grotewohl.

Friedrich Ebert (SED) was the first to receive permission to speak from the floor.

[illegible] the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic has to [illegible] through its actions a friendly policy toward the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies.

Indicating further the great service rendered by the Socialist Unity Party in [illegible] anti-fascist, democratic [illegible] in the East Zone, Ebert stated, "We join the Prime-Minister in expressing our gratitude to the Soviet Union."

He was followed by Deputy Lichter, who stated that the Liberal Democratic Party supported the Government's statement without any reservations and expressed full confidence in the Government of Grotewohl.

The next Deputy was Gerhard Roher (Christian Democratic Union). Expressing sincere thanks to the Soviet Government for the confidence it had shown in the German people, he assured the Deputies of the Provisional People's Chamber that the Christian Democratic Union would give full support to the Government in carrying out the program set forth by the Prime Minister.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

"The National Democratic Party of Germany," said Otto [illegible] in his speech, "has authorized me to announce its complete support of the Government program without any reservation." [illegible] pointed to the extremely important significance of the decision of the Soviet Government to hand over the functions of the Soviet Military Administration to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Following [illegible], [illegible] spoke in support of the Government pro[illegible] Deputies Scholtz (Democratic Peasant Party) and Muller (Repro[illegible] of the Social Democratic Action in the Democratic Bloc of [illegible]. They both expressed confidence in the Government that had just been formed.

Bernhardt Goering ([illegible] of Free German Trade Unions) assured the new Government that it could count on full support from the members of [illegible] and all [illegible].

Erich Honneker ([illegible] Free German Youth) said, "Grotewohl's government is the government of the people."

[illegible] applause from the deputies and guests, Honneker said that the Soviet people headed by the great Stalin were the best friends of the German people.

At the conclusion of the debate, Johannes Dikman, President of the Provisional People's Chamber announced the [illegible] of the resolution subscribed to by the parties and organizations which made up the Provisional People's Chamber. In the [illegible] of the resolution it was stated that the Provisional People's Chamber had ratified the composi-

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

tion of the government formed by Otto Grotewohl and expressed full confidence in that Government.

The Deputies approved unanimously this decision and, all of them unanimously, greet the Government of the German Democratic Republic with a long continuous ovation.

(TASS)

Berlin, 11 October. Dated, 12 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

AN IMPORTANT STEP FOR THE GERMAN PEOPLE

7 October 1949 will go down in the history of the German people as the most important milestone along the path of its development, its struggle for a united democratic Germany. On this day in Berlin [redacted] the establishment of the German Democratic Republic. This historic decision was taken by the German People's Council which expressed the will of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

The formation of the German Democratic Republic was greeted with deep satisfaction by the popular masses of all Germany. It answers the persistent demands which the vital sections of the German population have been making recently, both in the Soviet and in the western zones of occupation.

In the popular movement [redacted] the creation of the German Democratic Republic, clear expression was given to the effort of the German people to fuse together their democratic forces in the struggle for a unified, peace-loving, democratic government, and a speedy conclusion of peace treaty guaranteeing their right to a free and independent development along democratic lines.

This popular movement reflected the deep concern of all honest German patriots over the fate of their country, which as a result of the divisive [redacted] of the imperialistic powers of the Anglo-American bloc, has been torn to pieces. The formation of a separate West German puppet government, composed of hirelings of Anglo-American imperialism, has destroyed the political unity of Germany. The independence and sovereignty of the German nation have been jeopardised.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Is it not clear to everyone that the institution of the Occupation Statute in the West-German areas for the purpose of continuing occupation for a long time means not only interference with the conclusion of a peace treaty, but a transformation of West-Germany into a patrimony of foreign imperialists. Returning to power, out-and-out [illegible] of yesterday's Hitlerites and Ruhr industrial magnates will mean nothing else but the re-establishment of domination by the dark forces of reaction and the rebirth of Fascism. At the same time preparations to include the West-German puppet government into the aggressive North Atlantic Pact indicate that the Anglo-American [illegible] consider West Germany as their strategic bridgehead.

The population of West Germany feels on its own back the full weight of this policy of enslavement and oppression. Spreading the enslaving Marshall Plan over West Germany has yielded its fruits in growing poverty, destruction of the working masses, and large-scale unemployment.

The policy of the powers of the Anglo-American bloc in regard to Germany is a chain of the most flagrant violations of the Potsdam decisions calling for the reconstruction of Germany into a peaceful and democratic state. Rejection of demilitarization, denazification, and decartelization and a concomitant support of reactionary forces and German monopolies — such is the practice of the Anglo-American occupying powers. The creation of Bizonia, execution of a separate monetary reform, a separate convention on the German question by the representatives of US, England, and France in London — these

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

are the stages of political division and dismemberment of Germany which have been perpetrated by the western powers headed by the US. These divisive [illegible] of the Anglo-American bloc has found its realization in the formation of the mongrel Bonn "government" introduced together with the Occupation Statute. The Western Powers have most seriously violated their pledge in the Potsdam Agreement. Without shame, they also have violated the decisions made only three months ago at the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers, where it was stated that the Four Powers would "continue their efforts to bring about a reestablishment of the economic and political unity of Germany".

Institution of the Occupation Statute and formation of the Bonn "Government" in West Germany unmask the crafty designs of the Anglo-American imperialists to make use of West Germany as a bridgehead, and the German people as cannon fodder for executing their aggressive plans.

It is clear that during the period preceding the Second World War, the imperialist circles of US, England, and France had been making plans directed at starting a war between Germany and the Soviet Union. This was the essence of the notorious Munich policy. Now again a union is concluded between the American monopolists and the Ruhr industrial magnates. The Anglo-American [illegible] world domination again are trying to revive German aggression and to use it for the war which they are preparing against the USSR and the People's Democracies.

However, the Anglo-American imperialists are carrying on their criminal [illegible] without counting upon those basic developments which

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

have taken place in the world and in Germany. Against the imperialist camp stands the powerful front for peace headed by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union in its policy toward Germany relies upon the directive of comrade Stalin made as far back as 1942 in which he said that the Hitler clique should not be confused with the German people. "The experience of history indicates," comrade Stalin stressed, "that Hitlers come and go, but the German people, the German State, remain."

The Soviet Union unswervingly and consistently upholds the Potsdam decisions. In the days immediately following the signing of the Potsdam Agreement, freedom of action was given to the anti-Fascist parties in East Germany. The policy of demilitarization and denazification and the policy of destroying the power of the cartels and liquidating all Fascist roots have led to the strengthening and growth of democratic forces among the German people and to its rebirth for a new creative life. In the East Zone of Germany extensive reeducation is being undertaken, land reform has been accomplished, and the German people have been given the opportunity to come out onto the path of democratic development.

The Soviet Union not only has facilitated democratization of the country, but it has striven in all ways for the quickest possible solution to the problem of a peace treaty with Germany. The Soviet Union, likewise, has taken a decisive stand against the dismemberment of Germany and has stressed the need to keep the political and economic unity of Germany within the frame of a democratic government.

The policy of the Soviet Union with regard to Germany has found

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

support from all sincere supporters of peace, [redacted] among the People's Democracies. The combined strength of the USSR and the People's Democracies, directed toward a just solution of the German problem, is clearly expressed in the decisions of the War Conference of Foreign Ministers, which took place in June 1948. This Conference came out decisively against the divisive policy of the Western Powers and for a speedy conclusion of a peace treaty, in keeping with the Potsdam Agreement, so that the occupation forces of all the powers would be recalled from Germany within a year after conclusion of the peace treaty.

The widespread popular movement which has developed in Germany, leading up to the promulgation of the German Democratic Republic, clearly shows in what direction the aspirations and efforts of most of the German people are directed. These hopes and efforts are directed toward the camp of peace and democracy. The German people do not want to be the lackeys of the Anglo-American inciters of war. They want to be masters of their own destiny and direct their strength for the struggle for peace, for the speediest reconstitution of all Germany into a peaceful democratic State. All of this is stated in the Manifesto of the National Front of Democratic Germany, calling upon the German people "to [redacted] the [redacted] peace, construction, and national freedom of a unified German Democratic Republic".

In the announcement made public today by the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, General of the Army Chuikov, the Soviet Government has defined its position toward the decision of the German people [redacted] the birth of the German Democratic Republic. The Soviet Government considers, as is stated

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

in the announcement by General Chuikov, that "one cannot but recognise as legal, the effort of German democratic circles to take into their own hands the reestablishment of unity in Germany and its rebirth along democratic and peace-loving lines".

The proclamation of the German Democratic Republic has great significance for the further development of the German people. It is the sign of more active struggle by the German people for the democratisation of their country. [redacted] and the transformation of all of Germany into a peace-loving and democratic state. At the same time, the proclamation of the German Democratic Republic has serious international significance. It represents a severe blow at the criminal designs of the [redacted] circles who are hoping for a rebirth of Germany as the seat of militarism. This will strengthen the front of the supporters of peace and democracy.

Pravda Editorial, 11 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

A TURNING POINT IN THE HISTORY OF EUROPE

The historic greetings of comrade J. V. Stalin to President Wilhelm Pieck and to Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl on the formation of the German Democratic Republic have evoked enthusiastic comments in Germany. They have caused a tremendous reaction throughout the world. There stands before the world, as though in the beam of a mighty searchlight, the tremendous international significance of the events taking place in Germany. In the first place, through their significance for the cause of peace and [illegible], they have opened up new possibilities not only for the German people, but for all the peoples of Europe.

Comrade Stalin characterized the formation of the German peace-loving Democratic Republic as the turning point in the history of Europe. It is truly difficult to overestimate the significance of such a factor as the existence of a peace-loving Democratic Germany beside the peace-loving Soviet Union. This puts an end to that antagonism which has existed in the past between the peoples of Germany and her neighboring states which persistently were inflamed for decades by German imperialists and by the imperialists of other countries in carrying out their sinister and greedy aims.

In the place of conflicts, ruptures, and [illegible] appearing, and there already have emerged new relationships between Germany and her neighboring democratic republics, first of all, between the USSR and Germany. These relationships are founded upon mutual respect for national sovereignty and the interests of each of

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

these countries. They rule out political dictates and are strengthened by the overall struggle for peace, for safety of the peoples, and for forestalling war.

This, in fact, is a genuine historic change in the relationship between the Soviet and German peoples, in the development of Europe. "The experience of the last war has shown that the greatest sacrifices [illegible] were borne by the German and the Soviet peoples, that these two peoples [illegible] the greatest [illegible] in Europe for [illegible] great [illegible] of world [illegible]. If these two [illegible] the [illegible] to fight for peace with the same [illegible] of [illegible] they [illegible] the war, [illegible] peace in Europe can be considered assured." (I. Stalin)

In [illegible] to [illegible] I. V. Stalin, the President of the German Democratic Republic and the Prime Minister of the Provisional Government expressed their thanks to the Soviet Government and to [illegible] Stalin for turning over to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic the functions of administration which formerly belonged to the Soviet Military Administration.

The decision of the Soviet Government [illegible] handing over the administrative functions to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic logically stems from all the consistently peaceful [illegible] by the USSR with regard to Germany. Such a logical result of peaceful policy is the already accomplished exchange of diplomatic missions between the Government of the USSR and the Government of the German Democratic Republic, which the Soviet Government considers in essence to be official mutual recognition.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The Soviet people and their Government never confused the German people with the Hitler clique. Carrying on war against Hitler's Germany and succeeding in carrying out the tasks set [illegible] by the great Stalin — the destruction of bandit Hitlerite empire, [illegible], the Soviet people never set as their aim wreaking revenge upon the German people and [illegible] dismember [illegible] the German state. On the day of victory over Germany, on 9 May [illegible], comrade Stalin his statement to the people indicated: "The Soviet Union is celebrating victory, though it does not intend to [illegible] Germany".

[illegible] the Soviet [illegible] and [illegible] peoples, the Soviet [illegible] having destroyed the Fascist Government [illegible] broken the [illegible] of the Hitlerites, [illegible] the reformation of Germany [illegible] independent, democratic, and peace-loving state. Precisely that aim was made the basis of the Potsdam decisions, to which the Soviet Union consistently has adhered in its policy toward Germany.

The Soviet policy has yielded its fruit. It has strengthened the peaceful democratic forces of the German people. It has opened up before the German people the road to a new life and the opportunity for [illegible] a historic [illegible] on this path. The Soviet Union consistently has fought against the policy of breaking up Germany and consistently has insisted upon the necessity of maintaining the political and economic unity of Germany within the framework of a peaceful democratic government.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

But [illegible] the Western Powers, [illegible] to a state of affairs where a new threat menaces the German people with a national catastrophe, the collapse of all their [illegible] for [illegible], maintenance of [illegible] and their return to the family of [illegible]. The [illegible] of the Upper Bonn Government [illegible] of that policy of [illegible] of Germany, which has been carried on by the Anglo-[illegible]. The [illegible] German [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] of the Anglo-American [illegible] who are trying to convert West Germany into a patrimony of American [illegible], a strategic bridgehead directed against the [illegible] and the People's Democracies.

In laying the foundation for a unified, [illegible], and peace-loving Germany, the German people at the same time are announcing to the Anglo-American imperialists that they do not intend to be the cannon fodder for the [illegible] war and that they do not want imperialist slavery. The German people have gained experience from the painful lessons of history. They have not forgotten the dark and terrifying pages of their past. They do not wish to be the people of a Kaiser Wilhelm and a Hitler, or to be tools in the hands of the lords from Wall Street and the city. The German people are being reborn

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

into a new life. The German people have given to the world Goethe, Schiller, Bach, Beethoven, Marx and Engels, Bebel and Telemann. Under [illegible] conditions, they are finding their place in the camp of peace and democracy.

The formation of the peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a most serious blow to the imperialist camp, to the camp of the [illegible] war. It goes without saying that the bosses of the imperialist Anglo-American bloc are not going to put up without resistance with the radical change—over that has taken place in the life of the German people, and in the life of Europe. There can be no doubt that they will set up all kinds of obstacles and create all manner of interference in the way of developing the peace-loving German Democratic Republic.

But let the imperialists and overestimate their strength. Against the camp of the incendiaries of war there stands the powerful and continually [illegible] camp of peace and democracy, supported by the innumerable supporters of peace throughout the world. The German people will meet the greatest sympathy and active support from all the peoples of the world, particularly the Soviet people, along their new road — the road of struggle for a united, independent, democratic and peace-loving Germany, the fight to strengthen the cause of peace.

Pravda Editorial, 19 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

THE NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY AND THE SOCIALIST UNITY PARTY OF GERMANY

Resolution of the Plenum of the Central Board of the SED

4 October 1949

On 4 October, a resolution was adopted, at a Plenum of the Central Board of the SED, concerning the National Front of Democratic Germany. The resolution was published in the newspaper [illegible] [illegible].

INTRODUCTION

As a result of the policies of the Western Imperialist Powers, Germany has been torn into pieces. The economic unity of Germany has been destroyed by the introduction of a separate currency and other separatist economic measures in the Western Zones. The establishment of the separate Bonn Government and its puppet state has [illegible] the political unity of Germany. The bases for the existence of a unified German national government have been shaken by this political division. The independence and sovereignty of the German nation are threatened.

Every German citizen who is a patriot of his fatherland, is [illegible] the peace-loving unity and independence of Germany. Socialist and Nationalist, Democrat and non-Democrat, [illegible] laborer, employee, peasant, member of the intelligentsia, artisan, professional, and employer must account to himself clearly the reasons why the country is in a critical condition, and the reasons for the national oppression which [illegible] in West Germany. He must understand by what means

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and along what path the German people can accomplish the reestablishment of the unity of Germany as a democratic and peace-loving state and achieve for themselves the opportunity for a free and independent development as a unified and great nation on the terms of equality with other nations.

I.

IMPERIALISM AND THE CATASTROPHE OF GERMANY

1. The Second World War ended in total defeat for Hitlerite Germany and its satellites. This defeat found its expression in the unconditional surrender which underscored the greatest crime of German imperialism.

At the end of the war, Germany was a complete shambles. Residential and industrial buildings were destroyed on a large scale. Fertile fields were made barren. The German economy was paralyzed. The imperialist German state was broken up together with Hitler's war machine. Millions of men, women and children became victims of the war.

All this was the unavoidable result of the criminal ambitions of Hitler. Since 1933, when the more reactionary and militaristic elements of German financial capital came to power, the heaviest criminal blows were dealt to peace and to the lives of nations. The anti-Fascist forces of the German people were broken at the very outset. The labor movement was ruthlessly suppressed. Its leaders and functionaries were thrown into prison by the hundreds of thousands and were there destroyed. Following the labor movement, all other

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

democratic movements among the German people were suppressed by the most brutal terroristic means. Streams of blood and tears poured out in Germany. However, persecution and suppression of the democratic elements of the German people was only the preparation for the imperialist plunder crusade against other peoples. All measures of Hitler's Government served only to prepare for aggressive war. Rearming, the militarization of all public life, the reconstruction of the economy on a war footing, the chauvinistic racial propaganda, and the criminal foreign policy of the Hitlerite Government -- all this was the systematic preparation for criminal [illegible] of war by means of which the German imperialists [illegible] [illegible] the German [illegible] war.

Destruction, death, and terror fell upon Europe. The war was carried on by the Nazi criminals by most barbaric methods. The Nazi conduct of the war had as its purpose not only the suppression and enslavement of other peoples, but their physical annihilation. The fascist bandits committed the worst crimes [illegible] stealthily attacking the Soviet Union, as a result of which peaceful socialist construction was interrupted. In no other country did the fascist soldiery perpetrate such horrible crimes. Nowhere else did they destroy so inhumanly or kill so ferociously as in the Soviet Union.

The German people cannot [illegible] the blame for the crimes of Hitlerite fascism, since they put up with the Nazi regime, did not fight against the horrible crimes, and even actively supported the Nazi war policy by an overwhelming majority. This blame had to be paid for, and it was in time.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The criminal policy of Hitlerite Germany evoked among the people who were under fascist slavery or threatened by it the conviction that the Hitlerite Government and aggressive German militarism must be destroyed, if mankind wished to survive. Accordingly, the peoples of the Soviet Union, England, US, and other freedom-loving nations, united in an anti-Hitler coalition and set as their aim the waging of a struggle to defeat Hitlerite fascism, and to defeat unconditionally Hitlerite Germany. In this struggle, the principal burden of which fell upon the Soviet Union, the peoples of the anti-Hitlerite coalition stood shoulder to shoulder, united in a common purpose: to destroy the principal enemy of mankind -- German fascism.

In May 1945 this aim was achieved, and Hitlerite Germany was crushed. Thus, the Nazi regime had led Germany to a catastrophe of unprecedentable proportions. This was the unavoidable result of the bandit aggressive policies of German imperialism, which once before had led the German people to the edge of the precipice in 1918.

2. History will teach the German people that imperialism that carries on a policy of plunder, of suppressing nations, and of military adventure must unavoidably lead the people to the abyss, to catastrophe. Imperialism, as the monopolistic stage of capitalism, is characterized by the effort of the largest imperialist countries to grab all the sources of raw material, markets, and spheres for capital investment.

A small group of imperialists of the Great Powers at the beginning of the 20th century brought [redacted]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[redacted] the rest of the world, [redacted] colonies, dependent and weak countries, and exploited them mercilessly.

The development of economy and world markets, transportation and communications, a progressive division of labor between the countries of the world, indicating an economic drawing together of nations, has created the conditions for doing away with national isolation. Under conditions of imperialism, however, this process takes place not by means of cooperation among nations as units with equal rights, but by means of subjecting some nations to others, by the enslavement and exploitation of nations by the big imperialist powers.

The division of the world into oppressor and oppressed is the essence of imperialism. "Imperialism is the progressive enslavement of the nations of the world by a handful of great powers; it is the epoch of wars between them for expansion and for consolidation of oppression of nations..." (Lenin).

As a result of uneven development, certain imperialist countries overtake the old imperialist powers which already have seized most of the land and they demand a new redistribution of the world for the sake of obtaining super-profits for their monopolies. This leads to wars between the great imperialist governments. Thus, German imperialism at the beginning of the 20th century, in carrying out its aggressive politics, instigated the first imperialist world war to redistribute the world for its own benefit.

Imperialist wars lead to accentuation of national oppression.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In the course of this struggle of imperialists [redacted] people in turn fall under national oppression and enslavement. The circle of imperialists of the great powers is becoming smaller. From developing on the soil of national and colonial enslavement the struggle of peoples to free the enslaved nationalities and colonies from imperialist oppression. This struggle is part and parcel of the struggle of the working class and all [redacted] to free society from the political, economic, and social oppression of imperialism. In this joint struggle against imperialism, peoples and nations draw closer together, and the prerequisites are developed for establishing a firm friendship and cooperation among them on the basis of equal rights and mutual respect.

3. Since 1914 the national liberation movement against imperialism has expanded and [redacted]. The First World War led to an overall crisis of capitalism. Russia dropped out of the system of world imperialism in November 1917. The chains of national and social oppression were broken for the territory of a tremendous country, which has since built socialism on a basis of friendship and equal rights for the numerous nationalities. The oppressed and dependent peoples of the entire world have gained in the Soviet Union a powerful stronghold in their national struggle for freedom and a consistent protector of the interests of the oppressed and dependent nations.

The First World War and the success of the Revolution in the Soviet Union [redacted] the foundations of imperialism throughout

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the entire world and, in particular, the colonial and dependent countries, by undermining in them the authority of the imperialist countries.

German imperialism suffered defeat during the First World War and its aggressive plans ended in failure. The national democratic movement in Germany turned out, however, to be insufficiently organized and not strong enough to put an end to the domination of aggressive forces within the country or to achieve a reorganization of Germany into a democratic and peace-loving state. The German monopolists, the militarists and chauvinists, at first secretly, and then openly started preparing a second imperialist war in order to succeed in their aggressive and predatory aims. This has brought much unhappiness to the German people.

II.

THE RESULTS OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND THE IMPERIALIST POLICY OF OPPRESSION

4. As a result of the Second World War, new radical changes took place in the position of nations throughout the entire world. A number of countries dropped out of the system of world imperialism. The peoples of these countries with the help of the great Soviet Union threw off the chains of national oppression and dependence upon major imperialist powers. These peoples have gained equal rights and become free. They are strengthening their countries, developing their national economies and cultures in close cooperation with other friendly peoples, and extending mutual assistance to each other.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

As a result of this, [redacted] is developing a rapidly expanding process of brotherly rapprochement among the peoples of the socialist Soviet Union and the peoples of the European People's Democracies, China, Korea, and others.

In the camp of imperialism the national question has become critically acute and national oppression over the oppressed and dependent peoples is becoming accentuated. Before the war Germany, Japan, and Italy were the largest imperialist plunderers, oppressing and enslaving other peoples. Following the Second World War, Italy, Japan and West Germany themselves were in the position of countries oppressed by American imperialism. Even the victorious countries such as France and England are becoming politically and economically increasingly dependent on the US as a result of the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact.

All this arouses a powerful national liberation movement of peoples for their independence and freedom.

The imperialists of the US, [redacted] the most powerful groups of Morgan, Dupont, Rockefeller, Mellon, and others and their representatives, are hatching plans for also enslaving those peoples who have freed themselves from imperialist oppression and are building a new life.

The essence of the national question on a world scale consists now in resisting the plans for establishing world domination by the American imperialists and in upsetting these plans.

5. The situation in Germany has basically changed as a

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

result of the Second World War. Imperialist fascist Germany, after having enslaved peoples, trampled upon their sovereign rights, and set up a world domination of German concerns of Goering, Krupp, Flick, Pegler and other war criminals, was crushed and disinterrated under the blows of the liberating army of the Soviet Union.

However, in spite of this, the aftereffects of Hitlerite domination over Germany are far from having been stamped out. The fascists and war criminals, upon whom rests most of the blame, have not received their just punishment everywhere in Germany. The Nazi spirit of chauvinism and militarism is still far from being rooted out and overcome. Sincere German patriots, having recognized that the German nation can be saved only if the path of imperialist war provokers is left behind once and for all, do not wish to reconcile themselves to this situation.

Therefore, German patriots from the bottom of their hearts have welcomed the historical decisions of the Potsdam Conference held during the summer of 1945. The Soviet Union, US, and England, indicated together in these decisions the road which is in the interests of all democratic and peace-loving nations and which represents for the German people the basis for reestablishing the unity of Germany and for its further development along democratic and peaceful lines. These decisions make possible for the German people the rebirth of Germany as a state which will occupy its equal place among the free and peace-loving peoples of the world. In order to achieve these aims, the Potsdam agreements required

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

complete demilitarisation and denazification of Germany. At the same time they determined the reparations for losses suffered by nations as a result of German aggression and they envisaged the fixing of borders which would make it possible to realise a peaceful co-existence of the German people with their neighbors. The border established at the Potsdam Conference of the Oder-Neisse is the border of peace between Germany and Poland.

German patriots have greeted these historic decisions because they have made it possible for them to draw lessons from German history, to change Germany into a democratic and peace-loving country, and to keep it as a unified and independent state.

The duty of all German patriots is [illegible] the Potsdam decisions and the need to execute carefully their obligations [illegible] Germany.

6. Following the end of the Second World War, however, the Anglo-American bloc conducted a policy directed against the Potsdam decisions, which blocked the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. The Anglo-American bloc maintains a policy of splitting Germany and reestablishing in the Western zones of Germany a dominant position for reactionary militaristic circles which had been the principal support of Hitlerism in preparing for war and in carrying out Hitler's aggression.

As a result of the violation of the Potsdam Agreement by the Western Powers, Germany was split into pieces, deprived of sovereignty, while a significant part of the country was placed in the position

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

of a dependent colonial region. This new situation requires a new orientation in the struggle of the democratic elements of Germany.

The first duty of every German democrat and patriot, of every socialist in Germany, was, sparing no effort and, life if necessary, to fight against the piratic plans for establishing world domination by a German imperialism calculated to enslave the other peoples and lead Germany to catastrophe. The present task of a German democrat and socialist is to organise the fight against national oppression of the population in West Germany, for equal rights for the German nation and for its sovereignty, for freeing West Germany from the oppression of imperialist occupation, and for a free and independent development of the German nation on a basis of friendship with other peoples.

The mass of the people of the Western zones of Germany, the working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and the middle strata, are now suffering under a double oppression. Their national freedom is becoming the prerequisite for the social liberation of the entire German people. From this stems the task for the German working class, the peasantry, intelligentsia, and for our Party, as the party of the working class, together with all forces which are prepared to fight honestly against national oppression, to join the widespread National Front of Democratic Germany. The oppression of imperialistic occupation in West Germany is unavoidably becoming felt by a significant part of the German bourgeoisie. Accordingly, this section of the bourgeoisie is able to support the liberation movement of the people against foreign imperialism.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

7. The characteristics of national oppression of the imperialist powers in Germany at the present time are as follows:

(a) National oppression is achieved through a drawn-out occupation, which uses West Germany for the purposes of colonization and in the interest of suppressing German competition by foreign monopolies. This occupation is used at the same time to set up on the territory of West Germany a military-strategic bridgehead from which to start a new war against Democratic Germany, the USSR and the People's Democracies, and also to [illegible] the democratic people's movements in the countries of Western Europe.

(b) The Western imperialist powers, in order to carry out their ambitions, violated the Potsdam Agreement, carried out a division of Germany and formed the separate West-German Government, a spineless tool in the hands of the imperialists. This West-German Government is [illegible] West Germany against East Germany. The internal West-German Government is based on federalism, i.e., with the dominant power resting in the Laender, the result of which has given rise to political dismemberment and particularism. This was done in order not to permit a unified national resistance. "Divide and rule" -- such is the aim of American imperialist politics in turning West Germany against East Germany, and is the aim of turning individual German Laender against others. These are the principles with the help of which the American imperialists, with their English and French partners, have brought about the division of Germany and are carrying out the destruction of the unity of the state and its independence.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(c) In West Germany there has now been created an anti-democratic, anti-popular regime which, while leaving unlimited power in the hands of the occupying powers (the Occupation Statute and the so-called cabinet of McCloy), is covered outwardly by the pseudo-parliamentary forms of the Bonn Constitution. In actual fact, it is executing the demands of the Occupation Statute. In this way the Western imperialist powers create the illusion that the division of Germany has been approved by the Germans themselves, something that is contrary to fact.

(d) The national question in Germany is closely tied up with the question of peace. The American imperialists with the support of the English and French imperialists, as part of carrying out their aggressive plans, have announced and are carrying on a policy of an endless long occupation of Germany. However, the imperialist policy of a prolonged occupation of Germany and of changing it into a military base represents a real war threat on the part of the Western imperialist powers, and is therefore counter to the interests of the Germans and also the other peoples of Europe. The conclusion of a peace treaty, promised to the German people at Potsdam, is becoming one of the most important of the national demands of the German people, because it would mean removal of the occupation regime in Germany, reestablishment of unity of the country, and the creation of prerequisites for a free and independent development of Germany as a peace-loving democratic state.

(e) The population of West Germany is under the threat of being used by the Western imperialist powers as cannon fodder for American imperialism in a new world war. This would mean ruin for the German nation and the complete destruction of Germany,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

since the war would be on German territory. Therefore, the struggle for overall peace and friendship among the peoples against the [redacted] war and against plans of the western imperialist powers to make use of West Germany for their own purposes is at the same time a struggle for the preservation of the German nation.

(f) Such policies by the Anglo-American bloc in Germany hide also the danger that a separate West German state would be turned into a base for the rebirth of German imperialism and revanche, which is being evidenced from the outset by the actions of the Adenauer Government. These are antagonistic to the decisions of the Potsdam Conference on the democratization and demilitarization of Germany and, as such, are not in keeping with the interests of the German people.

2. National oppression by the Western imperialist powers in Germany expressed itself in various ways and forms, beginning with the most flagrant violence and ending with most thinly veiled deceit.

In the field of state policy, it is expressed in the forced cleavage of Germany and the formation of the separate West-German Government, by the imposition on West Germany of the Bonn Constitution written according to the orders of the American occupation forces, and by the arbitrary creation of a government for the West-German puppet state. At the wish of the occupation forces, people have been placed in leading political and economic positions in West Germany who have a disreputable past and are proponents of separatism and a divided Germany. They include Blank, Adenauer,

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Erhardt, American, English, and French secret agents, the most powerful German monopolists, and the Junkers.

Political oppression shows itself also in the limitations, persecutions, and prohibitions which are unloosed against the patriotic German press, parties, and organizations fighting for the unity of Germany, a just peace, and basic rights for the German people (prohibition of the Committees of Struggle for Unity and a Just Peace, the "Nauheim circle", a number of all-German patriotic gatherings, the arrest of Max Reimann, various limitations of the activities of the Communist Party, etc.).

In the economic field, Germany is becoming entangled in the nets of financial, trade and economic [redacted] US, and also English and French monopolies. The Ruhr area -- the heart of German industry -- has been torn out of the [redacted] German economy. It is being turned into a forge for weapons for American aggression. The foreign trade of West Germany, which was the most important source [redacted] prosperity of the German population, has gone into the hands of the American monopolists. American, English, and French imperialists are getting even with their German competitors not only by seizing and cutting off foreign markets which used to belong to Germany, but also by oppressing, suppressing, and assimilating German industry and handicraft within Germany as well. They interrupt the reestablishment of economic unity and interfere with development of intersonal trade, which is harmful to the economy of East Germany and in particular to the economy of West Germany, suffering the aftereffects of the destruction of old economic ties. The large-scale dismantling of peacetime industrial enterprises

UNCLASSIFIED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

which is going on in West Germany is for the purpose of destroying German competition for the American, English, and French monopolies. This dismantling is in direct violation of the decisions of the Potsdam Conference, which established a two-year period for complete dismantling. The construction of peacetime industry in West Germany is made difficult. The export of German raw materials and import into West Germany of old American commodities which have lain around, undermine the foundation for the existence of the German economy and the development of the industry of the fatherland. The separate West-German Government is already involved in a heavy burden of debt, which already has reached the tremendous sum of five billion dollars, not counting the weight of occupation expenses which are much greater than the cost of reparations. The result of all this is mass unemployment among workers and employees, ruin for the small bourgeoisie and peasants, and bankruptcy of small and middle-sized enterprises, thereby artificially making it impossible for a significant part of West-German large-scale industry to com- pete. The economic existence of almost all strata of the West-German population has been placed in jeopardy.

The foundations of German national culture are being threatened. In place of a democratic revitalization of the German culture which degenerated under Hitler, a policy is being carried out in West Germany which has lead to mass unemployment for persons doing intellec- tual work, to the closing of German theatres, and to flooding West Germany with vulgar and base American literature and motion pictures. Classical German music and the music of other European peoples is being squeezed out by the untalented cacophony of jazz. The age-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

old and highly developed German cultural heritage is being de-
troyed, and at the same time Germany is being seeded with the
anti-national and anti-scientific theory of cosmopolitanism, of
world citizenship, of the "United States of Europe", and with the
spirit of fatalism and pessimism, which must lead to the destruction
and suppression of German national self-respect and to the ending
of resistance by the German nation to the American imperialist
enslavers. Reformer of the idea of world domination, the US wishes
to stamp in the dirt the national feelings and self-respect of
the German people, the nation of Luther and Muenzer, Schiller and
Goethe, Bach and Beethoven, Hegel and Fichte, Humboldt and Virchow,
Marx and Engels, Bebel and Liebknecht. The fraternal cosmopolitan
wish to force the people to forget the truth that cooperation of
nations is possible only upon a foundation of peace, freedom, and
complete equal rights and sovereignty of nations.

At the same time, the anti-democratic elements in the sep-
arate West-German Government are spreading nationalistic and chau-
vinistic poison among the masses of the people, so as to prepare
them for the role of Landsknechte of American imperialism. This
nationalism and chauvinism shows itself now largely in the form of
anti-Bolshevism, but also in the shape of baiting the Slavic
peoples who are on the road to socialism. This nationalistic and
chauvinistic baiting is the basic means of American imperialism
masking its [illegible] and colonizing policies in Germany and carry-
ing on ideological preparation for war. This means the decoration
and destruction of the national culture of the German people, which
can thrive only in peaceful cooperation with other peoples.

DESTROYED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The destruction of German national culture is in conflict with the interests of the Germans and other peoples. It is only in the East Zone that the democratic organs of power are able to approve the historic order "On Preserving and Developing German Science and Culture", introduce national prizes for outstanding successes by Germans in the fields of science, technology, literature, and art, and also undertake a number of other measures of tremendous importance in preserving and furthering the development of German national culture. It is an important task to support the cultural unity of Germany at the present time.

9. The split of the German state and the colonial enslavement of West Germany aggravate the situation of the German people as a whole, interfere with the full and free development of its spiritual and creative powers, are oppressive to the population, and retard the political and economic development of the German nation. All of this and the disruption of economic contacts between West and East Germany impede the reestablishment of a peaceful economy, raising the standard of living of the population, and have a negative effect upon the overall development of the Western as well as the East Zone. In view of this, the national movement has become an overall national [redacted] and [redacted] to grow throughout the territory of all Germany, while taking into consideration the differences in the situation of the population in its various parts.

Although hampered in its national development and threatened with a new war, calamity, and privation, the German nation is on the move. [redacted] is appealing to world public opinion in [redacted] demands

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

that the Potsdam decisions be fulfilled. The is replying to such an extraordinary situation, fighting for a national liberation. The widest strata of the population are being enlisted for this struggle. The working class and its organisation bear particular responsibility in this, and in alliance with the peasantry and intellectuals, must become the principal force in the national struggle for liberation.

The national question has become one of the most important political problems in the life of the German people and the creation and strengthening of the National Front of Democratic Germany, one of the most important tasks of all German patriots, regardless of their class affiliations, political views, or religious convictions.

III.

OUR SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PLATFORM OF THE NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

10. In the hour when all the German people are threatened with the danger of national destruction, we are unified in one common cause: salvation for the German people. It is necessary to work out one common platform for the National Front of Democratic Germany, on the basis of which all the patriotic forces can get together for the common struggle. This platform must embrace all the national questions which unite the German people today. Such questions, first of all, are: the unity of Germany, the peace treaty, the evacuation of all occupying troops within the firmly

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

established period following the conclusion of the peace treaty, complete demilitarization, reestablishment of national independence and the sovereignty of the German people on a democratic basis. It is necessary to formulate the concrete immediate and final demands stemming from these basic ideas, the realisation of which will be the aim of the National Front of Democratic Germany. In our opinion, these demands are as follows:

(1) Reestablishment of the political and economic unity of Germany. Rescinding of the occupation statute. Liquidation of the trizonal separate West-German Government. Formation of an overall German government. Reestablishment of a unified and inseparable German democratic republic.

(2) The speediest conclusion of a just peace treaty with Germany. Recall of all occupation troops from Germany within the firmly established short period following the signing of the peace treaty.

(3) A resolutely active struggle against the [redacted] war in Germany. Prohibition of war propaganda in the press, over the radio, and in meetings, prohibiting all activity directed toward drawing Germany into aggressive war blocs, into the European Union or North Atlantic Pact. Peace for Germany and for the whole world. Full unlimited support over the entire world by those who are for peace, equal rights, and friendship among peoples.

(4) The reestablishment of complete independence and sovereignty for the German nation with the right for a democratic

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Germany to carry on an independent foreign policy with independent foreign trade. Following conclusion of a peace treaty, the free and independent development of a German democratic state and the German people. Cooperation and friendship of Germany with all the peace-loving peoples and countries that recognize the national interests of a democratic Germany.

(5) Annulment of the Ruhr Statute. Inclusion of Ruhr industry into the German national economy. The Ruhr must belong to Germany. Frustration of attempts to use the Ruhr as a base for the revival of German militarism.

(6) Reestablishment of the economic unity of Germany. Introduction of a unified currency for all of Germany. Unimpeded and extensive trade and economic cooperation, free movement of the population, and also of commodities between all German Laender and [illegible].

(7) An immediate stop to selling out and [illegible] the German economy by foreign capitalists. Doing away with the bondage of dollar credits. Foreign credits to be used in Germany only under conditions which are sanctioned without compulsion by responsible German organizations which have the right to use credits at the discretion of Germany itself and without interference in [illegible] internal affairs on the part of creditors. Prohibition of the sale of German shares and enterprises to foreigners without the sanction of responsible German authorities.

(8) Unimpeded development of German peacetime industry

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and civil shipbuilding. An immediate stop to dismantling and other measures directed at limiting and suppressing the peacetime economy of Germany.

(9) Free access to the world market on usual terms for German peacetime industrial products. Working out an expanded plan of export and import for Germany and the creation of a stimulus for German export. Particular stimulation of trade with the Soviet Union, the countries of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe, as well as the natural trade partners of Germany.

(10) Immediate reestablishment of unity and normal life in the capital of Germany -- the city of Berlin.

(11) Legal protection of the German national economy and private property.

(12) Raising the standard of living of the German people by developing production and trade. Improvement of the living conditions of the laboring masses. Repeal of the rationing system. Elimination of unemployment.

(13) Provision of living quarters and work for settlers in all zones.

(14) Encouragement of German peacetime industry, commerce, and trades. Particular protective measures against imports of those commodities which can be produced inside Germany (prohibition or limitation of imports, import duties, and other measures).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

DESTROY

(15) Raising the productivity of agriculture, particularly crop yields, stimulation and [illegible] to peasant farms which are in need of help. Encouragement of those peasants-experimenters who achieve high crop yields on their fields. A just allotment of land to peasants and settlers all over Germany.

(16) Reconstruction of destroyed towns and villages.

(17) Complete equality for all German citizens before the law, without regard to their class affiliation, political views, [illegible] party affiliations.

(18) Freedom of speech and press. Elimination of the anti-American policy of guardianship and censorship.

(19) Implementing effective measures to protect and develop German culture and culture, literature and art, and to improve the lot of the intelligentsia all over Germany.

(20) Close cultural ties among all regions of Germany without any outside interference.

(21) Full and unqualified recognition of the Potsdam decisions on the democratization and demilitarization of Germany, and also the obligations of Germany toward other peoples which [illegible] taken into consideration therein.

(22) Fight against the traitors of the German nation, German agents of American imperialism, abettors in the [illegible] and enslavement of Germany.

DESTROY

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(23) A national fight against the imperialist policy of splitting a part of Germany against the other, against partisanship and separatism of the Länder. A single nation, a single people, a single state!

In presenting these suggestions for discussion, the Board of SED is counting upon other parties to present their contributions for working out the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany, taking into consideration the interests of all strata of the population. The Plenum of the Central Board of the SED is counting on having the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany establish the basis for a union of German patriots who are prepared with unsparing energy to fight for equal rights and self-determination for the German people.

11. Joining the National Front of Democratic Germany does not demand of any party, organization, or individual the rejection of [illegible] political views or opinions, religious convictions, or economic principles. What is involved is that we should be in agreement on those questions which unite all German patriots.

Considering the national question as the axis and center of the political life of Germany at the present time, we are prepared for open and honest cooperation with the patriots of all Germany, regardless of whether one or another German allies himself or not, with the democratic camp.

The most urgent task is to create an aggressive cooperation of all male and female workers, members of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the Communist Party of Germany, the Social Democratic

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Party of Germany, and the trade unions, which are assuming particular responsibility in furthering the [illegible] the National Front everywhere where the unity of the working class has not been as yet reestablished. The National Front of Democratic Germany can achieve success only through unified action which is necessary for a victorious battle.

We are ready to cooperate with all German patriots, including former members of the Nazi party and former officers, small and medium sized businessmen, and that part of the large bourgeoisie in West Germany which is close to the interests of Germany, and which is prepared to support the effort of the German people to reestablish their [illegible] independence. The democratic and social forces, [illegible] all the [illegible], are [illegible] from [illegible] that he give up his convictions.

[illegible] intend [illegible] away from the [illegible] the Soviet Zone of occupation or from [illegible] convictions, nor do we intend to stop agitating for these. The democratic forces will try also in the future to convince the entire German people of their democratic ideas and they will demonstrate in practice that the path of democratic and anti-fascist development set forth in the Potsdam decisions, is the only correct path, and that it corresponds to the interests of the German people. The democratic forces will try to carry out their program, since they are convinced that a democratic and peace-loving Germany is the only guarantee of peace and friendship among peoples and the only insurance of happiness and welfare for the coming generation of the entire German nation, living under the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

threat of a deadly danger. Therefore, we wish to unite all German patriots to repel this danger.

IV.

PROBLEMS OF THE NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY IN THE EAST ZONE OF OCCUPATION

17. The base for the national liberation movement in Germany is the East Zone. The struggle began as early as 1945 in the East Zone for the unity of Germany, the fight to keep the Ruhr area within the jurisdiction of the German Government, and the fight for peace. In a very short time the movement for unity and for a just peace led by the German National Congress in the East Zone became a mass movement as indicated by the result of the general secret ballot elections of the Third German National Congress. Up to now the national liberation movement has been headed by democratic forces, united in a bloc of democratic parties and other organizations. The democratic forces, which have grown considerably and have become strong in the East Zone under the influence of the workers, play a dominant role in the political and economic life of that zone. Thanks to this influence, it was possible to carry out in the East Zone the Potsdam decisions and accomplish the fundamental democratic demands — the democratic land reform, the handing over into the hands of the people the enterprises belonging to fascists and war criminals, the democratic school reform, denazification and demilitarization, creation of democratic rule, etc.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

The catastrophic situation of the nation demands the widest [illegible] of all Germans to do away with the [illegible] struggle for the national interests of Germany. This includes the non-Communists as well as the Communists, developing on the basis of the National Front of Democratic Germany aim at the [illegible] between Communists and non-Communists. Taking into consideration that each step of the East Zone Government, be it of its economic, cultural and political [illegible] active solid support for the struggle of liberation of the entire German people, the National Front of Democratic Germany in the East Zone links in order with the whole German for all Germans [illegible] life [illegible] the rights of the people, against the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

on a wider scale those national forces which up to the present time have not taken part in the work of the social organizations, and have not fought for unity and the peaceful construction of Germany.

No one should be excluded from participation in the movement of the National Front of Democratic Germany, which is open to all those who are ready to stand up for the just national interests of the German people, including former officials, former soldiers, officers and generals of the German army, and also former Nazis. The stand each German takes in this great national liberation struggle of the German people is the main criterion. The main consideration is not what a German was in the past, but what he is today.

In view of this, the Central Board of the SED considers it proper to give the same rights possessed by other citizens to all former members of the Fascist Party, with the exception of those who are serving a sentence for crimes committed by them. In accordance with this, the Central Board of the SED suggests to German government circles:

(a) To proclaim a general amnesty to former members of the NSDAP (Nazi party), with the exception of those who are serving a court sentence.

(b) Extend the right to former members of the NSDAP to work in their professions in all enterprises, administrative organs and organizations, with the exception of organs for the administration of internal affairs, the police and justice.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Moreover, the Central Board of the Party considers it necessary to give the same civil rights possessed by all other citizens to former personnel of the German armed forces, including officers and generals, with the exception of those who are serving a court sentence, and to extend to them the right to work according to the civilian specialisations, except in organs for internal affairs, the Police and Justice.

Such measures now are possible and essential. If we [illegible] into consideration the changes and consolidation of the [illegible] and antifascist [illegible] in the zone which have [illegible] place during the past four years. The continued enforcement of [illegible] limitations [illegible] present time is harmful to the interests of the [illegible] it makes it difficult to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the [illegible] national struggle [illegible] the organs of power and of society toward [illegible] problems of [illegible] [illegible] taking into consideration the [illegible] and new objectives.

13. The further [illegible] and [illegible] of the peaceful economy of the East Zone is to be an important contribution to the national struggle of our people. The more success there is in this construction, the more will there be an improvement in the material status of the population of the East Zone, and the greater will be the chances for success in the struggle for the unity of Germany, inasmuch as the German people throughout Germany will see that it is entirely possible to escape from want and economic collapse with our own strength and without foreign enslavement. The National Front of Democratic Germany in the East Zone must be

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

instrumental in increasing production and improving the material welfare of the population.

V.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATIONAL FRONT IN THE WESTERN ZONES

14. The Central Board of the SED notes that in the Western zones, where the masses feel the oppression of national enslavement in a more extreme form, a national resistance movement is growing in spite of the repression of the occupying powers. Dissatisfaction and the will to resist are expressed in various ways among the widest circles of the population, and the prerequisites are being created for forming the National Front of Democratic Germany.

Relentless dismantling has brought the broad masses into motion. A movement against dismantling is growing throughout the entire British zone finding its expression in strikes and protests, in the formation of common committees, and in the holding of joint conferences. Not only workers who have lost their jobs have joined this movement, but also entrepreneurs and tradesmen who also have turned out to be seriously hurt by dismantling. The oppressive burden of an acute crisis, the loss of markets and the symptoms of agrarian crisis paralyze the economic life of the separate West-German [illegible]. The number of unemployed is growing; need and poverty are spreading. Workers, entrepreneurs, and employees stand together for the development of trade between East and West. They send joint delegations to the East Zone and

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

are trying to avoid a threatening economic collapse.

Peasants in the Western zones, who also are exploited by a group of foreign and West-German concerns, are openly taking a stand for the unity of Germany and for the reconstruction of German peacetime industry, since only in the case where laborers have purchasing power can the sale of agricultural produce be guaranteed.

The youth of West Germany, by forming the "Youth Action Committee for a United Germany", have indicated their will to fight for the unity of Germany and to struggle against [illegible] enslavement. The stand of the bourgeois youth group in [illegible] Hamburg and [illegible] other places for national unity and against the [illegible] schismatics is new evidence of [illegible].

Journals [illegible] [illegible] national oppression and increasing material [illegible] groups of supporters for national unity, [illegible] Professor [illegible]. In this connection, several [illegible] [illegible] that it is possible to save the German people [illegible] takes a neutral position. [illegible] as such groups [illegible] have taken a stand against the Occupation Statute and against including Germany into the North Atlantic Pact, they are a positive force, in spite of their inconsistency and the indecisiveness of their position on a number of important questions, which is characteristic of the bourgeois nature of these trends.

15. An active stand has been taken against the national distance movement of the German people by the old grave-diggers Germany, the big industrialists and the junkers, who have branded

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

themselves the principal war criminals and who twice in [redacted] one generation have driven the German people to war and calamity. After they, with assistance of the Western occupying powers, had escaped just punishment by the German people and again gained their key economic positions they succeeded once more in gaining political domination with the help of their political lackeys from the separate Bonn Government. The political and economic leaders of this government have already undertaken the task of reviving German fascism as the shock brigade for executing American aggressive plans. In this way they have irrevocably embarked upon the path of selling out the national interests of the German people. All patriotic forces must carry forward a decisive struggle against these warmongers of German [illegible].

16. The idea is growing in the trade unions and in the other organizations of West Germany of the necessity for national defense. The lower trade union organizations are demanding more and more often concrete measures against the policy of division and enslavement which are advanced by Anglo-American imperialism. Trade union functionaries and representatives of production councils are entering more and more the struggle for the unity of Germany and for the development of trade between East and West. In wider and wider circles, the workers of the Western zones are beginning to understand that the reestablishment of a fighting cooperation between Communist and Social Democrat workers and [illegible] more organized in trade unions is the primary task at the present time.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In spite of this, the right-wing Social Democratic leaders and reformist chiefs of the trade unions are making every effort to interfere with the getting together of the patriotic forces, in which connection they do not stop from repressive measures. They are chiefly responsible for the fact that up to the present time the split in the working class has not been overcome thereby facilitating the division of Germany. In order to ideologically disarm the workers they [illegible] the old vicious Social Democratic traditions on the national question, which deny the need to fight for the national interests of the people and which propagandize for the imperialistic ideology of cosmopolitanism. The urgent task of patriotic forces is a ceaseless struggle against the [illegible] of these leaders and against their imperialistic ideology of cosmopolitanism.

1[illegible]. Even though the Communists in the West are the most active fighters for the National Front of Democratic Germany, yet obstacles to the further strengthening of the National Front are still to be found, such as the yet [illegible] sectarian tendencies in the ranks of the Communists, which are expressed in efforts which substitute for an actual struggle against imperialist operators, pseudo-radical phrases about the [illegible] of the class struggle of the proletariat from the national struggle of the people for its liberation. It is necessary to overcome these obstacles and stimulate the national consciousness of the people through free exchange of opinions, particularly with the Social Democratic [illegible].

It is essential to convince the working masses that the strug-

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

ble to reestablish the unity of Germany along democratic, peaceful lines is the prerequisite to a successful development of a workers' movement in West Germany free from Anglo-American imperialism. This demands, first of all, a continuous and tireless struggle against Trotskyite Titoist provocateurs, who are the agents of American imperialism. It is necessary to clarify for the working class and for all labor that the struggle for the national interests of the German people, for unity, peace and freedom, is the struggle against American imperialism, and that the struggle is in accord with the demands of proletarian internationalism. This struggle also requires of German patriots that they take an energetic and constant stand against slanderous propaganda about the Soviet Union, [illegible] the People's Democracies and the democratic regime in the Soviet Zone of Germany and [illegible] the Soviet sector of Berlin, since this propaganda serves to revitalise chauvinism and is an important means of American war propaganda.

VI.

ORGANIZATIONAL FORMS OF THE NATIONAL FRONT

18. The Board of the SED considers that the organisation of the National Front of Democratic Germany must be worked out in West Germany as well as in East Germany, in varying forms, corresponding to the initiative of the population and the particular situation. The following measures must be applied for the further development of an extensive national movement in Germany: The formation of various committees and [illegible] for the purpose of fighting for the unity of Germany and a just peace, or for

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

carrying out individual points in the program of the National Front of Democratic Germany; the formation of propaganda groups to popularise the idea of the National Front, bloc of individual organisations or parties following the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany; the convocation of conferences, meetings and conventions; carrying on discussions; and other measures.

Special organisational forms of movement also can be [redacted]. Taking into consideration the particular conditions in West Germany, the movement of the National Front of Democratic Germany, should it be necessary, can use different names, or no name at all. However, in order that the National Front be turned into a powerful force in West Germany, it is necessary that the National Front of Democratic Germany be called by its own name in practical work and organisation wherever possible, which will help popularise it in the eyes of the population. Possible repression and persecution should not and cannot stop the movement of the supporters of the National Front of Democratic Germany. They must understand that without struggle, privation, and sacrifice, the great aims of reestablishment of political and economic unity of Germany and its independence [illegible] be achieved. At the same time, the National Front of Democ[illegible] Germany must continue its policy of backing all supporters [illegible] who need help as a result of direct or indirect pressure from those who are hostile to the unity of a democratic [illegible] as a result of repression [illegible] deprived of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

carrying out individual points in the program of the National Front of Democratic Germany; the formation of propaganda groups to popularise the idea of the National Front, bloc of individual organisations or parties following the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany; the convocation of conferences, meetings, and conventions; carrying on discussions; and other measures.

Special organisational forms of movement also can be [illegible] Taking into consideration the particular conditions in West Germany, the movement of the National Front of Democratic Germany, should it be necessary, can use different names, or no name at all. However, in order that the National Front be turned into a powerful force in West Germany, it is necessary that the National Front of Democratic Germany be called by its own name in practical work and organisation wherever possible, which will help popularise it in the eyes of the population. Possible repression and persecution should not and cannot stop the movement of the supporters of the National Front of Democratic Germany. They must understand that without struggle, privation, and sacrifice, the great aims of reestablishment of the political and economic unity of Germany and its independence cannot be achieved. At the same time, the National Front of Democratic Germany must continue its policy of backing all supporters of peace, who need help as a result of direct or indirect pressure upon them from those who are hostile to the unity of a democratic Germany, or as a result of repression or [illegible] deprived of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

material necessities of life. This assistance must be given to each person who has suffered in struggling for the aims of the National Front of Democratic Germany, regardless of his party or class affiliation, political opinions, or religious convictions.

In the East Zone, people's committees which were formed during the progress of the movement of the German People's Congress, must set themselves the task of gathering around themselves broad patriotic groups. This must be done in order to create and strengthen the National Front of Democratic Germany. To the extent that they succeed in winning over German patriots to their side in the struggle for the national interests of the German people, they gradually will be reorganized into committees of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

12. The National Front of Democratic Germany sets itself the task of promoting and supporting all possible forms of cooperation between West Germany and East Germany on a nation-wide German scale, beginning with consultations and other meetings between the various German organizations which have set themselves the task of expanding trade and working out financial and other economic relationships between the zones, and including other purposes stemming from the communique of the Paris session of the Council of Foreign Ministers. It organizes and supports all possible cultural, scientific, political, professional, and other conferences, meetings or conventions which could help strengthen the national struggle and which could carry out, completely or in part, the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The [illegible] forms, methods, and types [illegible] the work of the National Front of Democratic Germany assumes, the more diversified and complete this work will be in content, and the sooner and [illegible] the final aim will be achieved — the unity of Germany and a just peace. Just as a broad and powerful stream is formed from rivulets and small streams, so also will the National Front of Democratic Germany draw its strength and develop the impetus necessary to insure success through the unification of the disconnected efforts of the German patriots aiming at the reconstruction of their beloved homeland.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

VII.

THE INTERNATIONAL PROVISOS OF THE NATIONAL FRONT OF DEMOCRATIC GERMANY

20. From the time of the end of the Second World War, the countries of the world have been divided into two camps in their attitudes toward defeated Germany. One was the camp of the democratic countries, which supported the aspiration of the German people for national unity within the framework of a democratic and peace-loving German government. The other was the camp of imperialist countries, striving to achieve the division of Germany and to weaken and destroy German national statehood. The National Front of Democratic Germany finds support from the Soviet Union, the people's democracies, and the peace-loving peoples of the entire world, among whom are counted the broad popular masses of France and the US. They are actively supporting the struggle for the unity of Germany and for a just peace.

There may already be counted in the peace camp over 600 million people who have been liberated from the oppression of imperialism, including the liberated regions of democratic China, whose glorious army has dealt a heavy blow to American imperialism.

The Soviet Union, the leading force in the camp of democracy and peace, is [redacted] interest of the German people. This noble and magnanimous struggle of the Soviet Union in the interest of the German people deserves the sincere thanks of all honest Germans. The struggle of the Soviet Union for a just and democratic solution of the German problem facilitates the development of the liberation movement in Germany. The life and the future of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

German people required a close and reliable friendship with the Soviet Union and the People's Democracies. Propaganda antagonistic to the Soviet Union organized in Germany by the American imperialists and their German stooges is directed against the fundamental interests of the German people. Each German, taking part in the slanderous campaign directed against the Soviet Union, operates hand-in-hand with the enemies of the German people, those who support the division and destruction of the German nation.

From what we said, it follows that the German people are [illegible] for a [illegible] peace. The struggle of the German people is one of the [illegible] the [illegible] struggle of the peoples of the entire world against imperialist enslavement and preparation for a new war.

21. There is a serious common enemy of the German people, carrying on the division and colonization of Germany. This enemy is American imperialism. It has become the inheritor of Hitler's fascism in the struggle for world domination. The leading circles of present-day America are preparing a new and terrible world war; they are developing an armaments race, and are doing everything possible to [illegible] the establishment of a lasting peace. American imperialism is the [illegible] of the national liberation movement of the people, the chief oppressor of the people of the world. In Europe, the first on the American plan of enslavement is the German people.

The struggle of the German people for unity, peace, freedom, and independence today can lead nowhere else but against American

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

imperialism, and against its English and French fellow travelers. Only in anti-imperialistic struggle is the national freeing of the German people possible

22. With the supporting help of the peace-loving and freedom-loving forces of the entire world, the National Front of Democratic Germany will achieve the realization of its aims. In order to do this, however, the old road of imperialist development for Germany [illegible] and replaced by the new road of peaceful democratic development, capable of dispersing all doubt [illegible] the atmosphere of [illegible] of the German nation, and developing a peace-loving, democratic government, living with the approval of its neighbors. This will prepare the [illegible] trust and cooperation among peoples.

III.

[illegible] PARTY OF GERMANY AND

[illegible] NATIONAL [illegible] GERMANY

23. [illegible] its inception [illegible] the struggle for the national interests of the German people. In 1946, it was announced in the manifesto of the First Joint Party Congress: "The Socialist Unity Party of Germany is actually the national party of the German People, since its program serves the present and future Germany.

"[illegible] a democratic and socialist party, it takes a definite stand for the preservation and unity of Germany, and through securing democratic development and peace, it is striving for a most rapid reestablishment of the domestic and foreign independence of the German state."

At its Second Congress in 1947 the Party announced:

"Germany must not be the center of unrest in Europe. Therefore, in accord with the Potsdam Agreement, Germany must become

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[redacted] in economic and political respects. This is the principal [redacted] of our policy".

In the Manifesto of the First Party Conference in January 1949, the Party demanded:

"The working class, headed by the SED, must carry out its historic task of organizing and leading the struggle to save the unity of the nation".

Participation by the SED in the National Front of Democratic German [illegible] with the other political forces of the German [illegible] in the consistent [illegible] of their political [illegible] the Party. This struggle in the national interest is in accordance with the principles of proletarian internationalism, which [illegible] the working class to [illegible] against any forms of oppression and war.

The strength and power of the national movement, in the first instance, depends upon the degree of participation in it by the fundamental forces of the nation--the workers and peasants. In this connection, the working class is the most consistent [illegible] against all forms of oppression, including national oppression. This places it in the foremost ranks of the National Front of Democratic Germany. The present situation makes it possible to attract to the National Front of Democratic Germany not only the [redacted], but also that part of the German [illegible] which has remained [illegible] to Germany and has not sold [illegible] the foreign imperialist. The SED considers that it is

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

expedient and necessary to go along with these bourgeois sections of the population in making a compromise to insure cooperation within the frame of the common national struggle. It will support the bourgeois national elements, [redacted] come out for the interests of the German nation and the platform of the National Front of Democratic Germany. At the same time, the [redacted] in the future will expose before the people those bourgeois politicians and ideologists who incline toward an agreement with the imperialist enslavers of Germany, either to betray the German people in the name of their covetous class interests or [redacted] to form an [redacted] with the imperialists of other countries, which could involve the German people in the depths of another war.

25. The Party recognizes that it can complete its great historic mission of strengthening the National Front of Democratic Germany only when it strengthens its own ranks. The creation of the National Front of Democratic Germany makes it even more urgent and important to change the [redacted] into a party of a new type. The creation and strengthening of the National Front of Democratic Germany is no mere slogan of agitation, but an important political task. It demands of the Party ideological clarity and firmness, great political activity and flexibility, and a stricter organization. The Party can gain these qualities in the struggle for development along the lines of the Marxist-Leninist party standing for internationalism and a joint national fight against imperialist oppression.

26. The Party Board calls the attention of all parties to [redacted] that in carrying forward the policy of the National [redacted] of Democratic Germany, there are two dangers within the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Party. These are dangers which can do damage to the national struggle of the German people as well as the party itself if they are not discovered and eliminated in time.

The first and principal danger at the present time is narrow-minded sectarianism expressed by disregard for the national interests of the German people. The concrete forms which this sectarianism takes at the present time are indirect and direct deviations from the National Front of Democratic Germany, refusal to cooperate with those patriotic forces which do not relate to labor, or who as yet are not in the democratic camp, and also opposition to promoting these forces into responsible positions etc.

This sectarianism not only is a drag against the formation of the National Front of Democratic Germany, but it plays right into the hands of the American imperialists and their agents. The Party Board emphasizes that carrying on the policy indicated above with regard to the National Front of Democratic Germany is one of the most important tasks of the party and of all conscious democrats. It stresses that at the present time genuine democracy is found precisely in carrying out a policy of cooperation with wider strata of the population, including the non-democratic strata, on the basis of the National Front platform. He who tries to regard the National Front of Democratic Germany as a temporary "diplomatic maneuver" of the Party or as a slogan for agitation fails to understand either the significance or the role of leadership of the working class and the Party in

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the struggle of the German people for their national interests or the present situation and the direct threat by the Western occupying powers to the very existence of Germany [redacted] as a state.

The second danger within the Party is the danger of a tendency toward chauvinism, [redacted] international problems and [illegible] the German working class, national conceit, retreat [redacted] of anti-Soviet propaganda, and trying to weaken the Party in the National Front, and in this way sliding into [illegible] danger [illegible] [illegible] the [redacted] into a party of a new type and wish to weaken [illegible] within the Party.

[illegible] the Party [illegible] its members and supporters to [illegible] part [illegible] the National Front of Democratic Germany. The party requires all [redacted] members, regardless of the positions which they may hold, to make every effort for [redacted] and strengthening the Democratic German republic, for its economic reconstruction and development, and for fulfilling and overfulfilling economic plans. It requires also that they strengthen and develop connections between governmental democratic organs and the population, that they support democratic legality, and that they try to carry out the decisions of the First Party Conference.

Combining the work [redacted] create and strengthen the National [illegible] of Democratic Germany with the task of carrying out the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

historic decision of the First Party Conference, members of the SED [redacted] bring their tremendous contribution to the struggle of the German nation for its sovereign rights, national and social [illegible] for the whole German people.

[illegible], 7 October,

(TASS).

Pravda, October 1[illegible],

[illegible], October 1[illegible].

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

DECLARATION BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN GERMANY, GENERAL OF THE ARMY V. I. CHUIKOV

In Connection with the Decisions by the German People's Council regarding the Promulgation of a Constitution for the German Democratic Republic and on the Formation in Berlin of a Provisional Government for the German Democratic Republic

"The Soviet Government has commissioned me to make the following announcement relating to the decisions which were made on 7 October 1949, by the German People's Council promulgating the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic and forming in Berlin the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

"On 1 October, the Soviet Government transmitted to the governments of the US, Great Britain, and France a note in which was set forth the position of the Soviet Union regarding the situation existing in Germany today as a result of the formation on 21 September of this year, of a separate Government in the city of Bonn (Western part of Germany). In this connection, the Soviet Government has announced that the creation of the separate Bonn Government is a flagrant violation of the Potsdam decision in accordance with which the governments of the USSR, US, Great Britain, and France undertook the obligation to consider Germany as a single unit, to assist its reformation into a democratic and

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

peace-loving state, and the obligation for concluding a peace treaty with Germany.

"In accordance with the Potsdam and other joint decisions of the Four Powers, the Soviet Government has consistently tried to prevent the division of Germany, directing its efforts to carrying out these decisions, bringing about the democratisation and demilitarisation of Germany, and insuring that Germany fulfills the obligations placed upon it by the Potsdam Four-Power Agreement.

"It must be clear to everyone that carrying out the democratisation and demilitarisation of Germany with the support and active participation of all the democratic forces of the German people is essential so as not to permit the reestablishment of Germany as an aggressive state, something in which all peace-loving peoples of Europe are interested, and which corresponds to the interests of the German people themselves. It stands to reason that it would be inconsistent with the tasks of democratising and demilitarising Germany to have a situation where even a part of Germany might fall into the hands of yesterday's instigators of the Hitler regime. Everybody can see that these people are not hiding their antagonism toward neighboring states and toward democratic Germany itself, that they have gone into open efforts for revanche, and that at the present time, they are the direct instrument of aggressive foreign circles in the Western part of Germany.

"The Soviet Government is convinced that the German people will find a way to reestablish the unity of

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Germany, and that they will achieve unity of the German state along democratic and peaceful lines. The division of Germany cannot continue for long, since such a situation is in contradiction to the deepest aspirations of the German people.

"There have now been created a whole series of obstacles on the road to unity of Germany". To what, for instance, is it not clear that the establishment to the Bonn puppet "Government" cannot serve the cause of reestablishing a united, democratic, and peace-loving Germany? On the contrary, the creation of the Bonn government has been directed toward deepening the division of Germany.

"Under these conditions, one cannot but recognize the legal aim of the German democratic circles to take into their own hands the restoration of the unity of Germany, and its rebirth along democratic and peace-loving lines. Precisely in this connection, the Soviet Government sees sense in the decision of the German People's Council proclaiming the constitution of the German Democratic Republic and establishing in Berlin the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

"Moreover, the Soviet Government takes note that the Provisional Government will stand for the decision of the Potsdam Conference and will carry out those obligations which stem from the joint four-Power decisions.

"In connection with the indicated decisions of the German People's Council, the Soviet Government has decided to turn over to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic the functions of administration which up to the present time have

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

[redacted] the Soviet Military Administration.

"In place of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, there will be established a Soviet Control Commission, whose job it will be to supervise carrying out of the Potsdam and other joint decisions of the Four Powers which relate to Germany".

(TASS)

Pravda, 11 October 1949.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET CONTROL COMMISSION IN GERMANY, GENERAL OF THE ARMY V. I. CHUIKOV

Relating to the Formation of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany.

On 10 November, General of the Army V. I. Chuikov, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, made the following announcement relative to the formation of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany:

"On 10 October, at the behest of the Soviet Government I made known to the Presidium of the Provisional People's Chamber and to Prime Minister Otto Grotewohl the decision of the Soviet Government to turnover to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic the functions of administration which formerly had been exercised by the Soviet Military Administration and also the decision that, in place of the Soviet Military Administration in Germany, there be set up a Soviet Control Commission."

"In connection with this decision of the Soviet Government, at the present time there is formed the Soviet Control Commission in Germany. The Soviet Military Administration and its staff at headquarters and in the field are abolished, and their functions are turned over to the respective ministries and to other German organs of government.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"The work of the Soviet Control Commission is to supervise observation of the Potsdam and other joint decisions of the four powers relating to Germany. This means that the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic can function freely, consistent with the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic, since this activity does not contradict the Potsdam decisions, which stem from the joint decisions of the four Powers.

"The Provisional Government has declared that it will abide by the decisions of the Potsdam Conference, and will carry out the obligations which stem from the joint four-Power decisions. This declaration has been brought to the attention of the Soviet Government. Naturally, the Soviet Control Commission [redacted] the function of seeing to it that no moves are undertaken which are counter to the four-Power decisions with regard to the demilitarization and democratization of Germany, which threaten Germany's reparations obligations, or which infringe upon the right to receive necessary information from German organs.

"The Soviet Government postulates that the foreign relations of the German Democratic Republic and its foreign trade will be within the jurisdiction of German rule.

In this respect, and in other realms as well, the function of the Soviet Control Commission will amount [redacted] essentially to observation, while in the realm of foreign trade, it will see to it that Germany carries out its [redacted] obligations.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

These same functions of control are the responsibility of the representatives of the Soviet Control Commission, whether in Berlin or in other large cities, as "Laender". [redacted] administrative functions in Berlin [redacted], pass over into the hands of the German democratic organs. Relative to well-known international agreements, the representative of the Soviet Control Commission in Berlin, will conduct on behalf of the Commission the necessary relations with the respective representatives of the Western Occupation Authorities.

"It goes without saying that in the future the Soviet Government will help in every way to reestablish the unity of Germany along peaceful and democratic lines and also to conclude a peace treaty with Germany.

"In concluding, permit me to express the conviction that relations between Soviet organs of control and establishments of the German Democratic Republic will be infused with a spirit of mutual trust, which should lead to a further development and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation [redacted] our peoples".

Berlin, 11 November (TASS)

Pravda, 12 November 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE USSR, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, BULGARIA, POLAND, RUMANIA, THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC, THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE USSR AND THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Soviet Government has decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The Soviet Government has placed V. A. Semkin at the head of the Soviet Diplomatic Mission.

(TASS).

Pravda, 16 October 1949.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS
BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA, HUNGARY, AND BULGARIA
AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

On 18 October the Government of the Czechoslovak People's Republic decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The Deputy Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, Siroky, notified the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of the German

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Democratic Republic, Dertinje., concerning this decision.

Prague, 16 October. (TASS).

In accordance with the [redacted] officially made here, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic has decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Budapest, 18 October. (TASS).

The Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Bulgarian People's Republic, V. Poptomov, sent a telegram on 17 October to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic, to exchange diplomatic missions with the Government of the German Democratic Republic.

Sofia, 17 October. (TASS).

Pravda, 19 October 1949.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF POLAND AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Polish Government has decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Provisional Government of the German Republic.

Warsaw, 19 October. (TASS).

Pravda, 20 October 1949

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS BETWEEN THE RUMANIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Council of Ministers of the Rumanian People's Republic has decided to propose to the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic an exchange of diplomatic missions.

Bucharest, 21 October. (TASS).

Izvestiya, 22 October 1949.

EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS BETWEEN THE CHINESE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

As has been communicated by the Hsin-hua Agency, the Central People's Government of the Chinese People's Republic has decided to exchange diplomatic missions with the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Chinese People's Republic, Chou En-lia, sent a note today to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, Georg Dertinger, notifying him of this decision.

Berlin, 25 October. (TASS).

Pravda, 26 October 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC TO ESTABLISH DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The Minister of Foreign Affairs for the Korean People's Democratic Republic, Pak Hon-Yong, has sent a letter to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic in which he stated that the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic hailed the establishment of the Provisional Government of the German Democratic Republic. The formation of a peace-loving German Democratic Republic is a great victory for peaceful nations fighting for [redacted] peace and democracy.

The letter stated that the Government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has decided to establish diplomatic relations between the Korean Republic and the German Democratic Republic.

Pyongyang, 12 November.

(TASS).

Izvestiya, 12 November 1949.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Sent to press 7 January 1950. A00806.
10-3/4 printer's sheets. 100,000 copies printed. 6.35 uch.-izd sheets.
Order No. 1020. Price 4 rubles 50 kopecks bound;
1 ruble 50 kopecks in paper cover.

First Model Press imeni A. A. Zhdanov.
Main Printing Administration under the Council of Ministers USSR.
Moscow, 28 Valovaya St.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

50X1-HUM

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECRET

SECURITY INFORMATION

EXPERIMENTS ON THE BASIS OF THE TUBE EXPLOSION ON 9 JUNE 1941

/Note: Because of the complete absence of background information and the absolute lack of context of this document, it was not possible to abstract it, and a more or less literal translation had to be made instead. However, there are no clues in the document to the nature and the design of the device being discussed. The text is therefore largely meaningless without additional data from other sources, and we cannot be certain that the translation is free of errors./

1) Shaking test of Nozzle Head with Water-filled Tanks in Front

With horizontal valves and water tanks above them, 20 cm^3 water were missing in each tank after 3 days' shaking.

2a) Gradual Increase of Compressed-Air Pressure to Destruction

Combustion chamber pressure: 90 atm (gauge). Anchor screws stretched until combustion chamber cover lifted from light-metal jacket, allowing additional air to escape, screws were retightened. In subsequent pressure test at 140 atm (gauge) the asbestos-copper gasket between combustion chamber head and jacket was ruptured. Buna gasket with steel insert broke at same pressure. Destruction of combustion chamber could not have been due to failure of pressure reduction device, as the long anchor screws function as safety valve.

SECRET

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2b) Sudden Pressure of 200 atm (Gauge)

Due to the capacity of the control device which is identical with the one of the finished apparatus, this pressure could not be reached.

3) Causing Explosions by Using Substances Employed in the Process in the Combustion Chamber

1a) Ingolin [H_2O_2] present in 4 different quantities. Continuous injection of Floran [?] from the proper nozzle.

The combustion chamber was charged with 150 and 300 cm^3 of Ingolin. The two connected vapor tubes were provided with 11 mm diam. diaphragms in the test with 150 cm^3. In the other experiments, one vapor tube was blocked off, the other one had a 2 mm diaphragm. Floran was injected with a feed pressure of 5 atm (gauge). The reaction corresponded to the normal start of the combustion process in the Ingolin method. The Ingolin above 200 cm^3 was forced out of the combustion chamber when pressure was generated, as the level of liquid was above the cross-section of the exhaust surface on the bottom of the combustion chamber [sic]. If the combustion chamber exceeded 5-6 atm (gauge), the supply of Floran stopped, as the pressure was above the Floran feed pressure. In these experiments, temperatures up to 125°C were recorded.

With a charge of 300 and 600 cm^3 Ingolin, Floran was injected at 18 atm (gauge) and a 2 mm throttle screwed into the vapor tube. Temperature with 300 cm^3 of Ingolin rose to 190°C, with the decomposition process again corresponding to the normal start of combustion. With a charge of 600 cm^3 Ingolin the process was almost the same, but the temperature rose to 235

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

and 270°C. This experiment was run twice, because at the first experiment the check valve in the Floran line was not attached directly to the combustion chamber. Thus the Aurol [H_2O_2] vapors forming in the combustion chamber could leak back into the Floran line, as the check valve was not tight and the combustion chamber pressure was higher than the Floran feed pressure. The decomposition and combustion taking place in the Floran line ripped the tube over a distance of 1 m at partly regular, partly irregular intervals. There was 2 m of intact tube between the combustion chamber and the destroyed portion of the tube. The reason for the destruction of the tube was either Ingolin vapor which had leaked into the tube and decomposed along the cracks, or a standing pressure wave. The widespread belief that the Hydralin [?] injected onto the Ingolin will decompose it into oxygen and water is probably wrong. It is much more likely that it is a case of molecular oxidation, i.e. the oxygen is released from the Ingolin and reacts with the Hydralin. The reaction is accelerated by the colloidal copper in the Hydralin. Thus no more Hydralin can be consumed than corresponds to the stoichiometric quantity with regard to the injected Hydralin, provided there is an excess of Ingolin present. The quantity of oxygen required for the continuous process for the combustion of the Dekalin [?] is liberated by the thermic decomposition of the Ingolin due to correspondingly high temperatures which are obtained by the previous molecular oxidation of Hydralin with Ingolin. Spontaneous decomposition of excess liquid Ingolin can therefore be caused only by thermic influences, with increased pressure

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

favoring the process. Spontaneous decomposition of Aurol vapors can also take place through surface catalysis, i.e. if the Aurol vapors find a catalytic area of sufficient dimension.

1b) Charge with 10 cm^3 Dekalin, Continuous Injection of Floran into Air-filled Chamber.

The two substances did not react. There was no increase of either temperature or pressure.

1c) Charge with 10 cm^3 Ingolin with Dekalin film. Continuous injection of Floran.

Two throttles with 11 mm holes were placed into the vapor tubes. Floran was injected at 5 atm (gauge). A violent reaction took place, but pressure did not rise to a point where it would have a destructive effect. Later, the experiment was repeated with a dry vortex pot [? "Wirbeltopf"] behind the device. The vortex pot had a 10 mm throttle at the exit, and the combustion chamber contained 100 cm^3 of Ingolin and 50 cm^3 of Dekalin. Floran was injected at 40 atm (gauge). An explosion occurred which destroyed both the combustion chamber and the vortex pot (similar to Figure 5).

1d) Charged with 10 cm^3 "Torpedo Oil" [?]. Continuous injection of Floran.

Neither the temperature nor the pressure rose. Substituting "Door Oil (Walter Oil)" [?] for the Torpedo Oil had the same result.

1e) Mixing of Torpedo Oil and Ingolin. Subsequent continuous injection of Floran.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

20 $6m^3$ were placed into the combustion chamber, 200 cm^3 Ingolin were added through the water canal [?]. After the two substances had been brought together, a slight escape of Ingolin vapors from the two 11 mm throttles of the vapor tubes could be observed, as would normally take place when Ingolin is poured into vessels which are not sufficiently Ingolin-proof. No rise in temperature was noted during a 15-minute wait. Subsequently, Floran was injected at 5 atm (gauge) pressure. The process which took place was the same as that in normal starting with the Ingolin process.

In a repeat, with Torpedo Oil replaced by Doer Oil, the result was the same.

Proof of Protective Effect of Water Pre-Injection.

As the experiments performed under "3" caused no destruction, the protective effect of water could not well be proved.

4-5) Creating Explosions with Hydralin and Ingolin in Catalytically Effective Spaces.

As heating of Ingolin to 70°C did not cause formation of dangerous Ingolin vapors, the pre-heating was not carried out after the first experiment.

Ingolin was preheated to 60°C and forced into the combustion chamber. A vortex pot preheated to 500°C with a welding torch was placed behind the combustion chamber. The vortex pot had a 2 mm throttle. After Ingolin had risen into the vortex pot through the vapor tubes, a severe detonation occurred which lengthened the cover screws of the vortex pot and bent the flange. The gasket between cover and flange was blown out. With the combustion chamber charged with 100 cm^3 Ingolin and 60-80 cm^3 Torpedo Oil in

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the vortex pot, an explosion took place after injection of a small quantity of Floran, which destroyed the vortex pot (Figure 2). Ground copper present increased the effect (Figure 3). With only ground copper in the vortex pot, and the combustion chamber charged with 100 cm^3 Ingolin, the normal starting process of the Ingolin method took place after injection of Floran. The experiments with Torpedo Oil were repeated with Doer Oil (Walter Oil). The combustion chamber had previously been flushed with water and only superficially dried. Injection of Floran caused no explosion. This suggests that even small quantities of water have a sufficiently protective effect to prevent explosions. When the experiments were repeated, in the dry state with Doer Oil with and without ground copper, the same kind of explosion took place as occurred with Torpedo Oil. Several experiments of the same kind were run in the wet and in the dry state. They clearly showed the protective effect of small quantities of water. 20cm^3 water distributed in vortex pot and combustion chamber prevented explosion with charges of 100 cm^3 Torpedo Oil in the vortex pot and 50 cm^3 Torpedo Oil with 100 cm^3 Ingolin in the combustion chamber. After injection of Floran, Ingolin vapor and then flames came out of the 10 mm throttle in the vortex pot. The same result was obtained in 2 tests. With the device dry, the same charges caused an explosion which wrecked the combustion chamber and the vortex pot. (Figure 4) Holes were knocked into the bottom of the combustion chamber and the cover of the vortex pot. In 8 experiments carried out with combustion chambers previously flushed with water, only one explosion occurred which shattered the combustion chamber and left the vortex pot intact. In that case, the combustion chamber had been very carefully dried. The charge

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECRET

was 100 cm^3 Torpedo Oil in the vortex pot and 50 cm^3 Torpedo Oil with 100 cm^3 Ingolin in the combustion chamber.

Floran injection into spaces to which Torpedo Oil and ground copper had been applied had no effect.

Additional Experiments:

Ingolin was heated in open and closed vessels. In an Open V-2-A vessel [High-speed steel) Ingolin-Normal 85% [?] evaporated at 140°C without decomposing, if copper filings were added, it evaporated at 120°C. If Ingolin Normal 85% is heated in a closed vessel, pressure slowly rises to 50 atm (gauge), and temperature rises to 145°C. Then pressure suddenly goes up to 250 atm (gauge) (recording limit of measuring device) and the vessel ~~was~~ is shattered (Figure 6).

Summary

The experiments show the danger of Ingolin vapors and free, active oxygen in dry oily spaces, and prove the considerable protective effect of water.

- E N D -

SECRET

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

LIST INTERIOR MINISTRY APPOINTMENTS, TRANSFERS

Many appointments, transfers, etc., have been made recently among Interior Ministry officials. The following actions were made:

Placed on retirement	Former Position
Baran, Ismail Hakki	Kastamonu Legal Affairs Director
Yazici, Semseddin	Bursa Legal Affairs Director
Demir, Sabri	Kadikoy District Governor
Sevencan, Ekrem	Bakirkoy District Governor
Ozturk, Bahir	Imroz District Governor

Transfers

Name	New Position	Former Position
Halacoglu, Necmeddin	Polatli District Governor	Tavas District Governor
Berk, Namik	Edremit District Governor	Keskin District Governor
Kurtiz, Vala	Gediz District Governor	Edremit " "
Kavakoglu, Hakki	Bala " "	Sarkisla " "
Conger, Feyzi	Gebze " "	Bala " "
Ekinci, Haydar	Bartin " "	Gebze " "
Basol, Rebii	Keskin " "	Karasu " "
Kiziltan, Kenan	Biga " "	Caycuma " "
Sasioglu, Cemal	Turhal " "	Biga " "
Seyhan, Necip	Silifke " "	Turhal " "
Yilmaztepe, Muslihittin	Gulsehir " "	Koycegiz " "
Iplikci, Irfan	Kurtulan " "	Karliova " "
Arig, Besir Tekin	Urla " "	Macka " "
Iskender, Eyup	Vakfikebir " "	Pervari " "
Aytimur, Cemil	Afsin " "	Vakfikebir " "
Alp, Nihat	Tavas " "	Eyup " "
Aksu, Rasih	Cal " "	Simav " "
Gursel, Kemal	Macka " "	Terme " "

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Transfers (continued)

Rollas, Ekrem	Akyari District Governor	Burdur Deputy Provincial Governor
Oya, Arif	Burdur Deputy Provincial Governor	Urfa Deputy Provincial Governor
Cegallar, Fevzi	Corlu District Governor	Diyarbakir Deputy Provincial Governor
Uzel, Basri	Bursa Deputy Provincial Governor	Malatya Deputy Provincial Governor
Gencoglu, Hakki	Elazig Deputy Provincial Governor	Silifke District Governor
Uner, Necmeddin	Mardin Legal Affairs Director	Gulsehir District Governor
Onay, Hamdi	Kastamonu Legal Affairs Director	Malatya Legal Affairs Director
Yener, Tevfik	Bursa Legal Affairs Director	Tunceli Legal Affairs Director
Doger, Celal	First Class Civil Service Inspector	Bursa Deputy Provincial Governor
Arer, Hamdi	Chief of Litigation Staff of Interior Ministry Legal Advisory Group	Deputy Chief of Litigation Staff of Interior Ministry Legal Advisory Group

[End]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

STAT

CONTENTS OF "WORKS OF THE LABORATORY OF HYDROGEOLOGICAL PROBLEMS IMENI F. P. SAVARENSKIY. VOLUME III (1948)"

/Note: The following represents the table of contents of Volume III (1948) of the paper-bound irregular periodical "Trudy Laboratorii Gidrogeologicheskikh Problem imeni Akademii F. P. Savarenskogo," published at Moscow and Leningrad by Academy of Sciences Press./

	pages
Nikolay Nikolayevich Slavyanov	5

I. Formation of Underground Waters

K. I. Makov (Deceased). Method of structural hydrogeological analysis	16
B. L. Lichkov. Problem of the significance of local erosion bases in hydrogeology	19
Z. A. Makeyev. Depth distribution and shifting of underground waters	28
M. S. Gurevich. Paragenesis of underground water and natural gases	35
P. N. Paley. Genesis of deep sediments	48
I. G. Glukhov. Periodic fluctuations in underground run-off and prediction of discharges of sources in summer time	50

II. Classification of Underground Waters

G. A. Maksimovich. Classification of underground waters	57
F. A. Makarenko. Classification of storages and resources of underground waters	69
V. A. Sulin. Classification of natural waters	86

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

pages

V. M. Levchenko. Geochemical classification of mineral waters 99

S. A. Durov. Problem of the genesis of natural waters 104

K. V. Filatov. Graphical representation of chemical analyses of water 114

III. Zones of Underground Water in the USSR

O. K. Lange. Underground waters of the Russian platform and its regionalization 123

I. V. Garmonov. Zonality of ground waters in the European part of the USSR 131

N. I. Tolstikhin. Problem of the distribution of mineral waters in the USSR 139

N. I. Tolstikhin, A. I. Dzens-Litovkiy. Underground waters of salt deposits 150

B. I. Kudelin. Underground run-off [sink] in the Caspian Sea 164

N. A. Grigor'yev. Hydrogeological regionalization of the mineral waters of North Caucasus 172

IV. The Dynamics of Underground Waters

N. K. Girinskiy. Ground streams in uniform formation of sea shores 180

Ye. Ye. Kerkis. Evaluation of the water supply of aquiferous horizons 201

N. N. Bindeman. Problem of the origin of upstreams in the case of inhomogeneity of the aeration zone 210

A. I. Silin-Bekchurin. Dynamics governing the flooding of petroleum deposits 213

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

pages

A. V. Lebedev. Experiment on the approximate calculation of the affluent /tributary/ of ground waters in the shore zone 228

V. I. Davidovich. One case of filtration in an artesian bed 237

A. T. Ivanov. Determination of the underground component of river run-off by the hydrochemical method 243

V. Mineral Sources

L. A. Yarotskiy. Conditions governing the formation of strong sulphurous waters on Kerchensk peninsula 247

A. L. Shinkarenko. The gaseous composition and microelement content of mineral sources in the region of Caucasus mineral waters 253

G. A. Meyer. Polyustrov mineral waters 264

K. A. Ksenofontova. Hydrogeological conditions of Sergeyevo mineral waters 273

M. M. Fomichev. Mineral waters of Katyrsha-saray in Crimea 287

I. Ye. Yermilov. Thermal sources of the valley of the river Mukunga on the west side of the Bureinsk Mountain Chain 301

VI. Problems of Engineering Geology

I. V. Popov. Successive problems of hydrogeology important for engineering geology 305

P. N. Panyukov. The regional-geological method and the main problems of ground science 308

M. P. Semenov. Present state and future trends of scientific research work in engineering geology 315

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

pages

V. A. Priklonskiy. Comparative characteristics of the intensity of physico-mechanical diagenesis of some clays of the USSR 322

N. V. Kodionov. Some regularities observable in connection with caves in carbonate rocks 343

A. F. Yakushova. Protective role played by covered formations in cave processes 348

G. A. Mavlyanov. Effect of water soluble salts on the compressibility of woody clayey soil /loam/ 353

N. V. Kolomenskiy. Man's role in the weathering of mineral ores 356

VII. Regional Geological Descriptions

T. P. Afanas'yev. Nizhnekazan deposits of Cheboksarsk Volga region 361

VIII. History of Hydrogeology

D. I. Gordeyev. Progress and general problems of Soviet hydrogeology 387

- E N D -

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION

RESTRICTED

TEXT OF VASILOPOULOS MEMORANDUM GIVEN ON 30 MAY 1951 MOVEMENT

Premier Venizelos, Mr Spiliotopoulos, General Tsakalotos and Lt Gen Vasilas have been trying for the last 3 months to convince the public that IDEA (Holy League of Greek Officers) made the coup attempt of 30 and 31 May 1951, a few hours after Papagos' resignation.

The story about the revolt of IDEA on the night of 30-31 May has played a very important part in the pre-electoral campaign against Mr Papagos as well as in the parallel attempts to "purge" the army of "Papagist conspirators".

Akropolis charges that Venizelos and his agents have deceived the Greek people. Akropolis asserts that: (1) IDEA, dissolved 2 years ago, was in no way connected with the activities of 30-31 May 1951; (2) the movement was engineered by some army officers because of their surprise and psychological reaction to the suddenness of the Marshal's resignation and was not directed by any one person; (3) order was restored only upon the intervention of Marshal Papagos, who was informed of the occurrences by Major General Alestas and Colonel Gogousis and not by the government and its organs; and (4) a clear and conclusive memorandum on the events, drawn on the basis of sworn testimonies and after careful investigation by Major Gen Vasilopoulos, who carried out the investigation as directed by the Military Penal Code, has been in the hands of the government and its organs since 11 June 1951.

It was the duty of Venizelos, Tsakalotos and Spiliotopoulos to tell the people of the results of Maj Gen Vasilopoulos' investigation but they did not. Therefore, Akropolis is publishing below the full text of the Vasilopoulos memorandum:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"At about 1300 on 30 May 1951 it was announced that Marshal Papagos had submitted his resignation as the Commander of the Armed Forces.

"This news was made known to the Supreme Military Council, which had been called 2 days previously and some of whose members were already in Athens. The news was also transmitted to almost all the officers of the General Staff and later to the entire Athens garrison.

"On the afternoon of 30 May the Marshal told the Chief of the General Staff and to two other lieutenant generals, who visited his home in order to persuade him to change his mind, that his decision was final. The Prime Minister told the Chief of the General Staff and the two lieutenant generals, who had gone to visit the Prime Minister, that he had also failed to change the Marshal's mind.

"The Supreme Command then concluded that all attempts to change the Marshal's mind had failed. Many officers of the General Staff, despite the fact that offices were not functioning on the afternoon of 30 May, went to their offices upon hearing the news and were informed of the fruitless attempts.

"The unexpected news of the Marshal's resignation, following the information that the attempts of the Supreme Command had failed caused commotion among the officers. An announcement that the Marshal had resigned was made over the Athens Radio Station at 2215 hours.

"At about 2130 hours Brig Gen Christeas, in civilian attire, came to the General Staff office and was informed of the above by Colonel Gogousis, Supervisor of Marshal Papagos' office. Christeas expressed his uneasiness saying that the resignation of the Marshal was detrimental to the nation and the Army and that steps should be taken by every official in the government to try and

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

change the Marshal's mind. Brig Gen Christeas also had a conversation in the same spirit with Lt Gen Pentzopoulos, Chief of "D" Branch.

"At 2200 Brig Gen Christeas was at the offices of the A5 Directorate [Training] of the General Staff at the Tamelon Building. Christeas had been chief of A5 but was staying on at A5 until his replacement, Lt Col Bartzis, had oriented himself to the new work. At the office, Christeas found Lt Col Bartzis, Lt Col Antoniou, Major Tsoukas, and lastly, two junior officers. Christeas ordered Lt Col Bartzis to have the junior officers leave the office so that he might work.

"After the office was cleared, Brig Gen Christeas began contacting various officers by phone, summoning them to his office. Others were contacted by messenger.

"Colonel Dion. Papadopoulos, Commander of K.E.V.O.P. (Infantry Heavy Weapons Training Center) was summoned via telephone by Brig Gen Tavoularis and arrived at 2300. Tavoularis had been at Christeas' office for some time. Col Anagnostopoulos, had also been summoned and he arrived before Papadopoulos.

"At about 2300, Lt Col Karambotsos, member of the active reserves, arrived.

"Brig Gen Mantzos arrived at about midnight.

"By 0130 the following officers had arrived: (1) Col Kourouklis. (2) Lt Col Sklivos. (3) Lt Col Belrakis. (4) Lt Col Xenos. (5) Maj Tsouvelekis. (6) Capt Ioannidis, and (7) Col Karavitis. It has not been established whether Col Karavitis went into the A/5 offices or stayed outside. He did not at any rate participate in the discussions. No actual time has been ascertained regarding the arrivals of the above officers.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"In addition to the above, other officers whose names have not been verified, came to the AF offices. Among them were probably those officers who set the Army units in action during the night, and others who, upon learning of the actual nature of the plans, departed in disagreement.

"Lt Col Dehrakis, Lt Col Xanos and Major Tsouvelekis were in a room adjoining Christeas' office and did not participate in the discussion. The other officers carried on a lively discussion on the subject of the Marshal's resignation and the consequences which would arise. They felt that the nation and the Army were in danger, since US aid would stop and that troubles would start again just they had in the Middle East [agitation in Greek Army during 1947]. They attributed the Marshal's resignation not to reasons of health but to pressure or other reasons used by persons intriguing against the King and the unification of the Armed Forces. The officers felt that this revealed an attempt to undermine the armed forces. The discussion continued haphazardly in an extremely turbulent atmosphere. Each of the men participating expressed the same opinion. All were guided by the idea that everything possible should be done to exert pressure upon the Marshal to convince him that he must withdrew his resignation and that all obstacles in the exercise of the position of Marshal should be lifted.

"The discussion between Christeas, Tavoularis, Mantzos, Papadopoulos and others, whose identity could not be verified, continued in this manner until differences on the manner of carrying out their activities appeared. It seems that the objections to moderate measures were strong and against the wishes of several officers because Brig Gen Christeas, influenced by the objections, finally told Brig Gen Tavoularis, that nothing could be done because it was too late. In spite of all this, however, the idea was not dropped and finally, in a chaotic and incoherent atmosphere, the opinions of Christeas, the most forceful of the officers

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

present, were considered. Christeas was perhaps aided by others whose identity has not been established. Even those who had objections in connection with the possibility that the attempt to change the Marshal's mind might be frustrated, joined in or accepted the plan. It is possible that some, if not all, the commanders of units which participated in the movement [of 30-31 May] were among the above unidentified persons.

"Col Anagnostopoulos, who is considered a moderate man, also participated in all, or part of, the discussion.

"Col Papadopoulos, considering his later conduct, and those present at the discussion who were commanders of units participating in the movement, may be considered the champions of Christeas' views.

"At any rate, there is no doubt that those decisions were arrived at in a confused atmosphere, which was intensified because of its length.

"It is not possible to state what decisions were reached but they are, however, inferred from the activities mentioned below:

"At about 0130 Col Papadopoulos, together with Lt Col Behrakis' aide departed for K.E.V.O.P. with a jeep belonging to Brig Gen Mantzos. He also took with him Lt Col Xenos, whom he drove to K.E. [Artillery Training Center] (Megalo Pafko) with an automobile belonging to K.E.V.O.P.

"Upon Papadopoulos arrival at K.E.V.O.P. at about 0215, he called the sentry supervisorCapt Konstantatos, and asked him if the company on watch duty was ready to move. The Captain, after verification, answered in the affirmative. Ten minutes later Papadopoulos called the Captain again and ordered that 1st Lt Tsouleas, 10th Company Executive Officer, be wakened and brought to him.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Papadopoulos ordered Tsouleas, in the presence of Konstantatos, to be ready for action in event of need.

"At 0430 Papadopoulos ordered Capt Konstantatos to notify the 9th Artillery companies, which were serving sentry duty that evening, and the 10th Company under 1st Lt Tsouleas, to make ready and assemble in front of the Headquarters building. He told Konstantatos to provide vehicles.

"At 0450 the transport of men began under the supervision of Aide Behrakis. At about 0500 Col Papadopoulos came out of his office and ordered Capt Konstantatos to assume command of the 9th Company. He ordered the 10th Company to leave first and the 9th Company second.

"Orders given: 10th Company to proceed to the terminus of the Ambelokipoi-Thon line where it will wait for armored vehicles and place itself under the orders of Lt Col Korakas.

"The 9th Company under the command of Capt Pan. Konstantatos, to proceed to the General Staff headquarters and appear before Brig Gen Tavoularis or his representative, from whom it will receive orders.

"The 10th Company arrived at Thon within 20 or 25 minutes and, failing to meet the armored vehicles, notified Col Papadopoulos by telephone. Papadopoulos ordered it to wait because the vehicles were coming. As 1st Lt Tsouleas told his commander, Lt Gen Balodimos arrived there five minutes later, and after learning the reason for the company's presence there, ordered Tsouleas to return to his unit.

"Col Papadopoulos ordered the execution of Lt Gen Balodimos' orders.

"The 9th Company, upon its arrival at the General Staff Hdqrs, was received by Lt Col Skliros of A/5, who conducted the Company commander and his deputy, 1st Lt Douzinas, to Brig Gen

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Tavoularis, who was in the office of Marshal Papagos. Sklivos also ordered the men to lay aside their gear. This was done in the area of the Parliament gate.

"Fifteen minutes later, on orders of Lt Col Sklivos a platoon was sent, with an officer in command, to the Athens Radio Station and a group of officers was sent to the Armed Forces Radio Station with orders to forbid broadcasts of news and related items on Papagos' resignation. The order was executed.

"At about 0230 Brig Gen Mantzos left with the returning K.E.Y.O.P. jeep and arrived at K.E.D. [unidentified] at about 0300. He ordered the Officer Chief Sentry to prevent the entrance of anyone without his (Mantzos) express order, and then alerted a reserve sentry section and locked himself in his office.

"At 0700 he telephoned Col Papadopoulos and was informed of the dispatching of the army units.

"At about 0130 Brig Gen Christeas in a telephone conversation with an unknown person said, "But general, are we going to let them do what they wish?" The investigation has not been able to verify whether the telephone conversation actually took place or to establish the identity of the person who called.

"At about 0400 hours Brig Gen Christeas arrived at General Staff Headquarters accompanied by Col Kourouklis, Capt Naval. Karaiosifoglou (son of Ioanni Karaiosifoglou), at present in the active reserve due to wounds, and Capt Konst. Ioannidis of AS.

"They were followed by Col Anagnostopoulos, Brig Gen Tavoularis, Lt Col Karambotsos, and Lt Col Parlavantzas of BS/ASDAN [Higher Military Command, Attica and Islands]. Lt Col Sklivos also arrived and all the officers upon entering General Staff office went to the office of Marshal Papagos' aide.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Capt. Karaiosifoglou wakened the support platoon and conducted it to the General Staff--National Defense General Staff corridor. He sent a soldier who knew Lt. Col. Zakinthinos, the General Staff garrison commander, to the latter's home to bring him to the General Staff headquarters. Upon his arrival, Zakinthinos presented himself to Christeas and Tavoularis. Then he and Karaiosifoglou led the platoon to an area outside the hall of honors and two enlisted men were sent, one to the northern gate (facing the Zappeion Garden) and one to the Unknown Soldier's Gate (facing the Palace). Karaiosifoglou then ordered two enlisted men to be sent to the Terrace. He met Ioannidis, and then stationed himself at the Unknown Soldier's Gate. Ioannidis was stationed at the northern gate with orders to permit the entrance of General Staff officers, to prevent all exits, and to direct officers going to General Staff Headquarters to go via the inside corridor toward the northern gate. The Unknown Soldier's gate was to make the check, and was also closed.

At about 0500 the first army unit arrived. This was the alerted company 521 T.P. [47] under 1st Lt. Georgios Papageorgiou, deputy commander 1st Lt. Karetsos, and three platoon men. Lt. Col. Skliros ordered the company commander to conduct the vehicles to the yard in front of Parliament and his company to the ground--floor corridor of the General Staff Headquarters (the interior northern gate). Skliros then took the company commander to the Marshal's office with orders to permit the entrance of General Staff officers by the northern gate and to direct them to the central gate. The company departed upon orders from Skliros after the arrival of the Marshal.

At 0330 on 31 May Lt. Gen. Grigoropoulos of "A" Branch received an anonymous telephone call through his brother. The caller said,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"Tell the General that if anyone comes to his home to see him they must answer that the General is not there". Grigoropoulos immediately called Lt. Gen. Kaledimos, ordering him to make an immediate investigation and ascertain whether there was anything happening at General Staff, whether there was any suspicious movement and to take immediate measures to counteract it.

Kaledimos contacted duty officer 1st Lt. Kantelos who knew nothing. Kaledimos immediately transmitted this to Lt. Gen Grigoropoulos and stated to him that he, Kaledimos, had given orders that all suspicious movements be observed and reported, and that he would keep him, Grigoropoulos, informed of any changes in the situation. 1st. Lt. Kantelos reported the above to Capt Katzopoulos, duty officer in the "A" Branch, who then telephoned the assistant supervisor of sentries at the General Staff Headquarters, Capt. Dontas, awakening him to ask if anything unusual was happening. Dontas replied negatively.

Dontas then reported the conversation to Major Margaritis of Recruiting Service, who was supervisor of sentries and who was sleeping in the same room.

1st. Lt. Kantelos, observing the movements of some brigadier generals, among whom was Col Anagnostopoulos the Chief of A2, reported them to Lt. Gen. Kaledimos who immediately telephoned Lt Gen Grigoropoulos. Grigoropoulos then ordered Lt. Gen. Kaledimos to order ASDAN to place units on the alert and to take measures for insuring order. Generals Kitrilakis, Dovas, and Vasiles and Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis were to go immediatley to their commands.

Gen. Grigoropoulos then telephoned Marshal Papagos' aide. A person unknown to Grigoropoulos received the call, but did not answer immediately, severing the connection upon learning that the caller was Gen. Grigoropoulos. A second call to the office brought

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

Brig. Gen. Christeas to the phone. Christeas told Gen. Grigoropoulos that he was in revolt because Marshal Papagos was driven to resign and that thus a new infiltration of leftists into the Armed Forces would begin as it had in the Middle East. Grigoropoulos replied that the Marshal insisted on resigning for personal reasons in spite of the entreaties of the King, the Government and the Higher Military Command not to do so.

Grigoropoulos ordered Christeas to disband the meeting, to have every officer return to his office, that all movement of groups was to cease and the men were to return to their units. He also told Christeas that appropriate measures would be taken immediately against the rebelling officers. He emphasized that the action was a crime against the Nation as well as against the Marshal and ordered Christeas to call the officer who was acting with him to the phone. Brig. Gen. Christeas replied that there were many brig. generals, colonels, and one general in the action with him and that he would execute only the commands of Marshal Papagos. Grigoropoulos repeated his order to disband and told Christeas to transmit it to the others. Christeas complied while Grigoropoulos was still on the line. The voices of two or three of the men were heard to reply, "We refuse."

General Balodimos, following Grigoropoulos' orders, left for General Staff Headquarters and arrived there at about 0520. While passing through Thon, he met 1st. Lt. Tsouleas and his company from KEVOP, as was stated above. At General Staff Headquarters he found Lt. Col. Skliros. After entering the ground floor corridor, without difficulty from the north gate he met Col. Kourouklis, who told him that the Army was in revolt for the Marshal. Balodimos than ordered that all the units be called together. His orders were not verbally refused but were not executed.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

At about 0500 Major General Tsatsos of the Gendarmerie was summoned via telephone by Brig. Gen Christeas. He arrived at General Staff Headquarters at 0515. Entering by the northern gate, he went to the Marshal's office where he met Christeas, who reported the news about the Marshal to him. Upon leaving the office Tsatsos met Lt. Gen. Balodimos, who had just arrived. Balodimos asked him what he was doing there, and then ordered him to leave. After presenting himself to Lt. Gen. Mitrilakis, who has arrived at General Staff in the meantime, Maj. General Tsatsos left. On his way out Tsatsos met Lt. Gen. Grigoropoulos by the Marshal's elevator. Grigoropoulos states in his testimony that Tsatsos told him he was summoned there by the Chief of General Staff. This, however, was not the case because Gen. Tsatsos states in his testimony that he did not converse with Mitrilakis but merely greeted him and left through the north gate. At any rate, Tsatsos' stay at General Staff Headquarters did not exceed one--half hour and he did not participate in any activity during that time.

When he entered the Marshal's office, Lt. Gen. Balodimos saw a group of officers and called Brig. Gen. Tavoularis to appear before him. Tavoularis however, did not do so.

In the meantime, Maj. Kombotiatis, chief of L3/GS [unidentified] entered at about 0525. Other officers coming in were Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis and Major Gen. Doves, these latter two accompanying Lt. Gen. Balodimos. Balodimos called "A" Branch to report events. He received instructions and was told that Marshal Papagos was coming to General Staff Headquarters. The connection was cut off suddenly during the conversation. Balodimos and Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis then left the building by way of the gate near the Unknown Soldier's Tomb to await the arrival of the Marshal.

Before they could exit through the gate, Balodimos' driver

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

told him that Capt. Karaiosifoglou would not permit his departure or that of the ESA [unidentified] private. Lt. Gen. Daledimos ordered him to exit.

Noticing the departure of Lt. Gen. Daledimos and Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis, Brig. Gen. Christeas went to the North Gate and asked the two officers to enter in order to avoid trouble.

Within a shorttime Lt. Gen. Kitrilakis arrived with the officers Daledimos and Papathanasiadis. During their ascent, Brig. Gen. Tavoularis who was the entrance door of the Army General Staff--National Defense General Staff Headquarters-joined them and asked Kitrilakis' two companions, Daledimos and Papathanasiadis, to enter the hall of honors with him. Kitrilakis did not notice this exchange for he was walking ahead of the others. The two men refused to comply with Tavoularis' request however, and followed Kitrilakis into his office.

Brig. Gen. Christeas, informed of the officers Daledimos and Papathanasiadis, was angered at the incorrect execution of his orders, since he had explicitly ordered that officers of the General Staff be announced to him, and that only upon his orders would they be permitted to enter. Christeas went to the National Defense General Staff office where he found Tavoularis and other officers. Still very angered, he told them all to leave, adding that they did not know how to follow orders.

When Gen. Kitrilakis came to his office Brig. Gen. Christeas appeared before him and the Generals Daledimos and Papathanasiadis. To Kitrilakis' inquiry as to what Christeas was doing in the offices at that time and what was going on, Christeas avoided giving an explicit answer and left.

At about 0545 Gen. Grigoropoulos arrived. He ordered Captain Ioannidis, commander of the 531st Infantry Battalion, to call the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

company together and to execute only the orders issued to him by Kitrilakis and no one else. The captain then explained that he had been placed there by A5/Gen. Staff with orders to insure the entrance of General Staff officers, but he showed hesitation in the execution of the order. Grigoropoulos then encountered Tavoularis and informed him that the army was in revolt for the protection of the Marshal. Because his office was closed he entered Gen. Kitrilakis' office where he met, aside from Kitrilakis, Gen. Dovas, Gen. Daleddmos, and Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis and was told that the Marshal was expected to arrive momentarily.

Grigoropoulos then transmitted an order through Daleddmos to Tavoularis that the 53lst Infantry Battalion be withdrawn, then called the commander of the XII [illegible] Division and ordered him to come to the General Staff offices.

In the meantime, Lt. Gen. Tsakalotos and Lt. Gen. Ketseas arrived. At about 0615 Air Chief Marshal Keladidis arrived and visited Gen. Kitrilakis, who informed him of events. Upon leaving, Keladidis was stopped by Capt. Karadosifoglou at the gate of the Unknown Soldier. He went back to Gen. Dovas' office and returned to the gate with him, but still the Captain would not let him through, stating that he had orders to that effect. Keladidis finally left by another gate.

General Alestas, together with Colonel Gogousis, managed to arrive at the residence of Marshal Papagos at about 0500 and there informed him of what had happened. Papagos, angered beyond words, ordered his car and told Colonel Gogousis to send an order to the rebelling officers to remember their country. At that moment he received a telephone call from Grigoropoulos. Papagos told him he would be at the General Staff offices very shortly.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

Gogousis returned to the General Staff offices by 0530 and told Christeas and Tavoularis of the Marshal's orders that they refrain from taking any more action and that Papagos would soon be there.

Papagos arrived between 0600 and 0615. Still extremely angered, he told Gogousis to order the imprisonment of the rebelling officers. He entered his office and ordered Christeas and Tavoularis to disperse in the name of their country and the King. To their plea that he reconsider and recall his resignation, he replied that he would not accept advice from anyone and that if he had ever thought of reconsidering, it was now impossible because of their stupidity. Christeas and Tavoularis dispersed after Papagos' orders.

Before this incident, Brig. Gen. Papathanasiadis managed to contact the commanders of the various army units to whom he gave strict orders from Papagos that absolute order be maintained in the army. He was assured that everything was in order and so informed the Chief of the General Staff.

Lt. Col. Parlavantzas, while at A5/, telephoned Brig. Gen. Kontopoulos, Chief of Staff of ASDAN and told him he would pick him up on orders from Christeas and Tavoularis. When he saw Kontopoulos, Parlavantzas told him of events at A5, and they left Kontopoulos' home to arrive at the General Staff at about 0515.

After conversing with Christeas and Tavoularis for about 15 minutes without the presence of Parlavantzas, Kontopoulos left with Parlavantzas for ASDAN, arriving at about 0535, and there ordered that: (1) the headquarters company be placed on the alert (2) cars be sent to bring the officers of "A" Branch to ASDAN and (3) that Col. Tsambatos, the Commander of the 71st Infantry Regiment, send a company to ASDAN.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Lt. Gen. Vasilas, the ASDAH Commander, attempted to contact Kontopoulos three times by telephone, finally succeeding on the fourth attempt. Kontopoulos' reply to Vasilas was that the army was in revolt and that if he wanted to get additional information he should call the number which Kontopoulos gave him. After he hung up, Vasilas called the number which turned out to be a department in the Ministry of Agriculture. Additional attempts by Vasilas to make contact with Kontopoulos proved fruitless.

At about 0545 to 0600 Vasilas arrived at ASDAH and found Kontopoulos in his [Vasilas] office. When Vasilas asked Kontopoulos if he had given the order for the garrison's alert, Kontopoulos answered that the army was in revolt because it wanted Papagos. Kontopoulos went on to tell Lt. Gen. Vasilas of the measures being taken, which Vasilas approved. Following Vasilas severe reprimand, however, Kontopoulos placed himself unreservedly at the command of Vasilas. Lt. Col. Perlevantzos followed suit.

Lt. Col. Korakas, Commander of KET (Armored Corps Training Center), learning of Marshal Papagos' resignation, immediately proceeded to join his group at Menidi as per standing orders to do so when some special incident occurred. There he received a telephone call from Brig. Gen. Christeas during which Christeas told him to move a mechanized unit. Korakas refused to do so and reported the incident to Gen. Alestas. Alestas then hurried to KET and while there another call came from Christeas, which Alestas interrupted to deliver a reprimand to Christeas. Alestas then departed in order to pick up Col. Gogousis and go with him to the home of Marshal Papagos. Just before his departure he ordered the measures to be taken for the security of the camp.

Col. Tsambatos, Commander of the 71st Infantry Regiment, and his deputy, Lt. Col. Hristopoulos, learning of the decision of A6,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

no one knows how, evidently assisted this activity by the following acts:

Col. Tsambatos ordered his deputy, Hristopoulos, to go to the 531st Infantry Battalion and send a company, which arrived first at Regimental headquarters at 0500. Tsambatos then ordered that the company take over strategic positions shown on the plan of action and called out the 532nd Infantry Battalion and the Headquarters Company of the Regiment about 0400. Hristopoulos, the deputy commander, went to the 531st Battalion and sent it to the General Staff offices. He then went to Tatoi Airport and attempted to convince the authorities that flights should start at 0615. From there he called Christeas, who was in the office of Marshal Papagos, and also conversed with Lt. Col. Karambetsos about the flights.

The statements of Hristopoulos and Col. Tsambatos, commander of the 71st Infantry Regiment, that all their actions were taken as a result of telephone orders from Kontopoulos, Chief of Staff of ASDAN, to Lt. Col. Hristopoulos at 0200 on 31 May, might be considered a device to make it seem that they carried out orders from their superiors which were therefore lawful.

Col. Karahalios, commander of the 25th Infantry Regiment, arrived at his headquarters at about 0300 on 31 May and ordered that all officers report at the camp. After their arrival he assembled them at 0600 at the KYO [unidentified] of the regiment where he spoke to them explaining that every effort must be made for inducing Papagos to withdraw his resignation. He gave a period of 10 minutes to those officers who offered objections. The officers were prevented from learning more by Lt. Col. Oikonomopoulos, commander of the 552nd Infantry Battalion, who together with Lt. Col. Papavasilopoulos, deputy commander of the regiment and Lt. Col. Koumblis had previously, during similar discussions, expressed their opposition to the proposals of the

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

commander. Besides the officers' assembly and the talks made to them, Karahalios took no other steps and the men awoke at reveille as usual. They did not show any opposition or carelessness in the execution of orders from the division, which were given them during the morning.

The manner in which Karahalios acted during the night and the statements made to the assembled officers are clear evidence that he did not act voluntarily and independently, as he states in his testimony, but that he knew of the decisions taken in A5 and General Staff Headquarters and of the incidents which took place.

CONCLUSIONS:

As shown by the inquiry, the above incidents on 30-31 May, the manner in which they were carried out as well as the atmosphere in which the plan and decision were made, were not the result of previous long-term preparations by those men who assembled at the A5 offices on the night of 30 May 1951.

Those men were guided by one thought and that was their desire to keep Marshal Papagos in his post at any cost, their unreserved respect, trust and the conviction that his absence from the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces would be a grave danger both to the nation and the Army. Most of the men had fought under the Marshal and had the honor of sharing the glory of victory with him, but in their devotion to him they forgot their first duty, of submitting to the laws and the superior authority.

None of the men was the leader and none of them expressed a wish to lead. The atmosphere of tumult and confusion in which the discussions took place, the agitation and excitement imposed Brig. Gen. Christeas' leadership. He, according to general

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

opinion, was in such a frantic emotional state that many, even though they may not have been in complete agreement with him, were forced to follow him with the sole purpose of acting as curbs upon him. Of course, these intents do not relieve them or absolve them of their responsibilities.

In conclusion, the responsibilities may be charged as follows: To Brig. Gen. Christeas, Brig. Gen. Tavoularis, Col. Papadopoulos, Col. Tsambotas and Lt. Col. Hristopoulos for their actions, as enumerated above.

Even though Col. Anagnostopoulos did not play an important role, he was to some extent responsible because of his position as Chief of A5. His character places him among the moderates.

The responsibility of Col. Kourouklis remains undetermined.

Lt. Col. Sklivos, reserve officer Lt. Col. Karambotsos, Capt. Karaiosifoglou, whose testimony it has not been possible to obtain, and Capt. Ioannidis must be considered as executive organs connected officially with Brig. Gen. Christeas. At any rate, they were faithful executors of his orders.

Lt. Col. Zakinthinos can be considered responsible simply because of his passive attitude.

As far as the actions of Col. Karahalios are concerned, his participation was limited to calling the officers together.

The complete compliance of Brig. Gen. Kontopoulos to the orders of Gen. Vasilas, Chief of ASDAN, as well as the fact that the actions carried out on his orders were within the scope of the duties and obligations of the ASDAN Chief of Staff, raise doubts as to his responsibility.

The responsibilities of Lt. Col. Parlavantzas are restricted up to the time he placed himself at the orders of Brig. Gen. Kontopoulos.

Lt. Col. Xenos, except for his appearance at the A5 offices to find some means of transportation to his unit, does not seem to

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

have participated in the affair.

Brig. Gen. Pantzos is responsible because he did not mention and, moreover, did not attempt to anticipate, the activities of Col. Papadopoulos, Chief of KEVOP, since the latter was under his orders as Commander of the group.

The appearance of Col. Karavitis near the administrative offices of A5 or even within them might be considered a coincidence, since he took no active part in events.

Lt. Col. Behrakis, Deputy chief of KEVOP, was notified to go to the A5 offices, but because of the presence there of his chief, Col. Papadopoulos, took no part in the discussion, but followed Papadopoulos to KEVOP and saw to it that his orders were carried out.

Except for the fact that Maj. Tsouvelekis and Maj. Kambotiotis appeared, the former at the A5 offices and the latter at the General Staff, there is no further data on them.

Maj. Gen. Tsatalos of the Gendarmerie, who was called to the General Staff and stayed there no more than one-half hour, did not participate in events in any way.

Recruiting Major Vegeritis [s/s], Supervisor of the Guard at General Staff, infantry Captain Dontas, assistant to Vegeritis, and Capt. Hatzopoulos, attached to "A" Branch, showed apathy which reached the heights of indifference.

The Commanders of the alerted units and the members thereof are in no way responsible.

V. S. T. 902 [sig], 11 June 1951.

The Director of the Investigation

Theodoros Vasilopoulos,

Major General

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

CALCULATIONS ON MARCHING BY INFANTRY UNITS

By: First Lt M. Fatih Cesu

The old training manuals contained figures regarding the depth of various units. These figures applied only to units in marching formations where the depths of full-cadre units were indicated. When solving the problem of troopmovements, we made use of these depth figures just as they were, and most of us did not understand clearly how they were found, expressing different opinions in this connection. However, since the present day needs as well as the movements of the modern armies, must be made to fit into a previously set pattern, the calculations must be based on principles and facts. Especially in present day warfare, where as short time as one minute may be an important factor in the course of operations, it is necessary that every troop movement be calculated to the very smallest details.

For this reason, my main objective is to explain here the marching formations, as well as the calculations on marching, of infantry units, which are naturally taught in the Infantry School courses, and which every officer, especially the officers of the headquarters, should know, and to make sure that all the officers benefit from the innovations introduced in this connection.

In view of the fact that the effectives of the units are subject in time of fighting to constant fluctuations, due to casualties or reinforcements, the marching depth of each unit will vary according to its strength. Consequently, it will be necessary that for every march the depth of the unit be calculated anew. Besides, in view of the fact that the use in modern warfare of the marching formations of old warfare, which might be suitable for movements where air activity was comparatively very ineffective, would prove to be very costly it will be necessary

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

to devise a different marching formation for each situation.

First, let us see what these marching formations are.

The purpose of a march is to have a certain unit at the place of destination at an exact time, and without depriving it of its efficiency. It is very important that the proper marching formation be adopted in order to attain this objective.

SINGLE FILE FORMATION

It is the safest marching formation adopted in the face of the enemy's air superiority. Since the depth of the unit will extend in the single file formation, the latter is applicable to small units only.

DOUBLE FILE FORMATION

This formation was used by the Allies, against the merciless air activities during World War II. Since [illegible], troops march on either side of the road, the latter remaining open for the movement of the vehicles. If we keep in mind that, while marching in formation either near or far from the enemy, we are faced with the danger of his attacks from the air, we realize immediately the importance of this type of marching formation. The same number of soldiers must be in either column.

TRIPLE FILE FORMATION (MASS FORMATION)

In present day warfare, especially in cases where no adequate measures for warning of aerial attacks have been taken, it would be a great blunder to advance in a marching formation while the enemy has the superiority in the air. Although it is true that the best formation in which the movement of troops can be organized is the marching formation, the fact that the enemy planes may attack any moment will compel us to give the foremost attention to the question of security. With the security problem in the foreground, marching formation loses its importance, being replaced

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

instead by the double file formation.

In situations where the control of the troops comes first, as for example during the night or in poor weather conditions, the marching formation is the most suitable one.

MARCHING FOUR ABREAST

It is clear that "four abreast" would be the marching formation to be used the least. However, in the face of the constant changes in our conditions, it would not be correct to minimize this type of marching formation.

The above-mentioned marching formations are organized in two kinds:

First, with the normal distance of one meter between the soldiers;

Second, the extended order, with a distance of five meters between the soldiers.

If the war situation makes the adoption of more precautionary measures necessary, the troops are marched in a more extended order.

When we say that the normal distance between the soldiers in a marching column is one meter, we should not take it to mean the distance sidewise. The sidewise distance is 75 centimeters. However, when long distances are to be covered, and especially when the "route step" command is given, this distance naturally increases still more. Every soldier sets his distance from the one ahead of him so as to march with the greatest ease possible. Otherwise, if we try to keep this distance right at 75 centimeters, by the time the unit arrives at its destination not only will it be greatly exhausted, but the main purpose of the march will not be achieved either.

By marching in extended order we develop a sort of formation in depth. In this way, intervention on our part in

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

suddenly created situations does not become very difficult. According to the technique of modern warfare, the maximum distance in depths between the platoons is 30, between the companies 50, and between the battalions 100 meters. At night time these distances are cut approximately in half. The remainder of the troops fixes the distance according to the various circumstances. Let us see now how the formations in depth of the units are calculated. The most recent texts have supplied us with certain coefficients which make the computation of the unit depths easy. By multiplying these coefficients by the number of soldiers and by adding the distances between the units, we can find the depth of the troops in question. However, there is an order method for solving the distances between the units. First of all, let us see what these coefficients are.

Marching formation	Normal distance Space between Soldiers one m.	Extended distance Space between Soldiers five m.
Single file	1.5	5.4
Double file	0.8	2.7
Regular marching	0.5	1.8
Four abreast	0.4	1.4

Accordingly, the depth of a 10-man squad marching in extended order will be 10 times 5.4 or 54 meters.

The depth of a 10-man infantry company marching in double file and in extended order is computed as follows:

The depth of the soldiers is 100 x 2.7, or 430 meters.

The distance between the platoons (five in a company) 4 x 30, or 120 meters.

The total depth of the company will be 430 plus 120 meters, or 550 meters.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

suddenly created situations does not become very difficult.

According to the techniques of modern warfare, the maximum distance in depth between the platoons is 30, between the companies 50, and between the battalions 100 meters. At night these distances are cut approximately in half. The remainder of the troops fixes the distance according to the various circumstances. Let us see now how the fluctuations in depth of the units are calculated. The most recent data have supplied us with specific coefficients which make the computation of the unit depths easy. By multiplying these coefficients by the number of soldiers and by adding the distances between the units, we can find the depth of the force in question. However, there is an easy method for calculating the distances between the units.

First of all, let us see what these coefficients are.

Marching formation	Normal distance Space between Soldiers per m.	Extended distance Space between Soldiers five m.
Single file	1.5	5.4
Double file	0.8	2.7
Regular marching	0.5	1.3
Row abreast	0.4	1.4

Accordingly, the depth of a 10-man squad marching in extended order will be 10 times 5.4 or 54 meters.

The depth of a 100-man infantry company marching in double file and in extended order is computed as follows:

The depth of the soldiers is 100 x 2.7, or 430 meters.

The distance between the platoons (five in a company) 4 x 30, or 120 meters.

The total depth of the company will be 430 plus 120 meters, or 550 meters.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

According to the same principle, the depth of an infantry battalion in regular marching formation (not including the rear echelon) is computed as follows:

Hqrs Company	150 soldiers	Consisting of	4 platoons
Co. 1	160 "	"	5 "
Co. 2	160 "	"	5 "
Co. 3	160 "	"	5 "
Heavy wpns co.	40 "	"	2 sections.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Considering that the battalion consists of 830 men and 25 platoons, the depth between the men will be 830 times 0,5 or 415 meters, and the ~~depth~~ space between the 25 platoons will be ~~minus~~ 570 meters. (There are 24 platoon spaces between the 25 platoons, ~~minus~~ less the 5 company spaces between the 6 units. ~~19 times 30 equals 570 meters~~ We multiply 19 by 30, which is the space between the platoons and we obtain 570 meters). We multiply the number of spaces between the companies by 50 and we obtain 250 meters. The total depth of the battalion will be: 415 plus 570 plus 250 meters, or, 1235 meters.

Following the same principles, it is easy to determine easily the depth of any unit, even if the number of the effective should change or a different marching formation adopted.

The pack animals move in single or double file, depending on the type of formation in which the troops march. The same as in the case of the troops, the pack animals also, following the pattern adopted by the marching troops, move at normal or extended distances.

Accordingly, the coefficient table to be prepared for the pack animals is as follows:

Marching formation	Normal distance Space between animals equal to length of an animal	Extended distance Space between animals 5 meters
Single file	5 meters	10 meters
Double file	3 meters	5 meters

The depth of a regiment is as follows:

Considering that there are in a regiment 3000 men and 370 pack animals, and that there are in the marching formation 88 platoons, 19 companies, and 4 groups of baggage units-3 infantry and 1 medical the calculation would be:

3000 x 0,5 equal to 1500 meters
69 spaces between the platoons (87 - 18) mult. by 30 equal to 2070 meters
15 spaces between the companies (18 - 3) mult. by 50 equal to 750 meters
3 spaces between the battalions mult. by 100 equal to 300 meters

total: 4620 meters.

If the 370 pack animals are moved in double file, by multiplying their number ~~with~~ by the coefficient 3 we obtain 1110 meters, and by adding it to 4620 we obtain the total length of the regiment: 5730 meters.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Considering that the battalion consists of 830 men and 25 platoons, the space depth between the men will be 830 times 0,5 or 415 meters, and the space between the 25 platoons will be 570 minus 250 meters.(There are 24 platoon spaces between the 25 platoons, less the 5 company spaces between the 6 units. We multiply 19 by 30, which is the space between the platoons and we obtain 570 meters). We multiply the number of spaces between the companies by 50 and we obtain 250 meters. The total depth of the battalion will be:415 plus 570 plus 250 meters, or, 1235 meters.

Following the same principles, it is easy to determine easily the depth of any unit, even if the number of the effectives should change or a different marching formation adopted.

The pack animals move in single or double file, depending on the type of formation in which the troops march. The same as in the case of the troops, the pack animals also, following the pattern adopted by the marching troops, move at normal or extended distances.

Accordingly, the coefficient table to be prepared for the pack animals is as follows:

Marching formation	Normal distance Space between animals equal to length of an animal	Extended distance Space between animals 5 meters
Single file	5 meters	10 meters
Double file	3 meters	5 meters

The depth of a regiment is as follows:

Considering that there are in a regiment 3000 men and 370 pack animals, and that there are in the marching formation 88 platoons, 18 companies, and 4 groups of baggage units-3 infantry and 1 medical the calculation would be:

3000 x 0,5 equal to 1500 meters
69 spaces between the platoons (87 - 18) mult. by 30 equal to 2070 meters
15 spaces between the companies(18 - 3) mult. by 50 equal to 750 meters
3 spaces between the battalions mult. by 100 equal to 300 meters

total: 4620 meters.

If the 370 pack animals are moved in double file, by multiplying their number by the coefficient 3 we obtain 1110 meters, and by adding it to 4620 we obtain the total length of the regiment: 5730 meters.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

THE DEFENSE OF THE SQUAD IN ACCORDANCE WITH NEW PRINCIPLES

By: ~~Kapitxnf~~ Inf. Capt. Niyazi Tandogan

(The present article was prepared in accordance with the principles set forth in the Field Manual T.B-7-1 published in 1950.)

The defense of the squad is the foundation and the defense of the platoons, companies and larger units is accomplished by bringing together the defense organizations of the squads.

It is the platoon commander who selects the ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ squad's defense area. In doing this he keeps the following points in mind:

A- Cooperation with the adjoining ~~xxx~~ squads of the same platoon;

B- Cooperation with the adjoining platoons;

C- Cooperation with the units giving fire support.

When the defense area of the respective squads within the same platoon has been selected in accordance with the above principles, the platoon commander gives the squad leaders the necessary order for defense. ~~xxxxx~~ The following special four points are found in the defense order issued by the platoon commander:

1- The stretch which is to be occupied by the squad. (When making the selection, the platoon commander keeps in mind the principles set in the above paragraphs A, B, and C.

2- The course of the main battle line. (He points out to it on the field in person.)

3- The position of the light machineguns, in general. (The main, the reserve, and the replacement positions).

4- The firing direction and the time when fire will be started, (By fixing the distance, or by pointing to a line on the terrain).

After receiving the order, the squad leaders do the following in succession:

1- They Select ~~xxx~~ ~~xf~~ the positions from where firing will be started;

2-They issue order for defense;

3- They have their squads take position and fortify it;

4- They determine the manner in which the defense is to be conducted.

We will explain them one by one.

1- Selecting the positions from where firing will be started.

Squads have light machineguns and infantry rifles. When selecting the firing positions, the special characteristics of these two weapons should be kept in mind.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED SECURITY INFORMATION

1- It is the platoon commander who selects the main, the reserve, and the replacement positions for the light machineguns. In doing this the platoon commander sees to it that

A- The selected position covers most of the fire zone of the squad;

B- The ~~xxx~~ The ways of approach to the position are under fire control. The reserve positions must protect the sides and the rear of the defense area. (Fig. 1).

2- The positions to be occupied by the riflemen

It is the squad leader who selects the positions of the riflemen. In doing this he bases his selection on the following main points:

A- That they are able to give fire support to the riflemen nearby;

B- That they give protection to the supporting arms.

After the selection of the positions of the riflemen in this way, each rifleman lies down in the place assigned to him, and is under the control of the squad leader.

The squad ~~digs~~ prepares its defense area by digging one-man or two-men trenches. ~~It~~ In general, two-men trenches ~~xxx~~ must be preferred, since these trenches (Fig. 1A) ensure

A- Constant watch;

B- Ability of the men to substitute each other; and

C- Better morale.

When prepared in open ground the distance between the trenches should be 20 meters, and when in hilly ground 10 meters.

In view of the fact that the one-man trenches do not secure any of the advantages offered by the two-men trenches, they are used in cases of necessity only. This happens when a trench has to be dug for the extra soldier pairing with the squad leader. The distances between the one-man trenches are 10 meters in open and 5 meters in hilly ground. The aforementioned distances/serve as examples only, since other factors, such as

A- The extent of the fire zone;

B- The strength of the unit; and

C- The morale in the unit

may play a role in their construction.

There is no information in the new training manual regarding the dugout of the special squad. However, it is possible to determine this by calculating the distance between the trenches. This ~~xxxx~~ varies from 60 to 70 meters in the open ground, and 30 to 35 meters from in ~~xxx~~ hilly terrain.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

3 SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

2- When the squad leader receives from the platoon commander the order/which he (the squad leader) is to carry out, he reconnoiters hurriedly ~~the~~ his defense area in order to ascertain the following two points:

A- The position of the adjoining squads with which he will cooperate, as well as the fire zones;

B- The position of the ~~arms~~ forces which will give support to his outfit, as well as their fire zone.

In general, the squad leader gives his order in the ~~place~~ area where the squad is supposed to fight. The following points must be contained in the defense order:

- Information regarding the enemy;
- The positions of the adjoining squads and of the heavy arms;
- The main and replacement positions of the light machineguns, as well as the reserve positions and the direction of firing;
- The area to be covered by the squad and the firing zone;
- The firing zone for each individual rifleman and his position;
- The location of the positions to be established for the protection of the flanks and of the rear;
- The form ~~and~~ , ~~order~~ and arrangement, construction of the defense works, and the types of obstacles to be set up;
- The time fixed for opening fire;
- Matters relating to security, liaison, and watch;
- ~~The~~ Information regarding the Replenishment of ammunition, and dressing stations, the supply of water and food and other similar details connected with the services in the rear;
- Pre-arranged signals
- His position, as well as the position of the platoon commander.

3- Taking position and fortifying it.

First of all, the light machinegun is placed ~~temporarily~~ temporarily in position of readiness ~~in order~~ to let fire loose in the area designated for it. At the same time, a soldier is placed on watch duty in order to look out and to give warning, and in this way the ulterior construction of defenses will have been secured.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Following this, he assigns his men to their respective positions which he has selected for them and tells each one the area which he has to cover. Then he lets them build their defenses. In this connection the squad leader must direct his attention to the execution of the following:

- Clearing and doing away with the visual obstructions in the firing front;
- Determining the ammunition distribution places and the paths leading to them;
- Preparation of the range card;
- Selecting a place for himself and fortifying it;
- Supervising the construction of the positions for the light machineguns.
- Controlling the concealment from the enemy, preparing two copies of the squad's position sketch, one of which he dispatches to the platoon commander.

4- Method of defense

Following the preparation and completion of the details mentioned in the preceding three articles, the squad takes position. No fire is opened before the enemy gets close to 400 meters distance, or to a point fixed in advance. There are two advantages in this:

A- Ensuring the effect of a surprise;

B- Preventing the enemy from finding the position ahead of time.

During this time, if the preparatory fire of the enemy hits the position occupied by the squad, the latter interrupts its fire and withdraws to its shelter, waiting until the enemy's preparatory fire shifts. As soon as this happens, the men go back immediately to their positions and resume the fire.

The tasks of the squad leader, of his deputy, and of the riflemen in time of defense are especially the following:

A- Tasks of the squad leader:

1- Controlling the fire of the squad;

2- Participating in the firing when the fighting is at close range;

3- Resisting stubbornly and thwarting the enemy's plan of attack

4- Continuing to resist, even when his sides or his rear are encircled.

B- Tasks of the deputy squad leader:

1- Assisting the squad leader in every respect;

2- Knowledge of matters enabling him when necessary to assume the command of the squad.

3-Participating in the engagement as a rifleman or a tank destroyer.

C- Tasks of the riflemen:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

1-Opening fire on the enemy, upon orders from the squad leader or upon his reaching a point indicated in advance;

2-As the enemy gets closer, increasing the intensity of the fire and causing greater losses to him.

3- Exterminating the enemy, who succeeded in penetrating into the positions, with rifle fire, hand grenades, shovels, rifle butts, bayonets, and the use of the claws.

Never does a squad withdraw by itself. In fact, no soldier should ever get into his mind. Only those in higher command are authorized to order a withdrawing. Consequently, the squad must be in possession of its positions at the end of the engagement, no matter what the cost may be.

In most cases, the enemy supports his attack with tanks. In such a contingency, the men in the squad do not open fire on the tanks but on the enemy infantry which will be coming from behind, mounted on armored cars. As for the tank destroyers in the squad (the deputy squad leader and two riflemen), they hurl their anti-tank grenades at the tanks which get dangerously close to the squad's position, and cripple them.

If the attack is being carried out by the tanks only without the participation of th the infantry, then the squad opens fire on the exposed turrets, and the peepholes and loop holes of the tanks. When the riflemen see that the tank is getting very close they cease fire and take shelter in the trench in order to escape from being crushed. After the tanks pass, the riflemen go again immediately into position in order to meet the enemy infantry which is about to attack behind the tanks.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

A WITHDRAWL UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE ENEMY

The (Plan for a company)

By: Inf. Capt. Alpaslan Kayaltepe

The subject of withdrawal is one which should be stressed the most in military war science. It is known that, due to several reasons, this question has been relegated to the second place. That is why I have found it advantageous to prepare a plan showing how a company is supposed to withdraw, and which could be applied in military training.

Only normal arrangements and formations have been used in this plan, and the movements as well as following the withdrawal, the orders and instructions regarding them, are mentioned without any tactical comments. In this way, when this subject in war science is well understood through the study of the present plan, it will be much easier to apply it to any other situation.

In my opinion, the fundamental point and objective in training and instructing is to learn the principles and setups. Following this, by applying this information knowledge when faced with certain situations and by discussing over them, we attain the practical side of knowledge. We should not forget that knowledge which has proved to be practical and applicable to the situations that may arise will be a factor of success in war operations.

The subject of withdrawal has been mentioned in articles 406-420 of the Infantry Company Training Manual. Without repeating the said articles, I will give here an example of the application plan.

First, we shall examine the setup of the company when it is in position.

The setup of the company in battle position is as follows: (Plan 1)

DEPLOYMENT:

a) At the observation post:

The commander of the company, a bugler, a messenger (at the other communication post of the battalion), a wireless operator (the other stays at the operations control post of the company), the company commander's orderly his groom and his horse;

b) At the operations control post of the company:

The sergeant major, the operations and training NCO, the company clerk, a wireless operator (the other stays at the company's observation post), the battalion's communications lines and the telephone apparatus;

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

c) At the company's munitions distribution post:

The company's command's echelon NCO, two supply soldiers, the pack animals of the munitions echelon, the pack animals for the light mortars and the rockets;

d) At the company's field kitchen:

The mess sergeant, the cook, the helper, a portable kitchen, and a water tank;

e) At the company's fighting post:

1) Two infantry platoons in the front line, the third in reserve;

The platoon commanders stay at the platoons' observation and operations control posts.

Each of the platoons in the front line keeps one of its squads in reserve.

2) The commander of the heavy weapons platoon and observation stays at the operations control posts; the commander of the half light-mortar platoon stays at the observation and operations control post; the other half light-mortar platoon is in fighting position.

The commander of the rocket firing unit stays at the observation and operations control posts. The rocket unit is in fighting position.

It is assumed that that the company commander received from the battalion command during the day er order to have his company ready for withdrawal starting with midnight, and also all supplementary the other orders.

The company commander who receives the order prepares on his part a detailed order regarding the withdrawal.

Sample of the order:

1st Co. Command (date)
No:

Company Order
(for withdrawal)

1. The pressure by the enemy on our front and on the neighboring fronts is normal. No attempt or preparation on his part was noticed.

2. Tonight at ,,,, hours (date) our battalion will withdraw.

3. Task of our company is to form the reserve in the new positions which we shall occupy in the rear.

The organization of the company's withdrawal is as follows:

a) directions of withdrawal are indicated (details)

b) Place for regrouping of the company (details)

c) Marching forms in withdrawal

4. The withdrawing units will retreating in the following order.. (details)

5. The heavy weapons platoon will proceed as follows.. (details)

6. Instructions regarding the wounded before, during and after withdrawal

7. Instructions regarding the serving of mess

8. Instructions regarding the munitions

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

9. Instructions regarding the pack animals.

10. Instructions regarding the wireless operators

11. Instructions regarding the use of signal rockets.

12. Time limit for completion of the preparations for withdrawal.

13. Instructions to the unit which will stay in fighting position during withdrawal

14. Information about the place where the company commander will be after withdrawl.

15. This order was read to the platoon commanders, to the sergeant in charge of ammunitions and to the mess sergeant and signed by them.

(Signed: Co. Com.)

Plan 2 shows the direction of withdrawal of the company as well as the place of regrouping.

Formations in withdrawal:

(Details of the instructions which the company commander gives orally previous to the withdrawal).

Deployment

Normally the withdrawl to the new positions is done before daybreak. Assuming that the withdrawal starts at 2100 hours and ends at 0400 hours, a distance of 21 km will have been covered during this time, if the march is made over a regular road. The unit which was left behind is given orders to withdraw at 0100, either by telephone or by a signal. This unit withdraws all at one, while guarding its rear by strong reconnaissance units.

It would be a grave error if this last units stops any where on its way to the new positons in the rear. Once its gets on the road, it has to march continuously till it reaches its destination. The time for the withdrawal of the last unit depends on the situation. These units are generally left all by themselves and they have to make up for the difference in time separating them from the units which withdrew earlier, by marching faster. It must not be forgotten that the main objective in a withdrawal is to save the main body of a force, the movements of which are not dependent on the units left behind.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

BATTALION RECONNAISSANCE PLAN

By: Sr Captain Tevfik Baysal

One of the most important duties of battalion intelligence officers in time of war, is to gather correct information about the enemy and the terrain by organizing reconnaissance, in conformity with the wishes of the battalion commander and suitable to the circumstances.

In view of the fact that the reconnaissance task will be assigned to the reconnaissance patrols with fighting experience by the battalion's training and operations officer, it is necessary that the reconnaissance plan be also prepared through the cooperation of the intelligence and training officers.

The reconnaissance plan is prepared one day before the reconnaissance and the tasks which will be assigned to the units on reconnaissance duty are indicated to them in detail the following day. The instructions from the regiment regarding the battalion's reconnaissance activities are joined to the battalion's reconnaissance plan which is communicated to the lower echelons and to the adjacent units.

Some of the tasks indicated in the reconnaissance plan are assigned when necessary by the commander of the company, and certain difficult ones by the intelligence and training officer or , in certain cases, by the battalion commander in person. The question of"who is to make the assignments" could best be answered in the chapter containing comments on the plan.

He will analyze here the task which the battalion intelligence officer will assign to reconnaissance patrol No 2 according to the plan, and the orders which the commander of the reconnaissance patrol will issue to his unit, as well as the preparations which he will make and the different forms of operating during reconnaissance.

(The instructions which the officer gives to the sergeant who is to act as commander of the reconnaissance patrol are given in detail).

FACSIMILE OF A RECONNAISSANCE PLAN (Note: Meaning of abbreviations not known; only guessed)

No of reconnaissance patrol
Unit to go on reconnaissance duty
T.E.Ta-155-178- 187 (Possibly: Details to be made clear- Tasrih edilecek tafsilat)
Strength of the reconnaissance patrol; commander (In subtitle)
T.E.Ta-192-239
Personnel to form part of the reconnaissance patrol (In subtitle)
Task of the reconnaissance patrol
Details of the task assigned to the reconnaissance patrol
T.E.Ta. 184
Route to be followed (Subtitle)
T.E.Ta. 195
Point of control; special code (Subtitle)
T.E.Ta. 191
Password; countersign (Subtitle)
T.E.Ta. 184
Starting time (Subtitle)
T.E.Ta. 184-190
Time returned (Subtitle)
T.E.Ta. 195-240
Equipment

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

REGULATING MORTAR FIRE THROUGH OBSERVATION FROM THE AIR

By: Inf. Capt. Vedat Soydan

Until 1948, the airplanes belonging to the land forces were used, in addition to tactical operations, for regulating the artillery fire only.

Since the mortars, which are used for close support of the infantry and are considered as its heavy weapons, are a sort of artillery and, consequently, not different with respect to firing methods, it was thought that the same methods regarding observation and regulation of the fire could be applied to the infantry mortars. The tests conducted in this connection have given positive results.

In the case of the heavy mortars, the same method for regulating the fire is being used as the one for the regular artillery fire. Consequently, we will deal here only with the 60 mm and the 81 mm mortars.

Principal points in mortar fire with observation from the air:

1- Necessary equipment:

The tests show that no more equipment is necessary for mortar fire with air observation, in addition to the one used for regular mortar fire. Consequently, the battery chart, the position finder, the protractor, and the fire control tables, which are used in ordinary mortars, will be sufficient.

2- a) Fire control post (Control center)

Another point which might cause difficulties, was the question of converting the corrections made by the observer. The existence of a control point in the mortar-gun platoon has solved this question. The control point, located in the area of the mortars, or farther in advance, and concealed from the enemy's observation, serves as the place from where the fire is controlled, and corrections made. Following the corrections by the observer which, the same as the fire command post, are indicated in yards, the same at the fire control post are converted into mils for horizontal and into degrees for vertical measurements.

b) Wireless equipment for directing the fire:

Contact between the airplane and the fire control post is maintained through wireless. After receiving the corrections from the airplane, the control post converts them to artillery terms and gives the necessary instructions to the mortar position either by telephone or by voice if the position is near. In view of the ease with which this operation can be done, there is no need for extra personnel. However, it is necessary that those assigned to the fire command posts have an advance training in this connection.

3- Fire control

A) Initial fire request: In view of the fact that both the artillery and the mortar units use the same terms, there is no possibility of any misunderstanding between the plane's observer and the ground units. In fact, the heavy weapons of the infantry, use

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

the same terms as the artillery. It may be that the terms do not fit perfectly to every outfit but this can be taken care of by agreeing in advance on the terms which will be used.

b) The initial fire request contains the following points:

I- Signal through which observer should make himself known;

II- Fire objective

III- Location of the target (through coordinates, deviating from a known landmark, or any other method fixed in advance)

IV- State of the target and its kind

V- Kinds of fire

VI- Regulating the fire

VII- Kinds of ammunition

VIII- Kinds of fuses

IX- Manner in which fire will be controlled

4- Subsequent corrections (details are given about how corrections are made).

5- Kinds of fire

The target which will be subjected to shelling is the only factor which decides the kind of fire. (details about the different kinds of fire are given.)

In view of the fact that mortar fire in operations in wooded or mountainous areas is used with the assistance of air observation, it is necessary that training in this connection be constantly advanced.

In coordinating fire, the principles applied in artillery are generally used. However, when fire for effect is to be used advantage has to be taken of sectional fire, and a more suitable fire must be used for mortar shelling.

It is necessary that the personnel of the mortar units must receive a special training in connection with the operations of the fire control post, and that the observer participate o ten in fire practice together with the mortar platoons. Also it is important that in order to obtain good firing results, in cases where cooperation between land troops and airplanes is to be established, observation officers be detached from the infantry units and assigned for observation practice to the airplanes.

Since one of the important tasks of the airplanes assigned for observation duties to the infantry is to assist in cordinating the fire of the infantry mortars, it is necessary that both the pilots and the observers of the said planes be well trained, because the better trained they are the fire of the mortars willbe more effective.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

THE FIGHTS IN KOREA AND THE NEW TURKISH INFANTRY TRAINING MANUAL

By: Staff Capt Nurettin Tursan

If we examine the infantry tactics which the Reds apply in Korea, we notice the following:

1- The attacks are very often made during the night;

2- Surprise movements;

3- Concealment to the maximum degree;

4- Infiltration movements.

1- Night attacks:

There are three reasons why the Reds make their attacks during the night:

a)/To Avoid the heavy losses which would be suffered with a day attack (See Tactic-7-1 art. 279)

b) To ensure the effect of a surprise

c)To ensure secrecy

The Reds avoid day attacks because they suffer heavy losses from the UN artillery. Especially the UN airforce is inflicting heavy losses and breaking up the attacks. That is why the Reds prefer the night attacks. The conclusion to be drawn from this is, that any side which is inferior in airpower will have to carry its attacks at night time.

For ensuring the effect of a surprise, advantage is taken of the darkness during the night, when the enemy is caught during sleep, and at the same time panick is created whereby the morale of the enemy troops is shaken. (See Tactic 7-1, art. 280) Secrecy and surprise are the main factors in night attacks.

The night attacks are of two kinds: supported, or not supported, by gun fire (Art. 281). The Reds' attacks are not supported by gun fire. This, in order not to invite the superior UN artillery 's counter-action. From this we can draw another conclusion: Nights attacks must be preferred whenever the enemy's artillery is superior. (This principle was applied by the Turkish troops at Canakkale).

The Reds select the early morning hours for their attacks. In this way they want to exploit in day time the advanatages which they may have gained during the night.(Art. 287)

2- Surprise attacks

Best time for a surprise is the night. There are certain differences between the surprise attacks and the night attacks (See Tactic 7-1):

a) The night attacks are for the purpose of seizing a terrain. This may not be the objective of a surprise .

b) Land seized through a night attack is held. In a surprise, after the attainment of the objective, the force is withdrawn (Art. 344)

c) A surprise can be carried out either in day time or at night time. (Art. 325)

RESTRICTED
Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Surprise attacks also are of two kinds: supported, or not supported, by gun fire. (Art. 325). The "eds prefer the attacks which are not supported by gun fire. The real surprise is the one which is not supported by gun fire. (Art. 337). Surprise must be carried at a point where the enemy does not suspect. (Art. 280). This may be accomplished on hilly terrain only. In this respect the Korean terrain is suitable for surprise attacks. However, while the new Turkish infantry manual says that surprise attacks which are not supported by artillery fire are mostly made by small units, and that a company should make in exceptional cases only surprise attacks not supported by fire (Art. 325 , 327), the Reds have carried night surprises bith greater forces, for example the engagements at Kunuri.

3- Concealment to the maxi um degree:

It seems that the Reds have had a good training in concealment. In fact, they were very successful at Chokshon where they managed to fool the US intelligence services and reconnaissance planes. Had it been possible to ascertain the existence of so superior an enemy force, the UN forces would not have undertaken their drive toward "anchuria. Likewise, the Reds remain concealed when advancing from their attack positions to the line of attack and even after that until the time when they are engaged in close-range fighting. This tactic prevents the enemy from taking advantage of his artillery fire. It is clear that the Reds are well trained in the subject of concealment, mentioned in art. 297 of the Turkish training manual.

The formation of the terrain and silence play a very important role in concealment. The "eds who made succes sful use of closed terrain and pushed forward in silence seem to have fulfilled the prerequisites for surprise attacks.

4- Infiltration operations

At every opportunity, the "eds take advantage of infiltration tactics. It was in this manner that they were able to penetrate the Turkish lines at Kunuri. According to the present Training Manual, there should be gaps between the units, the companies or platoons. These gaps offer the best opportunity for the enemy's infiltration. By infiltration we mean the ability of the enemy to penetrate an army's lines without being perceived. (Art. 339).

Infiltrations are either with a limited objective, or they precede a major offensive and are made in support of that offensive. (Art. 342).

Infiltrations with limited objectives are for: obtaining information, destroying the means of communication or transportation, destroying the supply centers, the operations control posts, and any other sabotage activity.

Infiltrations preceding major offensives are for attacking the rear of the enmy in conjunction with the frontal attack and to destroy the enemy's reserves as well as the operations command centers. (Art. 339 and 342)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The gravest danger from infiltrations is the destruction of the operations control center, which is the nerve center of the war operations. In addition, the infiltrations serve to establish contact with the guerrilla forces operating behind the enemy's lines and to supply them. As the Korea operations have shown, closed terrain, dense brushlands, darkness, rain, and fog are factors which favor infiltration operations.

Conclusion

It is evident that in the Korea fights both sides are applying the most recent and the most improved methods in infantry tactics. In view of the fact, however, that the news agencies have reported mostly the operational methods of the Reds, we have discussed here the operations of the Reds which are similar to those mentioned in the Turkish Training Manual. This is to show that the Turkish Training Manual is a very-well-drafted book, which contains all the improvements indicated in the foreign manual-training books.

Consequently, it appears that the Chinese, like the Turks, have studied the US Manual training book and applied the good points contained in it to their own training. Accordingly, no one can claim that the Chinese, although they are afraid of the Turkish bayonet, are weak with respect to training.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

MANNER IN WHICH MORTAR TRAINING MUST BE CONDUCTED, AND SEQUENCE TO BE FOLLOWED.
By Sr Inf Capt Semaan Sami Alpaf

Both in the old and in the recent wars, the mortars have proved their value. The role which they have been playing is rising in importance from day to day. The use to full advantage of this weapon is possible through a well-organized training system which will give good results.

Before mentioning the training systems which have been applied in many training courses, and which have given very good results, it worthwhile to make a survey of the training places, of their setup, and of the manner in which training is done. Well-organized training centers with complete equipment make training easy.

Training place No 1: (Fig 1)

Equipment: Blackboard, bench, stakes, mortar, teaching material to be used for teaching.

(One bench is assigned to five soldiers, and one mortar to three soldiers)

Kind of training: 1- Learning the parts and kinds of supplies; 2- Instruction in marksmanship; 3- Tests in marksmanship; 4- Use of the aiming rod and of the compass in marksmanship training; and 5- Use of coordinated fire and of fire for effect in mortar training.

Training place No 2: (Fig 2)

Model firing range equipment:

(= miniature model of the same can be made on the sand box also)

Numbered stakes; different targets; a mortar; signal rod, chalk or lime dust; target rods.

Kind of training where they are to be used:

Fire commands; use of the firing chart, coordinated firing and firing for effect, training of the mortar leader and of the first, second and third soldier.

(Note-- In similar order the author explains the training at training posts No 3, 4, and 5. At post No 3 training shells are used; at post No 4, real shells; He has a chart giving details about the 60 mm and the 81 mm mortars)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

HOW SHOULD INTELLIGENCE TRAINING BE CONDUCTED?

By: Inf Capt Cevdet Tanyeli

The objective in military training is to be able to ensure in advance military victory. It is thus that both the nation's security and the preservation of peace may be attained. It is not possible to pregnosticate fully the situations or conditions which the armed forces may face in a probable future war. It is for this reason that an army must be so trained as to fight successfully any kind of war, anywhere at under any climatic conditions.

In order to ensure a decisive victory over the enemy during war, it is necessary to acquire all kinds of information about him. This necessary information will be of assistance in the operations which will be undertaken.

Intelligence which is set up in all the army units following the start of operations serves two objectives:

The first of these is to supply the commander of the units with reliable information regarding the enemy, the terrain and climatic conditions, and thus enable him to decide properly in assigning to the respective units the tasks which they will execute successfully.

The second is to ensure that the measures and plans adopted by the army will not get to the knowledge of the enemy, and at the same time to thwart the enemy's plans.

The training in intelligence comprises generally the following main points:

a- Collection of information regarding the enemy and the terrain, evaluation and analysis of the same;

b- Dissemination of analyzed information to those concerned;

c- Adoption of all kinds of measures for preventing the army's operations and plans from reaching the enemy;

d- Adoption of measures for preventing the enemy's propaganda from having any influen on the troops.

All the above proves the importance of intelligence as well as the training in intelligence.

Likewise it is essential that training in intelligence should not be restricted to a certain group only. Every individual in the unit should receive the training, whenever possible. However, the ones who will be directly connected with the intelligence work should receive more extensive training and thus become experts in this field.

Both in the previous wars and in the Korea war now, the necessity of correct information about the enemy and the terrain for success in the operations was proven repeatedly. We can indicate with a single word the cause of the successful

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

surprise attacks: training . The side which is victorious after a surprise attack owes it, in addition to other factors, mainly to training. The side which suffers the effects of a crushing and unexpected surprise attack is the victim of its negligence in intelligence training.

The training of all the officers and men of a unit in military intelligence to the extent that they acquire all the information necessary for them is the responsibility of the commander of each unit. Both the battalion commander and those of greater units are closely interested in the planning and organization of the training in intelligence work of the intelligence, operations and training officers.

The intelligence officers supervise, and are responsible for, the training of their own intelligence unit, including all the lower intelligence echelons under their orders.

The intelligence officer cooperates in the preparation of the training programs with the the training and operations officers and sees to it that courses pertaining to his own field are included in the training program. During the entire training course the intelligence officer supervises the training, in accordance with the directives issued by the commander, with the objective of having it as thorough as possible. However, such supervision should not be a check to the initiative and potentialities of the inferior officers, nor should it deprive them of their responsibilities. Effort should be exerted in intelligence training that simple problems are tackled in the early stages with more complicated ones toward the end.

In this connection we shall enumerate the qualities which the officers and men who are to work continuously in intelligence operations must possess:

I- It is essential that the military personnel to be employed either in intelligence or intelligence training should possess as a whole a good knowledge about military matters. Success in intelligence training will depend on the good selection of those who will instruct in intelligence, as well as on their adequate preparation for this task.

II- An intelligence officer in a unit must possess the following qualities:

a. Complete and definite information regarding the organization of his own unit, as well as regarding the capabilities of them men in the unit to do reconnaissance work, and the extent to which such reconnaissance would be possible.

b. Complete and definite information regarding the capabilities of the men in the higher , lower, or adjacent units to do intelligence work, which could be of value to him.

c. Ability and address for cooperation with the operations and training officer in issuing the orders and requests for the collection of information which will have effect on last resort intelligence.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

SECURITY INFORMATION
RESTRICTED

d. Complete information about the tactics, organization and equipment of the friendly or hostile forces.

e. Practical knowledge on maps and map reading, ability to exploit air photos.

f. Ability to evaluate the relative importance of the information at hand.

g. Ability to organize the intelligence groups subordinated to his section and to make full use of them.

h. Making effort to cooperate closely and constantly with the higher, lower, and neighboring intelligence outfits.

III. Qualities which men to be trained in intelligence work, or those to be employed in intelligence, must possess:

a. Good physical build

b. Sound judgment

c. Desire to learn

d. ~~Initiative~~ and ability to bring to end a work on his own initiative

e. Good memory

f. Industry

g. efficiency

h. Not shirking responsibility

i. High morale

j. Discipline

In order to be able to accomplish successfully the task assigned to them such men must have completed at least an intermediate school, and their ability to express themselves must reached the stage of perfection.

Guidance and supervision of intelligence training.

In view of the fact that the more centralized intelligence training is, so much greater the chances of success are, it is essential that this training be under one signle authority.

It is important that such intelligence courses be started as would meet the needs of only the different units. In this way not will the degree of knowledge which the officers and men have in this respect be raised, but in addition training will be given in specialized fields and at the same time instructors will be secured who would be able to bring coordinated uniformity to the training within each unit.

Every regiment must have in its training and teaching program an intelligence course. These courses which will be under the supervision of the 2nd section of each division are administered by the Regimental intelligence officer. Beside the intelligence personnel, men selected from the battalions and companies participate in these courses.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The course is both theoretical and practical. The training period in intelligence depends on several factors, such as the educational background of those who will attend, their physical build, time when the course is being given (Peace time or war), the degree of proficiency which is being expected, the time of the year, and the number of students of of the teachers in each course.

Before determining the subjects which will be taught at the intelligence school, it is necessary to divide the personnel of the division into three groups:

1.- Personnel of the intelligence section

2.- Intelligence and reconnaissance personnel

3.- The rest of the division personnel.

Although the basic training subjects for all three groups are the same, there are differences among them in the field of specialties.

The intelligence courses to be given at the regiment come after those given at the division headquarters. All the officers and NCO's designed to intelligence work in the division attend this latter course. The purpose in this is to train specialized instructors for the courses which will be started at the regiment headquarters and at the same time to ensure coordination in intelligence training. We leave the divisional intelligence training for later. We shall deal now with the subjects to be taught at the regimental intelligence school. These are:

1 Military organization

a. An overall survey of an infantry division. Stressing the importance of the infantry division in war operations.

b. Special points in the organization of an infantry regiment in connection with war operations.

c. Tasks of an infantry battalion, its organization, strength, equipment, means of transportation, and units attached to it

d. Tasks of the division artillery and its organization.

e. Explanation in the same manner of the tasks and organization of the following units:

1- Reconnaissance unit (Cavalry or mechanized)

2- Engineers unit of the division

3.-Medical unit of the division

4- Anti-tank unit of the division

5- Special units

a- Hqrs and hqrs company

b- MP unit

c- Light ordnance-service company

d- Supply unit (if it exists)
e- Communications company
f- Band
g- Medical personnel

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

2- Objectivesof the intelligence organization of the division down to the battalion (inclusive)

a- A short detail of informations

1./Information regarding the enemy and the terrain becomes, after evaluation, and analysis
Explanation that
becomes military intelligence

2. Explanation that important information regarding the enemy was obtained by units in close contact with the enemy

3. Extent to which information received was of any value to the commander

b- Explanation of the organization and duties of the intelligence and reconnaissance platoon of the ~~xxxx~~ company attached to the regiment hqrs. (The main task of the intelligence and reconnaissance platoon is to gather information through reconnaissance and watch). To this end it performs the following:

- It keeps contact with the security (cover) units;
- It sends out reconnaissance patrols;
- It joins the other units in the quality of a specialized unit;
- It operates at the places where watch must be kept;
- It assists the intelligence officer.

c- Explanation of the duties of the battalion's intelligence personnel, as well the duties of the infantry and heavy weapons company intelligence.

d- Explanation of the methods used by the watchmen, the look-outs, the reconnaissance patrols, and the hqrs personnel for collecting information and for communicating the same.

e-A short survey of the information collecting units in the infantry company, battalion and regiment. Operational methods of the divisional reconnaissance unit. Organization and tasks of the intelligence sections of the battalion, regiment, and division. ~~Influx~~of militaryintelligence and inflow of information.
other

3- Collection of information

a- Information collecting units in the organization of the regiment

1- Explanation of the purpose in collecting information, and of the role played by every unit collecting information in supplying the commander with information enabling him to take decisions.

2- Explanation of how information is collected and transmitted in wartime. In the subject of collecting information ~~and~~ training must be practical and realistic. For this purpose, the communicationspersonnel participates during practices, watch posts are built and telephone communications established between these. The infantry and heavy companies should participate in these practices.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

b- Explanation of the different kinds of information needed by the commander for taking his decisions.

Methods to be adopted by the information collecting units in gathering their information.

4. A short review of the instructions concerning the collection of information, and plan and objectives in collecting information.

a- Explanation of how information is collected, and why it is necessary that the collected information should be coordinated.

b- Analysis of intelligence elements in connection with certain simple situations. Explanation of the different types of ~~information depending on~~ signs and indications connected with the movements of the enemy, with the statement that ~~the collection of this kind of information~~ it is of ~~secondary~~ primary importance, that such signs and indications should be watched carefully.

c- Enumeration of the different units which will be able to watch for signs and indications.

d- Methods whereby the duties assigned to the information collecting units are communicated to them.

5. Assembling the information

a- Procedure to be followed in registering the gathered information at the look-out post or at the operations control posts of the battalions and the regiment. Practical application. The following are used in registering the gathered information:

1- Report of the lookout

2- Sketch of the lookout

3- Information memo book

4- Map ~~of the place~~ Position

5- Publication of the unit

The information memo book is a sort of register in which all the information received is entered according to the subject matter, and serves as the basis for further reports analyses, or the issuance of new orders. The pages of information memo book ~~is~~ are subdivided into several ~~volumes~~ sections, depending on the needs of each unit . In the case of a small unit it is advisable to subdivide it into five sections, as below.

- Enemy's first line units
- Enemy's reserves
- Terrain occupied by the enemy
- ~~Different~~ Various information, logistics, morale, airforce, points apparently known to the enemy
- Enemy's activity within a known period

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Main points in the preparation of the
b- Lookout report, sketch, information memo book, and unit journal.
position
With the exception of the map of the place, the information collected about the enemy and the terrain can be inserted in the information memo book and the company journal. However, this must be done in the simplest manner possible. All important
position
information regarding the enemy is inserted, if possible, in the/map ~~xfxthexxplace~~
Likewise, the date of the events should also be inserted. Different color crayons are to be used in order to indicate the different imes of the day when the events
on the enemy
occurred. As a whole, the following data/are inserted in the position map:

1- Front line, cover units, units with which contact is kept

2- Assemblage points

3- Location of known units

4- Location of the different weapons

5- Location of the lookout and of the operations control post

6- Road obstructions

7- Armored units

8- Sections under fire or subjected to gas attack

9- Supply posts and munitions posts

The information memo book serves in general to substantiate the information contained in the position map and also to encompass all the necessary information. A short summary of the messages and the reports is also noted down in it. This work is done by the intelligence officers' assistants. After registration of the necessary details in the memo book, the information is passed on to the unit's personnel officer and is inserted in the unit's journal and its dossier.

After explanation ~~xx~~ of the tactical situation to the look out men in
c- ~~Thexlookout xxxxxxxxxgivexx~~ a simple language, they are supervised with respect to registering their observations at the lookout post.

Form of
d-/Cooperation with the intelligence officer at the operations control post.

6- Evaluation and study of the information

a- Examination of information regarding the enemy.

The information regarding the enemy and the terrain is examined carefully, and following this the explanation is made why it could be considered of military intelligence value.

The order to be followed in the evaluation of the information received at the intelligence posts is this:

1- Determine the degree of importance of the information

2- Determine whether the source of information is reliable

3- Determine the correctness of the information

(The above three points are explained in detail)

7. Distribution of informations and intelligence reports

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

a-Methods used by the battalion and regiment intelligence units for the dissemination of information.

Explanation of the fact that dissemination of important information within a short time is essential, so that those concerned should be able to use it advantageously.

8- Theories on lookout service and practical application

9- Detailed explanation of how the lookout service is to be organized)

Writing the reports and drawing the sketches.

Practical training at the lookout posts on the basis of data on the tactical situations.

10- Communications

a- Explanation of the importance of the information register used in intelligence and reconnaissance.

b- Measures for preventing information from reaching the enemy

c- Organization and operation of wire communications within the regiment

d- Operation of the field telephones.

e- Explanation of the wireless system within the regiment

f- Practical course in the reception and transmittal of messages

g- Training in signal communication through signals between the ground forces and the air force.

11- Use of compasses, field glasses, and stereoscopes

(Details regarding the use of the above instruments)

12- Map signs, military symbols and abbreviations

a- Topographic signs

b- Hydrographic signs

c- Signs used for man-made landmarks indicated on the maps

d- Map contractions in general

e- Symbols indicating the military units, ranks, and their strength

f- Military operations, in-between lines of demarkation, explanation of details on the roads and bridges, field and permanent fortifications, obstructions, weapons etc.

13- Reading of maps and photographs

(Details of map reading)

14- Technique in drawing sketches

15- Need for maps, requests for maps, distribution and use of the same

16- Keeping of position maps, and preparation of transparent sketches

a- Need for inserting the /Information regarding both the enemy and the friendly forces in the position maps.

Exploitation of the aerial photographs and insertion of the details in the position map.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

18- How to recognize the enemy uniforms; insignia.

19- Counter-intelligence

The objective in this is to train the intelligence personnel in such a manner as to enable it to lessen the effect of the enemy's intelligence.

(Explanation of counter-intelligence, secrecy in conversation, procedure when captured by the enemy, camouflage and its effect, security in communications, censorship and counter-propaganda.)

20- Procedure in the treatment of captured enemy personnel, and of the documents and equipment seized on them.

(Details on interrogating the captured enemy and on the procedure to be followed thereafter.)

21- How to recognize the friendly or enemy planes, armored .

22- Lookout service and reconnoitering on foot

(Details on general reconnoitering methods, strength of the reconnaissance patrols and their command, training, going through obstacles, taking advantage of the terrain, night reconnoitering)

23- Reconnoitering with motorized units

Advantages and defects of reconnoitering with motorizedunits

(Day reconnoitering, night reconnoitering, and use of motorized reconnoitering during other military operations)

24- Communicating with signals

25- Operations on the terrain during the day, or during the night

26- Camouflage and discipline in camouflage

a- Concealment of the lookout posts

b- Concealment of the transportation means

27- Basic training in tactics.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

~~Concealment~~ CONCEALMENT (CAMOUFLAGE)

By: Inf 1st Lt Kemal Uyumsal

In this article the author explains the importance of concealment and tells how the infantry positions should be concealed, how the squad dugouts should be camouflaged, how the motorized units, their depots, and the armored units should be concealed. He stresses the important role ~~which the~~ of shadows of different objects in attracting the enemy's attention and suggests remedies against detection.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

PRINCIPLES TO BE APPLIED IN NIGHT FIGHTING AND SUGGESTIONS IN THIS CONNECTION

By: Brig Gen Bozkurt Kaplangi

The author stresses here the importance of preliminary training for this kind of warfare, by gradually making the men accustomed to darkness. In training, the men should not be overexhausted aimlessly, he says. He then proceeds in giving making suggestions as to how the night operations against an enemy should be carried out.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

SUPPLY COMPANY OF THE REGIMENT SUPPLY SERVICE

By: Inf Capt Fehmi Oral

a) Composition

I. Administrative section

II. Service section

III. Transportation section

I. Administrative ~~section~~section:

1) Company hqrs: Regiment supply officer

Regiment doctor

Regiment veterinarian

Military judge

Commander of the supply company unit

2) Personnel ~~section~~: Personnel officer

3) Supply ~~section~~ unit

4) Graves registration ~~section~~ unit

II. Service section:

Armorer

Saddle maker

Carpenter

Farrier

Tailor

Professional farrier-NCO

Shoemaker

III. Transportation section:

1) Food supply unit

2) Baggage unit

3) Munition s unit

Duties of the personnel unit

1. Mail and money orders
2. Dividing the personnel's duties according to the abilities of each one
3. Appointments
4. Promotions, separations, and retirements
5. Registering the names of those killed during the operations. (In addition to daily casualty reports).
6. Preparing the necessary pay lists and vouchers
7. Keeping the company's and the regiment's register, reports, lists, documents, dossiers etc.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Duties of the supply unit

1- The main supply outfit keeps the regiment's supply registry; it combines the requisition vouchers, and the reports and documents pertaining thereto. ~~During~~ In general this group marches together with the commander of the service section. If the regiment's supply officer (S-4) has not ordered it to stay at the operations control post, it generally operates in the rear echelons of the regiment

2- The receiving and distributing outfit operates under the supervision of the supply company commander. It has a chief, a clerk and, if the unit is motorized, a chauffeur. During marches it goes along wit the services section. It receives the supply items in bulk and distributes them to the different units in the regiment. However, it does not concern itself with the distribution of medial supplies and ammunition.

3- Ammunition outfit: The supply ~~distribution~~ of ammunition is ~~xxxxxxxx~~ taken care of by the regiment.

4- Mess outfit: It operates under the supervision of the regimental (S-4) supply officer. It supervises the procurement, division and distribution of foodstuffs.

Duties of the graves registration unit

The release of the dead bodies is under the responsibility of the regiment's commander. From the point of view of morale, the release formality is very important. It is necessary that the dead be correctly identified and registered.

The regiment's graves registration unit prepares its plans and regulations in accordance with the orders emanating from higher authorities. It is charged with the collection of the dead within the regiment, as well as of their personal effects, and their release to the division or army graves registration unit.

The dead bodies are ~~xxxx~~ taken to the rear by means of the supply transport cars. ~~xxxxx~~ The dead are identified by their tags, fingerprints, teeth, and other reports regarding th them.

The graves registration unit writes down the dead soldier's

1- Name

2- Serial number

3- Grade

4- Outfit

5- Cause ~~xxxxxxx~~, place, and date of death

6- Place of burial

The graves registration unit cooperates closely with the personnel officer.

Individual burials must be avoided. In cases where that had to be done, the place of burial and the identity of the dead man must be reported immediately to the nearest graves registration unit.

One of the two identity tags is left on the body and the other placed on the grave.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

The pedsonal effects of the dead are gathered at the time of his burial. Following an officiel check for ~~maxinke~~ things liable to censorship, they are dispatched under in a suitable package.

II. Duties of the service section

(Services in motorized units. Other services)

III. Duties of the transport section

It consists of food, baggage, and ammunition units. The munitions unit is divided into three battalion outfits and a heavy mortar company outfit.

In motorized regiments, where there is a tank company, and a heavy (105 mm) mortar company, the service section is divided into two units:

I- Administrative unit:

a) Personnel section

b) Graves registration section

c) Supply section

II- Service unit:

a) Staff of the unit

b) Tank maintenance section

c) Vehicle maintenance section

d) Service section

e) Tank company section

f) Heavy mortar company section

g) Three battalions' section

Duties of the regiment supply officer and his assistants

They are responsible with the regiments supply and transportation and directly accountable to the regiment's commander. They are in close contact with the following:

1- Regiment (S-1), (S-2), (S-3)

2- The commander of the service company

3- The commander of the regiment and the commander of the unit attached to him

4- The division's supply officer (G-4)

5- The battalion supply officers (S-4)

The officers with whom they cooperate mainly are:

(A) The commander of the service company:
assists (S-4) in the procurement and distribution of
He supplies/all the items with the exception of the medical supply and the ammunition.

He stays in the rear of the regiment from where he commands the rear organizations of thereof.

His duties are:

1) He is responsible for the command of his company;

2) He keeps discipline and fighting spirit

3) He

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

4) He is responsible for the expoitation of the abilities of the men under him as well as for their close cooperation.

5) He watches closely the situation and keeps himself ready to meet any possible changes.

6) Makes suggestions to his suprior in connection with his work, and carries out promptly the points approved by his superior

7) Even without previous order, he maintains contuct with the other units

8) He stays at the place from where he can best command his outfit

9) He establishes the rear echelons of the regiment, operates them, and sees to it that they are capable of defending themselves.

10) In marches he commands the motorized units of the regiment

(B) Regiment's Munition Supply Officer

He is responsible for the securing of items in supply list No 5. He commands the munitions group in the service company and uses the same in the supply operations.

Dutiea:

1) He selects the regiment supply center, and operates it

2) He commands the munitions supply unitsx attached to the regiment

3) He keeps record of the munitions requirements

4) He ~~xxxprxrx~~ draws up the suggestions connected with supply list No 5.

(C) Regiment's Motorized Unit Officer

He is responsible to the Regiment's S-4 officer, and indirectly to the commander of the regiment (in case the regiment is motorized) for the maintenance and transportation matters, He commands the maintenance section in the service company. He sees to it that part of the vehicles is used for the supply operations while the other part is being serviced.

Dutiea:

1) He commands the motorized vehicles attached to the regiment

2) He supervises the daily maintenance operations

3) He assists the regiment's S-4 officer in organizing the rear echelons of the regiment, their security and their operation

4) He draws up the suggestions connected with the transportation activities of the regiment, and ~~xxxprxxxx~~ attends to the proper use of the vehicles.

(D) Regiment Doctor

He secures the regiment's medical supply. He supervises the evacuation of the sick and of the wounded. He ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ the locks after the selection of a suitable assembly place for the sick and the wounded.

(E) Supply NCO

He is selected by the S-4 officer

(F) Supply Unit of the Service Company

It consists of the personnel needed to ensure the work of the regiment's supply operations.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Duties of the Regiment Supply Officer (S-4)

1- With the exception of urgent medical supplies, he is responsible with the procurement, storage and distribution of all supply items

2- He draws up suggestions regarding the supply, maintenance, and health centers.

3-He supervises the maintenance of equipment

4- He cooperates with the S-2 officer in grouping(and examination and evaluation) the of the equipment saved or recaptured from the enemy

5- He supervises evacuations. (By cooperating with the S-1, S-2 officers and the regiment physician).

6- In cooperation with S-3 he plans the control of arrivals and departures

7- In cooperation with the regiment's physician he supervises the health protecting measures.

8- In cooperation with S-3 he makes the supply and evacuation operations secure

9- He draws up the administrative orders, or the ant. 4 of the march order.

Duties of the Graves Registration Officer

He employs the graves registration section of the service company for all reports pertaining to burials and registration to be submitted to the regiment. He cooperates with the regiments S-1 and S-4. These duties are

1) Visiting of the battle ground and finding the dead

2) Assisting in ascertaining the identity tags of the dead

3) Ensuring the establishment and operation of the assembly center for the dead

4) Keeping in a proper way the records of all the dead

5) Getting together the belongings of the dead and performing the necessary formalities.

In certain exceptional cases, burial is done at the regiment. In such a contingency the graves registration officer supervises all the operations.

Plans, orders, and reports regarding the rear echelon and supply services of the regiment.

A- General

The regiment supply officer (S-4) supervises the preparation of the regiment's supply, evacuation, transportation, and maintenance plans. In the preparation of these plans the following points must be kept in mind:

a) Divisional orders

b) Regiment's tactical plans

c) Organization of the regiment units

d) Enemy's activity

e) Terrain

The administrative plans are prepared in cooperation with the other officers at the hqrs. Plans which were approved by the commander of the regiment are announced as orders to the units. These orders are communicated to the supply echelons in the

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

regiment. The regiment supply officer (S-4) checks whether the orders were carried out.

B- Supply plans

These are prepared by the regiment supply officer and include the following:

a) Examination of all supply matterrs

b) Position of the supply centers

c) Receiptxs and distribution sheets of supply items

d) Apportionment of supply items to different units

e) Surplus, Instructions regarding surplus, seized, or salvaged material

Supply list No 1 (Food and drink)

It contains the following:

a) Time and place of procurement by the regiment

b) Place of distribution according to the number of troops

c) Distribution lists

d) Location of the regiment's kitchens

e) location of separation centers

f) Assignment of kitchens to the smaller units

g) Water supply centers, and methods of procurement and distribution of water

Supply plan for items of list No 2 comprises the following:

a) Xxxxxxf requisition forms for regiment necessities

b) Time and place of their procurement by the regiment

c) List of distribution to the regiment units

The supply plan for items of list No 3 comprises the following:

a) Location of the supply centers

b) Time and place of procurement by the regiment

c) Time and place of their distribution to the regiment units and manner of distribution

Establishment of supply
d)/Moving/xxxxr center with 5-gallon cans

f) Protection measures

The supply plan for items of list No 4 comprises the following:

a) Xxxxifixxxxxx

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The supply plan for items of list No 5 comprises the following:

a) Time and place of operation of the munitions distribution center

b) Time and place ofdistribution of munition to the different units, and also time and place of their return to the regiment

c) Measures for controlling the use of ammunition

d) Munition supply routes in time of an offensive

e) Munition to be stocked in firingpositions in time of defensive fighting

The plan for salvaged and surplus material comprises the following:

a) Location of assemblage points

b) xxxxmbling methods for assembling and safeguarding.

C- Evacuation plans: The regiment's doctor organizes, under the supervision of the regiment's supply officer, the evacuation of the sick and the wounded in the regiment's area.

The medical plan includes the following:

a) Assignment of the battalion medical platoons to the battalions

b) Location of the regiment's sick-and-wounded center

c) Location of the medical company's hqrs

d) Methods for using litters and ambulances

e) Medical services of the cooperating units

f) Supply of the medical stuff

D- Transportation plan: The regiment's transportation officer prepares the plan for the transportation of the supply material. It comprises the following:

a) Selection of the supply routes

b) Route priority in the regiment's area on transportation ordered by the division

c) Prohibition of lights

d) Traffic control

e) Time and place of delivery of baggage to the regiment by the higher army unit

f) Time and place of delivery of baggage to the battalions and lower units by the regiment.

The transportation of the supplies must be coordinated with the army transportations. Due tothis the regiment's S-4 officer cooperates closely with the S-3 and with the training officers

E. Service plan: It is prepared by the regiment's supply company commander under the supervision of the S-4 officer. It comprises the following:

a) Area where the regiment's vehicles will be stationed in the rear echelons.

b) Location of the regiment's maintenance units

c) Repair and salvage as [illegible]

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

d) Location of baths and order in which the units will take bath

e) Assembly post for the salvaged, seized, or surplus materiel

f) Place where the dead will be collected

g) Security measures in the rear organizations

L- Other plans: The regiment supply officer organizes the following:

a) Establishing communications between the regiment's supply system and the other rear organizations

b) Preservation and security of the supply materiel

c) Coordination of the security of the supply materiel with the general defense plans

d) Systematic keeping of the maintenance data and reports

e) Manner in which baggage trains will move

Orders

Following the approval of all the items contained in the regiment supply officer's plan, the same are entered in art. 4 of the regiment operations order, which contains the following:

a) Location of the regiment's munition distribution center

b) Amount of ammunition to be stocked at the different posts

c) Distribution of special apparatus, such as fortification materiel and K-boats

d) Location of the reporting center for the regiment's sick and wounded

e) Traffic prohibitions

f) Location of the rear organizations of the regiment

g) Area assigned to company vehicles, if such vehicles are placed under the orders of the regiment. The regiment 's S-4 officer issues/administrative nature to the personnel orders of connected with supply and administrative matters. These orders are as a whole individual and contain the following:

a) Duties of the personnel

b) Lists

c) Locations

d) Other necessary details connected with the execution of the plans

Standing instructions. These facilitate the supply and administrative matters. They stress the following points:

a) Requisitioning and procurement of supply materiel

b) Units to receive the supply materiel from the supply centers

c) Suitable locations for the supply centers. These are generally in the regiment's rear echelon area

d) Assembling of the seized and salvaged materiel

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

e) Gathering of the corpses and graves registration formalities

f) Normal operation of the battalion medical unit

g) Measures for the control of the march and of the traffic

h) Duties of the personnel in the supply ~~company~~ and in the medical company

i) Security measures

j) Establishment of the communications system

k) Keeping of records and reports

Reports and records: The regiment's supply officer keeps a special book for the supply matters. He drafts the reports. He prepares the special column assigned to him in the military journal. These records serve as a basis for the reports to be prepared after the war. In addition, reports are kept separately regarding the condition of the supply materiel on hand, on supply needs, on vehicles, and on maintenance matters.

The regiment's supply personnel and the persons assigned to administrative matters keep the records as perfect as possible. These records are:

a) Requirements and distribution lists of supply items

b) Maintenance records

c) Itemized lists of the fixtures

d) Inspection reports

e) Daily records serving as the basis of the reports

First class supply items

Rations (Detail of the different kinds of rations: Field, Group, K-ration), Reserve, emergency, supplemental, and special rations; preparation of the food distribution lists; distribution of the foodstuffs and cooking of the same; considerations in the selection of the field-kitchen location; procedure in the feeding of the different outfits; procurement of water and sterilization of the same.)

Second and Fourth class supply items

(Detail of the items included in this group: Clothing, weapons, first aid kits, fortification equipment, cables ~~etc~~ medical supplies, fighting equipment etc.; requisitioning, procurement, and distribution.)

Third Class supply items

The items on this list consist of liquid fuel, oils, greases, and cooling substances. They are procured and distributed by the supply section. The daily consumption of these items varies, depending on distances and the quantity of supplies to be transported.

(Details on procurement, requisitioning, replenishment, and conservation of these supplies.)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Fifth Class Supply Items

(This class consists of munition . Details are given on stocking of munitions against emergencies, on the control of consumption, on daily operational requirements, transportation, procurement, supply centers, replenishment of consumed munitions, distribution posts- battalion, company, heavy weapons, mortar, regiment mortar artillery company, and tanks.)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

NOTE: The articles on Night attacks in the Russian Army, Original Method for Single Soldier's Practice, and Defence of an Airfield, have been translated into Turkish from foreign languages. Instead of translating these articles from Turkish back into English, it would be advisable to translate them into English from the language in which they were originally written.

COMBAT EXPERIENCES

By: Inf Col Ihsan Kurdoglu

Importance of reconnaissance and collection of information

Important information can be obtained in war time from the war prisoners. That is why it is important many times to organize ambushes just for the purpose of catching prisoners. Through good questioning and evaluation of prisoners' statements it is possible to get informed about the time and place of very important operations. It was possible to be informed about the last Chinese offensive in advance through the questioning of the prisoners and evaluation of their statements.

However, it should not be forgotten that many times the prisoners and especially the captured officers will give wrong information and try to mislead. On the other hand, it may be that every prisoner does not know every detail. It is because of this that, when questioning a prisoner, it is necessary to determine his rank and specialty.

Night Operations

The enemy's weakness in the air in Korea forces him to undertake all the fighting and movements at night time. On the contrary, there is no activity at day time. This activity is stepped up especially in moonless nights, and during bad weather. Changing of positions, supplying ammunitions and food, transportation of the dead are all done at night time. In addition the enemy has been carrying out almost every night surprise attacks and at times regular attacks. All this proves the importance of night operations.

Training

Experience has shown that a well-trained and well-commanded unit can carry its operations in very good order even under intense enemy fire. For this reason, superiority in training and command come in the foreground.

War tricks of the enemy

It is necessary to beware of the enemy's tricks during firing and not to fall into his traps. Ignorance of the enemy's tricks may be the cause of unnessary losses. After getting acquainted with the tricks which the enemy may use the losses may be cut down.

Some of the enemy's tricks:

1) White cotton uniforms on snow covered terrain; rubber soled shoes

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

2) Another trick which the enemy used in Korea was the similarity of the faces. It was not possible to tell for some time whether the advancing forces were friendly, enemy, Chinese, North Koreans, or South Koreans. But after some time it was possible to distinguish. The enemy took advantage of this similarity at Kunuru and Tokchon.

3) Another trick used in the early stages of the Korea operations was climbing on trees and attacking the UN forces from the rear.

4) Another trick used by the enemy in Korea in the early stages of the war there was howling. But the UN forces took care of that.

5) The enemy used the trick of pretending to surrender and then opened fire when the UN forces got near.

6) Wearing of the dead men's uniforms by the UN enemy was another trick to which the enemy resorted.

Supply via the air route

Following the movement by air of troops in Korea, tests are being made for the movement of supplies via the same route, since this could be done with ease and speed. (Details of dropping of supplies from the air)

Suicide squads

Examination of prisoners belonging to the Chinese suicide squads netted the following information regarding the task of these units:

1) They hurl themselves in mass formation against the UN infantry fire in order to stop an attack

2) They hurl themselves against the tanks with tank-destroying equipment in their hands

3) They open holes through the barbed wires

Tactics used by the enemy

The tactics used by the enemy in Korea are very similar to the Soviet tactics

---

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED
SECURITY INFORMATION

Explanation of figures

Figure 1 - Page 8- vertical and horizontal cross sections for a light machinegun position

(From top to bottom)

Vertical cross section

Trench for one-man wide and deep

Horizontal cross section ---- enemy's (direction)

Figure 2-Page 9- vertical and horizontal cross sections for a two-man trench height of a man

topx right leaning embankment

Figure 3- Page 11- a squad setup in defense position

(From top to bottom)
Explanations:
Riflemen's munition

Reserve position for the light machine gun

Squad 's deputy leader and one rifleman

One-man fightingtrench

Two-man fighting trench

Squad leader

Communications and crawling trenches

Bottom right : Crawling and communications trenches must be dug, depending on the time available, between the mainxxxd reserve and replacement positions of the light machinegun and the riflemen's trenches

---

Page 15 - Sketch 1

(From top to bottom)

2nd platoon ---- 1st platoon

3rd platoon

Page 21 - Sketch 2

(From top to bottom)

Direction of withdrawal

3rd Platoon- 2nd platoon- 1st platoon - Heavy weapons platoon

Company assembly area

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Explanation of figures (continued)

Page 34 - topographical map with names of places

Bottom right: Control points and special units

Page 42- Fig. 1 (top) Distribution of fire on the target area

Fig. 2(bottom) Covering of an area with fire when firing for effect is being used

(center of figure -- target)

Page 48- Fig. 1

(From top to bottom)and from left to right

Training place No 1

steps

Green -- Red

lines

Green-- Auxiliary stakes

Red-- Main stakes

Page 49

Training place No 2 -- Model target-practice place

Target stake

xxxxing Watch post

Page 51 -- Fig. 3

Training place No 3-- Target area for target practice with practice ammunition

Sand

Mask

Instructor

Page 52 -- Fig. 4

Training place No 4-- Area for target practice with real ammunition

---

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Explanation of figures (continued)

Page 113 -- Fig. 2

(From top to bottom and from left to right)

Personal equipment -- Shoes, uniform, knapsack, portable shelter tent

War equipment-- Wireless, cable, telephone, central

Engineering equipment-- Barbed wire, shovels, pickaxes, E-boat

Ordnance equipment-- Vehicles, tanks, weapons, auto parts

Medical equipment -- First-aid kits, litters, Serum, bandages

Chemical warfare equipment-- Masks, lime salve

Page 113 -- Sketch 1

(From top to bottom and from left to right)

Company kitchen area

Food is prepared in any of these kitchens --- Battalion kitchen area

Mortar

Service company

Hqrs company-- Food is distributed to the companies in proportion with the result of

of the roll calls

(Unintelligible) the food

First battalion, 2nd battalion, 3d battalion

Food is carried to the neighboring kitchens -- Food is carried to the neighboring

kitchens with the vehicles on hand

Distribution and preparation of the food

Page 113--- Sketch 3

(From top to bottom and from left to right)

Distribution is made through exchange of empty cans with filled ones

The battalions complete their supplies by filling their gasoline tanks or cans--

grease, oil, gasoline

The regiment replenishes its supply from the division center

The division replenishes its supply in bulk from the army center-- The vehicles

r eplenish their supply from any center along the highway

Sketch 4

(From top to bottom)

The battalion supply center is operated by the battalion's munitions and

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Explanation of figures (continued)

SECURITY INFORMATION

and engineering platoon.

The loaded vehicles are ~~distributed on the terrain~~ sent out to the field at the regiment munition center

The division's munitions officer approves the requisitions for the supply of the necessary munition quotas.

The regiment's vehicles receive their supply from the army munitions center.

Sketch 5

(From top to bottom and from left to right)

Munition is transported from the battalion's 2nd munitions center by the company vehicles, the munition carriers and, whenever possible, the munitions trucks-- The company's munitions NCO operates the munitions supply center

The munition supply center of the heavy weapons company is established near the battalion munition supply center-- The commander of the battalion's transportation section operates the battalion's munition supply center under the supervision of the battalion S-4 officer

Before the offensive, the surplus ammunition in excess of the quotas at the collection points/ is distributed by means of the trucks

---

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

BLOKNOT AGITATORA, No.33, Nov.51

AIDS FOR THE AGITATOR

TOPICS, PLANS AND LITERATURE FOR CHATS DURING DECEMBER 1951

I. J. V. Stalin -- the great leader and teacher of the workers.

1. I. V. Stalin -- the friend and companion in arms of V. I. Lenin, the great continuator of his work.

2. I. V. Stalin -- the inspirer and organizer of the victory of Socialism and the building of communism in the USSR.

3. I. V. Stalin -- the greatest military leader of all time and peoples, who saved the people of Europe and of the whole world from fascist enslavement.

4. I. V. Stalin -- leader and teacher of all toiling mankind in its fight for peace, democracy and socialism.

5. It is the most important duty of all Soviet people to study the great Lenin-Stalin teachings and the biographies of Lenin and Stalin in order to fight even better for the building of communism.

Literature

"To Comrade Stalin -- great leader and teacher, continuator of the immortal work of Lenin," (Tsk VKP(b). Council of Ministers USSR), Bolshevik, 1949, No 24.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"The great leader and teacher of the Communist Party and the Soviet people," For the seventieth birthday of I. V. Stalin, (~~Department for~~ Section of Propaganda and Agitation Tsk VKP(b), IMEL, attached to the VKP(b) 1949.)

Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin--A short biography, second edition, revised and enlarged, State Political Publishing House, 1950, pages 235-243.

II. Great Stalin -- inspirer and organizer of the destruction of Hitler's armies at Moscow.

1. 6 December 1951--tenth anniversary of the beginning of the destruction of the German-Fascist armies at Moscow.

2. I. V. Stalin -- inspirer and organizer of the struggle of the Soviet people against the German-Fascist invaders; the ~~talented~~ prodigious leader in the defense of the capital.

3. The destruction of the German-Fascist armies at Moscow -- the decisive event of the first year of the Great Fatherland War and the first important defeat of Hitler's army.

4. The victory of Soviet troops at Moscow -- clear evidence of the superiority of Stalin's strategy over that of the enemy.

5. The destruction of fascist armies at Moscow -- a stern warning to present-day Anglo-American warmongers.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Literature

I. V. STALIN, The Great Fatherland War of the Soviet Union, fifth edition, State Political Publishing House, 1950, pages 18-48, 63-66, 78-81, 89-90.

"The Great leader and teacher of the Communist Party and the Soviet people," For the seventieth birthday of I. V. Stalin, Section III (~~Department for~~ Section of Propaganda and Agitation of the TsK VKP(b)), 1949, pages 17-21.

Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin--A short biography, second edition, revised and enlarged, chapter IX, State Political Publishing House, 1950, pages 182-243.

III. Stalin's Constitution -- the constitution of victorious socialism.

1. I. V. Stalin -- creator of the Constitution of victorious socialism.

2. Stalin's Constitution -- the most democratic constitution in the world.

3. The growth of the might of the Soviet State and new progress ~~in~~ of peaceful construction in the USSR.

4. Let us mark ~~the date of Stalin Constitution~~ Stalin Constitution Day with new progress in our toil in the effort for ~~the fulfillment~~ pre-schedule fulfillment of the plan for 1951.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Literature

I. V. Stalin, "The ~~Project of~~ Draft Constitution of the USSR," Problems of Leninism, eleventh edition, pages 507-534.

Constitution (basic law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, State ~~Legal~~ Juridical Publishing House, 1951.

L. P. Beriya, The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, State Political Publishing House, 1951.

IV. We shall fulfill the ~~obligation~~ pledge given to Comrade Stalin; we shall complete the plan for 1951 ahead of schedule.

1. How each brigade, shop and enterprise ~~which undertook~~ is fulfilling the ~~obligation~~ pledge given to Comrade Stalin -- to ~~complete the~~ fulfill~~ment~~ the yearly production plan ahead of schedule.

2. The fulfillment and over-fulfillment of the production norm by every male and female worker are essential conditions for fulfillment of the plan ahead of schedule.

3. We shall widely develop socialist competition for the excellent fulfillment of every production operation.

4. To fulfill the ~~obligation~~ pledge given to Comrade I. V. Stalin, to fulfill the 1951 plan ahead of time is a matter of honor to all workers in the City and Oblast of Moscow.

Literature

"To the ~~President~~ Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin . From the workers, engineering technical engineers, and white-collar workers of the industrial and transportation enterprises of the City of Moscow and Moscow Oblast," Pravda, 15 July 1951.

"To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Comrade Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin. From participants at the conference of builders of Moscow Oblast," Moskovskaya Moscow Pravda, 19 August 1951.

"Toward new successes in peaceful building!" Pravda, 9 November 1951.

"To fulfill the plan in all indexes," Pravda, 16 November 1951.

"More attention to housing construction." Moskovskaya Moscow Pravda, 23 November 1951.

V. We shall develop socialist competition for excellent fulfillment of very production operation.

1. Suggestion of Comrades Zhandarova and Agafonova to organize socialist competition for excellent fulfillment of every production operation -- the way to further improvement of unqualitative qualitative indexes of the work of enterprises.

2. Excellent fulfillment of every production operation -- guarantee of the further increase in the productivity of labor and the fulfillment of the plan ahead of time.

3. Excellent fulfillment of every production operation -- the way to reduce waste and production costs.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

4. We shall spread the initiative of Comrades Zhandarova and Agafonova and develop socialist competition for excellent fulfillment of every production operation.

Literature

"In the MK VKP(b), The organization of socialist competition for excellent fulfillment of every production operation according to the proposal of Comrades Zhandarova and Agafonova, turners in the Lyublin Foundry and Machinery Plant," ~~Lubin machine-molding plant~~ Moscow Pravda, 4 November 1951.

"The initiative of Antonina Zhandarova and Olga Agafonova," Moscow Pravda, 11 November 1951.

VI. To strengthen in every way and to develop communal ~~social~~ economy -- the most important task of kolkhoz workers.

1. ~~Social~~ communal economy is the basis of the strength of the kolkhoz system, the basis of the increase of the material welfare of the kolkhoz workers.

2. Creation of agricultural artels and indivisible public funds as provided by the Statute is the decisive condition in the development of kolkhoz production.

3. Full utilization of technique, exploitation in ~~introduction into~~ agricultural production of scientific achievements and advanced experiments -- the way to the further increase of the productivity of labor and communal ~~social~~ production.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

4. We shall direct our resources and our labor first of all for the development of kolkhoz production; we shall strengthen the material basis of the kolkhozes.

Literature

"The basis for the further development of kolkhozes," Pravda, 13 November 1951.

VII. The MTS -- the decisive power of socialist agriculture.

1. The MTS -- powerful lever for further development of all branches of kolkhoz production.

2. Increased productivity on kolkhozes and the mechanization of processes in agricultural production which require much labor are the most important tasks of MTS workers.

3. The contract between the MTS and the kolkhoz is law for both the MTS and the kolkhozes.

4. Model organization of the repair of tractors and other machines under winter conditions is the gurantee of the successful fulfillment of the plan for spring work in the fields.

5. We shall widely develop socialist competition among all MTS workers for further improvement of the station's work and for the achievement of new successes in agriculture in 1952.

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Literature

"Measures for improvement of agriculture in the postwar period," Decision of the plenum of Tsk VKP(b), ~~accepted according to~~ issued in accordance with the report of Comrade Andreyev, Section V.

"Improvement of work of machine-tractor stations in Moscow Oblast," Decision of the plenum of MK VKP(b), Moscow Pravda, 22 November 1951.

"For fundamental improvement of MTS work," Moscow Pravda, 22 November 1951.

VIII. We shall develop socialist competition for achievement of large harvests in 1952.

1. To considerably increase the productivity of all agricultural crops and to increase in every way the number of ~~public~~ communal cattle and their productivity is the main task of workers in agriculture.

2. The creation of kolkhoz reserves of high-quality seed of the first types, ~~regular~~ competition of all agrotechnical winter undertakings ~~measures be the~~ guarantee of a successful harvest.

3. The mastering of agrotechnical knowledge and ~~introduction~~ extensive application of progressive experience is the imperative task of workers in agriculture.

4. We shall develop socialist competition for achievement of large harvests in 1952.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Literature

"To the Chairman of the Council of Ministers USSR, Comrade Iosif Vissarionovich Stalin" (From male and female kolkhoz workers, MTS and sovkhoz workers, and specialists in agriculture of Moscow Oblast), Moscow Pravda, 3 November 1951.

"For new progress in agriculture in the Moscow area," Moscow Pravda, 3 November 1951.

"The [illegible] work of kolkhoz peasants," Socialist Agriculture, 13 November 1951.

IX. [illegible] every kilowatt-hour of electric power, every kilogram of fuel.

1. Concern for [illegible] of public property is the communist trait of Soviet people.

2. Economy in electric power and fuels is one of the conditions for reduction of production cost.

3. Economizing with elec ric power and fuels in enterprizes, in institutions and in communal establishments is the obligation of all citizens.

4. How we fight to economize on electric power and fuel in our enterprizes, institutions and apartments.

(Talk to be based on local material).

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

X. The heroic struggle of the Korean people and the Chinese volunteers against American and British enslavers.

1. The heroic struggle of the valiant Korean people and Chinese volunteers is evidence of the failure of American and British plans for enslaving the peoples of Asia.

2. Monstrous atrocities of American aggressors in Korea.

3. Consistent attempts of Soviet Union to stop American intervention in Korea.

4. Defeat by US representatives of proposals of the USSR and other peaceloving states for cessation of American agression in Korea.

5. Appeal of World Peace Council to the Organization of the United Nations and to the peoples of the world -- expression of the unanimous support of the fight for freedom of Korean and Chinese people by all progressive mankind.

Literature

I. V. Stalin, "Conversation with a Pravda correspondent," State Political Publishing House, 1951.

I. V. Stalin, "Answer to a Pravda correspondent on atomic weapons," State Political Publishing House, 1951.

L. P. Beriya, "The thirty-fourth anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution," State Political Publishing House, 1951, pages 18-30.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

"Declaration of the Soviet Government to the US Government," Pravda, 18 October 1951.

"Appeal of the World Peace Council to the United Nations Organization and to the Peoples of the World," Pravda, 10 November 1951

PARTY KABINET MK and MGK VKP(b)

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

STAT

Page Denied

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

METHODS OF PRACTICAL CALCULATIONS OF LABOR PRODUCTIVITY

Economics and Organization of Labor in the Lumber and Woodworking Industries

P. V. Vasil'yev, engineer-economist

1. Calculation of Productivity Index of Labor

The productivity of labor of workers equals the output per unit of time. Therefore, the problem of calculating productivity essentially requires accurate calculation of completed production and time expended. In relation to the formula $\frac{P}{T}$ (Production over Labor) the numerator and the denominator must be calculated. To determine the individual productivity of one worker, the denominator does not require any calculation, but is simply taken as a known quantity. In the calculation of average productivity of labor per shop or plant, it may have several meanings. Thus, for example, in one case working time actually expended is permissible, while in another, only the nominal working time of all workers, calculated in the plant according to the(labor)register is considered.

Depending on these variants, productivity is distinguished as follows:

(a) Productivity of labor by actual number of workers.

(b) Productivity of labor by registered number of workers.

In addition, it is possible to take the time expended on production by workers actually engaged in production, or by all (total) workers of an enterprise in which case "total workers" (valovye rabochiye) may include only those workers who are on the register, or it may even include junior maintenance personnel. In accordance with this, productivity is distinguished further by:

(c) Productivity of labor of workers actually engaged in production.

(d) Productivity of labor of the total registered number of workers and junior maintenance personnel.

(e) Productivity of labor of the total number of workers exclusive of junior maintenance personnel.

In each particular case one or the other variant of time may be applied depending on the purpose of the calculation. For example, in case of technical

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

planning, productivity of the actual number of workers engaged in production appears to be more significant.

In comparing the dynamics of productivity with the dynamics of wages, the productivity of the registered number of workers excluding junior maintenance personnel is more significant, since wages are paid out to all registered workers without direct dependence on the actual time worked (with the exception of absenteeism without valid reason), and since wages of junior maintenance personnel are not connected with productivity of basic workers.

The selection of a time variant depends also upon the scale of the calculation. For example, in calculations for a shop it is more expedient to take the time of workers actually engaged in production; for a trust and also for a controlling organization (republic, municipal organizations), productivity of the registered number of workers either including or excluding junior maintenance personnel can be considered. Of course, generally speaking, controlling organizations may consider any other variant, but the variant of the registered number of workers appears to be the appropriate index because, from the standpoint of the national economy as a whole, all workers (including workers temporarily assigned to schools, conferences etc.,) must be productive. The variant of the registered number of workers indicates accurately the average productivity of all workers in an industry. Furthermore, this variant reflects the production discipline in an enterprise, and thus compells the administration not to divert workers from production without extreme need; otherwise, average productivity will decrease. Because of these considerations, productivity in industry is calculated according to the registered number of workers excluding junior maintenance personnel.

Furthermore, in all variants it is possible to take various units of time: hours, days, months, quarters, year, five-day period, etc., Therefore, a distinction is drawn between:

(a) hourly productivity

(b) daily productivity

(c) monthly productivity, etc.,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

planning, productivity of the actual number of workers engaged in production appears to be more significant.

In comparing the dynamics of productivity with the dynamics of wages, the productivity of the registered number of workers excluding junior maintenance personnel is more significant, since wages are paid out to all registered workers without direct dependence on the actual time worked (with the exception of absenteeism without valid reason), and since wages of junior maintenance personnel are not connected with productivity of basic workers.

The selection of a time variant depends also upon the scale of the calculation. For example, in calculations for a shop it is more expedient to take the time of workers actually engaged in production; for a trust and also for a controlling organization (rukovodyashchikh organov), productivity of the registered number of workers either including or excluding junior maintenance personnel can be considered. Of course, generally speaking, controlling organizations may consider any other variant, but the variant of the registered number of workers appears to be the appropriate index because, from the standpoint of the national economy as a whole, all workers (including workers temporarily assigned to schools, conferences etc.,) must be productive. The variant of the registered number of workers indicates accurately the average productivity of all workers in an industry. Furthermore, this variant reflects the production discipline in an enterprise, and thus compells the administration not to divert workers from production without extreme need; otherwise, average productivity will decrease. Because of these considerations, productivity in industry is calculated according to the registered number of workers excluding junior maintenance personnel.

Furthermore, in all variants it is possible to take various units of time: hours, days, months, quarters, year, five-day period, etc., Therefore, a distinction is drawn between:

(a) hourly productivity

(b) daily productivity

(c) monthly productivity, etc.,

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The variation of productivity according to volume of production or length of a time unit is not a result of a mathematical relationship of the nominal number of work hours to a day, or a number of calendar days to a year. The following example is cited for further clarification:

Indices of productivity	1930 Working Conditions	1930 Product-ivity per worker	1931 Working Conditions	1931 Product-ivity per worker	Increase of pro-ductivity
1. Monthly average for 1 year	Non-continuous work 271 work days Absenteeism 9%	600-00	Continuous work 276 work days Absenteeism 7%	717-00	19.5%
2. Daily	8-hr. work day	30-00	8 hr. work day	33-00	9.4%
3. Hourly	Idle time 15%	4-50	Idle time 12%	4-75	5.4%

In the table, productivity of labor during various units of time over a 2 year period is compared; during this period, working conditions taken for 1931 are much better than for 1930; thus during 1931 idle time is reduced from 15 percent to 12 percent, absenteeism is reduced from 9 percent to 7 percent, and, in addition, work is performed on a continuous basis so that the number of work days in a year is increased from 271 to 276. As a result, the hourly productivity increased 5.4 percent, daily productivity 9.4 percent, and the average monthly productivity for 1 year increased 19.5 percent. The increase in hourly productivity is closely tied up with such production factors as mechanization, improvement of technological processes, etc., Daily productivity is further affected by better use of a day's working time, i.e., decrease of waste-time. The monthly average for the year is increased additionally by an expansion in the nominal number of annual working days and a decrease in the absenteeism.

Thus it can be established that the dynamics of productivity over different time unit variants are usually dissimilar, because different factors enter into every variant. As a rule, under the normal improvement of working conditions

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

the increase in the average monthly productivity must be greater than that of daily and hourly productivity. It is customary to indicate changes in productivity of an enterprise in the control figures and in the industrial financial plan (form No 3) by means of all three variants.

Briefly, here are the most important features of the method of calculating labor productivity over different time periods.

The average registered number of workers for any period is computed by means of personnel data or from statistics of the daily register of personnel, in which case the registered number of workers for each day of the entire period is added and the resulting sum divided by the number of days in the period. When the number of workers for a period is relatively stable, it is possible to find the average by means of adding the number of workers on the first, tenth, twentieth, and thirtieth day of the month and dividing the sum by four, or even more simply by the first and the last day of the month. In determining the quarterly average registered number of workers it is possible to take the monthly averages. The average obtained from a larger number of components will be more accurate. It is also possible to find the registered number of workers from the number of days worked.

Actually, all these calculations are usually carried out in statistical subdivisions and it is the responsibility of economists to use correctly the available statistical data and to improve their methods of calculation. Any change in working conditions such as changing the system of work weeks, length of work day, loss of work time, etc., must be fully reflected in the calculations.

2. Calculation of Production (Output)

The calculation of output is a complex operation. First of all, the output per unit of time must precisely correspond to the period of time taken as a unit in the denominator. Second, the unit of calculation of output must allow for the summation of diverse manufactured products at different stages of production. Such difficulties in the calculation of labor productivity can be resolved only to that extent to which the existing

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

methods of calculations of production are used in the enterprise as a whole. Therefore, all examinations of the different methods of calculating productivity must begin with an analysis of the existing methods of calculating productivity, which are as follows:

(a) The price method of calculation, where production is expressed in terms of price units.

(b) The natural method, where production is expressed in terms of natural units.

(c) The method of Calculated Units, where production is expressed in terms of calculated units fixed according to some sort of a coefficient.

(d) The method of Normalized Time, which differs basically from the others, inasmuch as in this method the volume of production does not have any direct significance.

The price method

This method has four possible basic variants determined by the manner of calculating production in a given enterprise.

(1) Variant of productivity based on gross turnover, where the total output of the enterprise is computed.

(2) Variant of labor productivity based on gross production, where production is obtained from the difference between gross turnover and internal consumption.

(3) Variant of productivity based on completed or nearly completed production.

(4) Variant of productivity based on net production, where production is expressed in terms of the difference between the price of the product and its cost of production; i. e., the newly created product. Actually, this amount may be considered equal to wages plus profit.

All these variants of the price method, inasmuch as they express production in terms of prices, are subject to a series of general errors known as "distorting factors".

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Distorting Factors

(1) Price Variations

The concept of price in itself is very abstract since it includes list prices, wholesale prices, market prices, state prices, cooperative prices etc.; a factor, which in itself is conducive to inaccuracies. Furthermore, every aspect of price is a completely relative expression dependent upon various social and political factors. For example, under the Soviet economic system prices may show considerable divergence from cost of production depending on the significance of such production to the national economy as a whole. All of these factors taken together cause unavoidable variations in price and an apparent change in the real volume of production as well as an apparent change in labor productivity.

(2) Variations in the Volume of Unfinished Production

The monetary valuation of production is always linked with marketing or exchange which makes it difficult to determine the wholesale price for products and raw materials still in the stage of manufacture. Operational calculation cannot always be adjusted to accurately tie in cost of raw materials to the wholesale price of the finished product. Actually, production is valuated only in its finished form. The gap between estimated and real production is determined by the volume of unfinished output. By increasing the norm for unfinished output, estimated production will be less than real and vice-versa. As a result, this apparent increase or decrease will be reflected in the index of productivity.

(3) Variations in the Volume of Production of Semi-manufactured Products.

An enterprise may engage in the production of its own semi-manufactured products. Hence, it may maintain an assumed number of 500 men in basic production and 100 men in the production of semi-manufactured products. Or, the same enterprise may operate by procuring semi-manufactured goods from another enterprise thus reducing its labor force by 100 workers without altering the general output. In the latter case, the average productivity of each worker will sharply increase while under reversed

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

conditions there will be an apparent decrease of productivity, although the actual productivity of the 500 basic workers remains absolutely stable.

Analogous effects may occur in merging or dissociation of two enterprises linked together according to stages of production.

(4) Variations in the Production Cycles.

Productivity is also distorted by a variation in the length of the production cycles; however, this occurs only in special cases, as for example, in the reconstruction of shops, or in a change in the system of handling orders (steady flow of goods).

(5) Changes in the Assortment

One of the most important and ~~complex~~ complicated distorting factors may result from changes in the assortment of products. Changes in the assortment may occur along several lines--changes in quality or the proportion of raw material, as for example:

	1st Period	2nd Period
Raw Materials.....	50 rubles	65 rubles -- kopeks
Processing	30 "	30 " -- "
Net Cost	80 rubles	95 rubles -- kopeks
No. of Workers	20 "	20 " -- "
Output per Worker	4 rubles	4 rubles 15 kopeks [sic]

Only an apparent increase of labor productivity is revealed here. In reality there was no such increase.

Upward changes in the price norm:

	1st Period	2nd Period
Net Cost.....	80 rubles --kopeks	80 rubles -- kopeks
Mark-Up	8 " -- "	12 " -- "
Wholesale Price	88 rubles -- kopeks	92 rubles -- kopeks
No of Workers	20 " -- "	20 " -- "
Productivity	4 rubles -- 40 kopeks	4 rubles -- 60 kopeks

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Here we also have an apparent increase in productivity.

(6) Variations in Labor Expenditure

This factor may also significantly distort the index of productivity since the amount of labor expended on products is inversely proportionate to productivity of a given assortment only. In the production of goods which require a large expenditure of labor there will be an apparent increase in productivity. For example, in the first period, the number of man-hours is 4,000; in the second period, it is 2,200. In both periods, the product is manufactured for 4,000 rubles; however, productivity per man-hour in the first period is 2 rubles while in the second period, it is 1 ruble 82 kopeks.

All these distorting factors to some extent apply to all the variants of the price method. In particular:

(a) All these distorting factors are present in the variant of gross turnover; in addition, this variant incorrectly reflects labor productivity because of duplicate accounting of one material. For example:

Output of Lumber Mill	250,000 rubles
Output of Crate Manufacturing Shop	150,000 "
Output of Carpenter Shop	50,000 "
Gross Turnover	450,000 rubles

Part of the output of semimanufactured material (boards) of the crate manufacturing and carpenter shops came from the lumber mill and it is obvious that these boards have been entered twice in computing the gross turnover.

(b) Of all the variants of the price method, the calculation of gross production most accurately reflects labor productivity from the standpoint of the national economy. Here the above mentioned duplicate accounting is avoided by the exclusion from the gross turnover of production which goes into internal consumption. Also, all completed production of individual shops as well as of the enterprise as a whole is included in the calculation.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In addition, the variant readily lends itself to correction of distorting factors.

(c) The variant of completed production can not take into account that part of production which is considered completed by the shops only and not by the enterprise as a whole. This factor considerably minimizes actual productivity.

(d) Under the conditions of the present day enterprise, the variant of net production cannot have any practical significance because the existing systems of calculation and accounting do not provide for utilization of all available data. This variant has significance only in calculation of productivity on a national scale.

The Natural Method

The natural method, if applied within the limits of homogeneous production, comes closest to meeting the conditions of a time unit concept. Not a single one of the above mentioned distorting factors has any significance here. Finally, productivity expressed in natural units characterizes most effectively and completely the quantitative efficiency of labor which is so important to organization of labor and production and to technical and economic planning of production targets. However, in spite of all these merits, the method of natural calculation of production cannot be used extensively since it makes it impossible to obtain the average productivity of different productive processes and their stages of production.

The method of natural calculation in many instances is fully applicable to the lumber industry. Whenever this method is applicable, its use should be encouraged and conducted in conjunction with the price method.

Method of Calculated Units

Natural calculation also appears to be essentially the basis of this method. Its special feature consists of the fact that a varied assortment of products can be expressed in terms of one product by means of substitution according to given coefficients. For example, varied types of coal are reduced to one type in accordance with their heating value. In the textile industry, different yarn measures can be reduced to one measure by means of

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

a coefficient based upon the machine time expended. Units of spools of different yardage can be reduced to one unit by such coefficients. From the standpoint of labor productivity ~~substitute~~ coefficients of substitution based on time expended are apt to be more accurate.

Product A requires 2 hours to manufacture .....300 units
" B " 3 " " " .....500 "
" C " 4 " " " .....200 "
" D " 1 " " " .....1000 "

Total .....2000 units

If product D is taken as the unit of measure of the largest specific weight, then the substitution of other products should be conducted in the following manner:

Product A = $\frac{2}{1}$ = Coefficient 2 x 300 = 600 units
" B = $\frac{3}{1}$ = " 3 x 500 = 1500 " [illegible]
" C = $\frac{4}{1}$ = " 4 x 200 = 800 "
" D = $\frac{1}{1}$ = " 1 x 100 = 1000 "

Total in calculated units of D = 3900 units

The results of such calculation will be accurate only to that extent to which the time expended is determined correctly. Subsequently, the method of calculated units is directly dependent upon the effective calculation and normalization of expended time. The calculation of machine-labor is much more effective than that of manual labor. There are limited possibilities of applying this method exclusively in the field of machine operated labor. In rare cases, and under efficient technical normalization, this method may also be applied to other types of work. In addition, the application of this method also depends upon the scope of study in question. By reducing items of completely different labor expenditure and consumption properties to one unit, the principle merit of the natural method of calculation--namely, the reflection of quantitative concepts, is lost. This factor taken together with changes in quantitative indices (which is inevitable in this

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

method), makes the entire method of calculated units completely inapplicable on a large scale. For example, how can productivity be determined when hundreds of meters of cloth, tons of ore and coal, liters of wine etc., are expressed in terms of cubic meters of lumber? In the given instance, the unit of calculation is transformed into a meaningless abstraction.

Method of Normalized Time

The subsequent development of the method of calculation units has led to a new and basically different method of measuring labor productivity. As it was already pointed out in the discussion on the method of calculated units, the time expended on each product is the most accurate basis for coefficients of substitution. However, when a natural entity is taken as a unit on a large scale, it loses its basic significance and is transformed into an abstraction of time. In this case, it would have been more useful to take time itself in the form of labor hours expended, as a unit of measurement and to express all products under calculation directly in terms of this unit. The proof of the accuracy of this proposition stems from the inversely proportional ratio of productivity to the amount of time expended.

If Productivity of 1st Period = P_0

" " 2nd " = P_1

Time expended 1st " = t_0

" " 2nd " = t_1

Then it is possible to derive a ratio:

$$\frac{P_1}{P_0} = \frac{t_0}{t_1}$$

or instead of comparing productivity of the second period with the first, it is possible to compare the time of the first period with the time of the second period. In fact, it is on the basis of the formula $\frac{t_0}{t_1}$ that the method of normalized time based on the hours of labor is established. However, in the first period (t_0), instead of time expended, a normalized fixed time unit is taken, and by comparing it with the actual time, the increase in labor productivity is established. Consequently, the general formula for calculating productivity according to

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

normalized time can be expressed in the following form:

$$dP = \frac{N_t \cdot 100}{F_t}$$

In spite of the simplicity of this general formula, the method of normalized time can become very complicated if used in greater detail. In practice, the normalization and calculation of time is conducted on the basis of operations; consequently, both N_t and F_t represent the sum total of a very large polynomial (some enterprises have as many as 10,000 to 15,000 operations). In addition, it is mechanically impossible to combine the time of one operation with that of another since it may differ sharply in its characteristics. Thus, it is necessary to reduce the time characteristic of each operation to equal that of the first category. This can be simplified somewhat by a preliminary summation of time units according to different characteristics and by subsequent multiplication of the sum received by a scale of coefficients. The result will be a polynomial of eight components or categories. Finally, it should be kept in mind that the establishment of norms stems from qualifications of work, but the actual time is derived from the qualifications of workers. Therefore, elements of N_t norm should be multiplied by the category of work and elements of F_t norm by the category of workers.

Under such conditions, the method of normalized time appears to be almost ideal for calculating the dynamics of labor productivity. The merits of this method can be characterized in the following manner:

(1) Complete calculation of all production ~~fully coordinated with~~ according to a previously determined period of time.

(2) Possibility of ~~translation~~ shifting from operations of a shop to operations of an enterprise as a whole.

(3) Possibility of comparing labor productivity and wages of individual workers and groups.

(4) Possibility of control of normalized work.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(5) Possibility of control over the correct utilization of labor force (in relation to uniform categories of work and workers).

(6) Possibility of control over the proper composition of the labor force.

In spite of all these obvious merits, however, the practical application of this method encounters a whole series of obstacles. Basically, all of these obstacles are caused by unsatisfactory technical normalization of work in enterprises which leads to errors in norms as well as in actual time. Consequently, the index of labor productivity will not be accurate.

Needless to say that the great volume of accounting and calculation which goes with the method will discourage its introduction on a large scale.

Selection of a Method

The selection of one or the other method of calculating labor productivity must always be made in consideration of the productive and organizational differences of each objective as well as of the scale and purpose of the calculation itself.

As it has already been indicated, the two basic methods used in the lumber and woodworking industries are:

(1) Price method of gross production

(2) Method of natural calculation

The method of calculated units may also be successfully applied in certain industries, such as the spool industry for example. The method of normalized time, in a somewhat modified form, has been applied in cork producing enterprises.

From the standpoint of time and scale of the calculation, the applicability of various methods depends also upon the special features and characteristics as well as of the purpose of calculation. The methods most applicable to the calculation of productivity on the national economic scale are:

(1) Price method of gross production

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

(2) Index of physical volume

(3) Method of net production

The price method of gross production, and occassionally, the price method of gross turnover, are usually applied in case of a trust or an association. In exceptional cases, the natural method and the method of calculated units are also used.

In case of a plant, the price method of gross production and the natural method are considered basic, while the natural method used simultaneously with the price method of gross turnover or gross production is applied to shops and units. Under certain conditions, the method of normalized time is also used in shops and units.

It should be stressed that once a method is chosen it should be applied uniformly and without deviation; otherwise, the calculation will not be able to encompass all phases and branches of production. This condition applies to the calculation of time as well as of production. During the course of a given planning or accounting period it is desirable to have one ~~controlling~~ basic method functioning in all the sections. The price method of gross production, in particular, is considered to possess the qualifications to be such a (basic controlling) method in calculating productivity in industry and it has been sanctioned as such by state directives.

Eliminating Distorting Factors

The influences exerted by price variations may be eliminated in the price method by the application of some kind of a stable price. At the present time (1931) the 1926-1927 wholesale prices (list price) prevail throughout the whole industry. Up to 1926-1927 the 1913 prices were in effect. It should be noted, however, that this method still does not completely eliminate the effect of price changes, especially when widely separated periods are compared. The use of one price over a number of years fails to reflect the so-called "secular (vekovykh) fluctuation of prices" and any significant changes in different aspects of production which affect the national economy. As an example, the comparison of pre-war (1913) with present-day (1931) prices for various types of lumber production is shown in the following table:

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Assortment of Products (lumber) boards	Wholesale Prices Per One Cubic Meter of an Invariable Assortment					
	Prewar		1926-1927		Present (1931)	
	Absolute Rubles-Kopecks	In percentages relating to price of pine	Absolute Rubles-Kopecks	In percentages Rubles-Kopecks	Absolute Rubles-Kopecks	In percentages relating to price of pine
Black Pine, cut	25.22	100	42.87	100	37.03	100
Black Spruce, cut	22.74	90	40.91	95.0	33.25	90.0
Birch and Aspen uncut (1st grade)	39.20	155.0	63.57	148.2	57.85	155.5
Beech (Red) uncut (1st grade)	63.57	252.0	152.56	356.2	146.2	395.0
Oak (logs) uncut (1st grade)	93.23	369.1	135.61	316.3	118.70	320.0

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

This table, composed of a very small number of items, clearly shows a shift in the economic valuation of individual products. In calculations at pre-war prices, the significance of certain products (beech lumber) would have been definitely understated, while that of others (oak lumber) would have been overstated. It is possible to find even greater discrepancies in comparing prices of products of different branches of industry. This factor took on a special significance in connection with the alteration of the entire social and economic price structure. Immediately after the end of the reconstruction period (1926-1927) all pre-war (1913) prices were replaced by the prices prevalent during the first year of the reconstruction period. At present (1931), in conjunction with the onset of the first period of socialism, the 1926-1927 prices are also beginning to lose their significance, as can be seen from the same table. However, inasmuch as under socialism price itself will eventually cease to function as an economic category, there is hardly any necessity at this time to raise the question of the application of some other type of valuation.

With reference to the practical application of the 1926-1927 prices it should be pointed out that in those cases where no 1926-1927 prices from for certain products were available, the original wholesale price is accepted as the constant price.

The effects of the remaining distorting factors can be eliminated by the use of the general principle of establishing comparable working conditions and comparable wholesale prices elements for both periods. This can be achieved either by projecting the preceding period to conditions of the period compared, or by adjusting the period compared to conditions of the preceding period. The second method, by comparing the existing indices with preceding periods is more expedient since in the opposite method the expression of indices of the compared period in terms of the preceding period may obscure their real content.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In planning calculations, the first method which projects existing conditions to the planned year, is more preferable. In practice this method has even wider application in other types of calculation as well. Therefore, the examples given here will be constructed according to the first method.

CHANGES IN THE VOLUME OF UNFINISHED PRODUCTION

Indices	1928-29		1929-30 Actual		1929-30 1928-9 Conditions	
	Absolute	% of Total	Absolute	% of Total	Absolute	% of Total
Gross Production	270,000	90	350,000	87.5	360,000	90
Unfinished Production	30,000	10	50,000	12.5	40,000	10
Total	300,000	100	400,000	100	400,000	100

In 1929-30, the volume of unfinished production was 12.5% instead of 10% as in 1928-29. In order to ~~bring~~ adjust it to conditions prevailing in the 1928-29 period, the 10% is established as the absolute volume of unfinished production; by subtracting it from the total production a specific volume of gross production fully comparable with that of the 1928-29 period, is established. This can be stated more simply by the following formula:

$$\frac{(P - U)\ Y}{100} = P_2$$

P = Actual gross production for 1929-1930

U = Actual unfinished production for 1929-1930

Y = Specific weight of gross production for 1928 - 1929

P_2 = Comparable volume of gross production for 1929-1930

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

RESTRICTED

Changes in the Volume of Production of Semi-manufactured Products

Indices	1928-1929		1929-1930			
			Actual		Under 1928-9 Conditions	
	Output	No. of workers	Output	No. of workers	Output	No. of workers
Production of semi-manufactured products	10,000	50	16,000	80	---	60
Principal production	100,000	350	120,000	420	120,000	420
Total Output	100,000	400	120,000	500	120,000	480
Output per worker		250		240		250

Since semi-manufactured products which will undergo further reprocessing within the same enterprise are not reflected in the gross production, then in 1929-30, due to the increase in the number of workers processing semi-manufactured products, productivity has shown a decrease although no such decrease has actually occurred. In order to eliminate this distortion the number of workers occupied in the production of semi-manufactured products is taken in the same specific proportion as in 1928-1929 period (12.5). Only then can it be determined that productivity did not actually decrease.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the application of any of the methods of altering labor productivity indices assumes the existence of a definite method of calculation of the technical and economic phases of production, as well as the existence of accurate indices for the project in question. Consequently, before any of the above mentioned methods are utilized in any practical operation, the extent to which the absolute quantities, such as the volume of unfinished production etc., correspond to reality should be verified beforehand.

Methods of Grouping Calculations of the Dynamics of Labor Productivity

In order to conclude the discussion of calculating labor productivity two more prevalent and less difficult methods designed exclusively for grouped calculations of labor productivity will be examined. Both of these methods may best be illustrated by the following tables:

RESTRICTED

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Table No 1

Industry or shop	1928-1929			1929-1930			
	[Gross] Production	Manpower	Productivity	[Gross] Production	Manpower	Productivity	Increase in Productivity per worker
No. 1	200,000	500	400	255,200	580	440	+ 10
No. 2	480,000	600	800	552,000	600	920	+ 15
No. 3	800,000	800	1,000	656,000	670	1,128	+ 12.8
Per Plant	1,480,000	1,900	780	1,563,200	1,850	850	+ 8.3

Table No 2

Industry or shop	1928-1929			1929-1930			
	[Gross] Production	Manpower	Productivity	[Gross] Production	Manpower	Productivity	Increase in Productivity per worker
No 1	500,000	500	1,000	440,000	400	1,100	+ 10
No.2	120,000	380	400	230,000	500	460	+ 15
Average	620,000	800	775	670,000	900	744.4	- 3.9

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

In both tables the average productivity per plant is obtained by summarizing total production and number of workers in all shops. The resulting index of the average increase of productivity is smaller than for any shop. The reverse situation will exist where the average index for the plant is larger than for each shop. Analogous results may also be obtained in computing average indices for trusts. This factor is explained by the shift in the specific weight of production of individual shops. In both examples, the shops showing a high rate of productivity or a low rate of labor expenditure in the production of an assortment of goods, have contracted their volume of production, while the shops with low rate of productivity have considerably expanded it. This circumstance produced a relative increase in the average productivity per worker resulting in the distortion of the actual increase of productivity.

In order to eliminate the distorting factors in this aggregate method of calculating average productivity, it is necessary to use Sturmthal's index method. Here the average increase of labor productivity is derived not from the data of average output, but from the indices of changes themselves, weighted according to the number of workers. Consequently, the following calculations have to be made:

Relating to Table I

Shops or Industries	Productivity Increase in Percentages	No. of Workers 1929-30	Workers Multiplied by Percentage of Productivity
No 1	10	500	5,000
No 2	15	600	9,000
No 3	12.8 [sic]	670	8,560
Average	12.8 [sic]	1,850	23,360

The percentage of the increase of productivity for each shop is multiplied by the number of workers in the second period. The average percentage of productivity of 12.8% is received by dividing this sum by the overall number of workers in each plant.

More accurate results can be obtained by weighing the percentages of the increase of productivity of each plant against the arithmetical average derived from the number of workers for both periods.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Industries	Increase of Productivity	Arithmetical Average derived from No. of workers for both periods	Increase of productivity to No. of workers
1st	10	$\frac{500+580}{2}$ = 540	5,400
2nd	15	$\frac{400+800}{2}$ = 600	9,000
3rd	12.5	$\frac{600+670}{2}$ = 735	9,420
Average	12.6	1,575	23,820

Thus, by using Strachlin's index method, the effect of shifts of various types of production between shops can be eliminated and the resulting index for the period under consideration can be developed more accurately.

However, by such a comparison of the two methods, it would be inaccurate to ~~confirm~~ assume that the aggregate method is generally incorrect. For example, in cases of more or less homogeneous production where the output can be expressed in natural quantities, the aggregate method does not contain any distorting factors. Whenever it has to be determined just how the absolute sum total of the output has changed for the period under examination, the aggregate method should be used. The index method, on the other hand, should be used exclusively for calculating the dynamics of labor productivity as such.

In the national economy as a whole, the aggregate method is used by controlling planning and accounting organizations. Distorting features of the aggregate method lose its significance on a large scale because of the simultaneous calculation of various counteracting tendencies.

The index method is important in comparing the increase of productivity of workers with the factors of production, wages, and wage structures. Consequently, in any analysis of the economic structure of the enterprise, it is more expedient to use the index method.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The index method acquires a broader, almost universal significance when applied to what is known as the operative calculation of the dynamics of productivity. Here the index method shows the average index of the dynamics of productivity of any number of different products and any extent of labor expenditure. Assuming that such a calculation is used in a processing shop of a furniture factory where production is usually calculated by the quantity of finished parts on hand, the calculation then would be conducted in the following manner: the rate of increase of labor productivity of every homogeneous series of parts would be multiplied by the specific weight of these parts in the overall production of all shops and according to the expended labor time. The results will provide indices of productivity increase for the entire shop. By auditing the results, the average increase of labor productivity per shop can be obtained. Schematically, this can be presented in the following form:

$$v_1 \times u_1 = n_1$$

$$v_2 \times u_2 = n_2$$

$$v_3 \times u_3 = n_3$$

$$v \times u_n = n_n$$

$$n_1 + n_2 + n_3 + n_n = V\%$$

where

where v equals increase of labor productivity in individual uniform job, details, or operations.

u equals specific weight of these jobs and operations in the complex of operations under calculation for the time expended.

n equals the weighted index of the type of labor productivity involved in various types of work.

V equals the general increase of labor productivity.

In the practical application of this method, several difficulties may arise in relation to the inclusion of any new labor factors in the general index since there is nothing with which the productivity of the period under study could be compared. In such cases it is possible to use the calculated norm TNB for the productivity of the preceding period.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3

The expediency of using this method became especially apparent in connection with the shift of shops and work brigades to cost accounting (khozraschet) where the application of the price method is impractical because of its distorting tendencies. In addition, the index method permits the calculation of competitive achievements where in the majority of cases variations in labor expenditures have to be compared. Finally, the most important advantage of the index method appears to be its continuous applicability which begins with parts and ends with the total output of a whole plant and even a trust.

In concluding this examination of calculating productivity it should be emphasized that the methods described herein have far from exhausted the very involved question of methodology of calculating productivity. The past years of practical operations have definitely proved that any further attempts to retain the price method as a sole method of calculating productivity in industry are completely impractical. It is already necessary to consider the introduction of some other and more accurate methods of calculation of machine labor time, especially in connection with five-year plans.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/03/21 : CIA-RDP82-00039R000100180018-3